The Weather
Today—Sunny and mild. Yesterday—High, 70; low, 53.

The Washington Post

In This Issue!
History of World War II—a 24-page supplement telling a complete story of the war—in text, pictures, maps and charts.

NO. 25,329 — Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. — Copyright, 1945, By The Washington Post. — WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1945 — CARRIER DELIVERY: CITY ZONE Daily and Sunday $1.10 Per Month; Daily Only, .85 per Mo.—Sun. Only, .45 per Mo. — SINGLE COPY PRICE: Daily 5c; Sunday 10c

Rebel Forces Seize Main Arsenal, Bomb Venezuela's Capital

Fighting Raging In Streets, Medina Reported Back at Government Seat

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 20 (AP).—The San Cristobal radio declared tonight that President Isaias Medina y Angarita had returned to the seat of the Venezuela government in Caracas after the revolutionists were ousted from Miraflores Palace.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 20 (U.P.).—Planes bombed Caracas late this afternoon. The revolutionary radio said they attacked points still in the hands of deposed President Isaias Medina's followers.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 20 (U.P.).—Romulo Bettancourt, Venezuelan Socialist leader, took the oath of office as provisional president today pending free elections, taking over the revolution of young army officers which overthrew the government of President Isaias Medina.

By G. Allen Stewart

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 20 (AP).—Revolutionists in charge of the Venezuelan government seized the country's main arsenal today after a stiff fight, and claimed enough power to crush any counter revolutionary forces reported marching upon the capital city of Caracas.

(Radio San Cristobal, still in the hands of forces loyal to President Isaias Medina y Angarita, announced that loyalist troops still were fighting revolutionists "street by street and house by house" in Caracas. The broadcast was heard in Bogota, Colombia.)

Medina Not a Captive

The seven-man military Junta in control of the capital said that seizure of the arsenal at Maracay, 60 miles west of Caracas, gave the revolutionists enough planes, tanks, artillery and troops to suppress quickly any resistance by the forces of President Medina.

The radio station at Tachira, apparent center of forces loyal to Medina, claimed a force of 16,000 men under Gen. David Lopez Henriquez was marching from that western state upon Caracas, some 400 miles away. The station said Medina was not a captive, but was fighting with loyalists in Caracas.

The junta maintained that the strongest resistance was being encountered front troops led by Leon Jurado, president of the western state of Lara.

U. S. Embassy Hit by Bullets

He was estimated to have 5000 troops in the port city of Coro, 200 miles nrthwest of Caracas, but the junta announced it would send tanks and planes against them if they did not surrender.

Radio reports from Tachira said that the western states of Tachira, Trujilo, Merida, Falcon, Verinas

See REVOLT, Page 2, Column 4.

Barber Faces Second Charge Of Abduction

A charge of abduction, second in three months, has been placed by Arlington police against John H. Parrish, 41-year-old District barber, Chief Harry L. Woodyard said yesterday.

Parrish, who lives at 1112 S. Edgewood st., Arlington, is said to have abducted a 6-year-old Arlington boy late Friday night and to have held him for about an hour before members of the county police force located Parrish's car at Columbia pike and S. Fillmore st. According to Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney Denham H. Rucker, the child was in the car with Parrish when the police located the car. He was not harmed, Rucker said.

Bond Set at $5000

Parrish was immediately taken to Arlington County Police headquarters, and yesterday morning was arraigned in county court before Judge Hugh Reid on the abduction charge. Parrish entered a plea of not guilty to the charge. Late yesterday, he had not posted the $5000 bond set for his appearance at a November 2 hearing.

Maximum penalty for abduction under Virginia law is from two to five years. However, at the discretion of a jury, the offense may be treated as a misdemeanor, in which case it could draw up to a year's imprisonment and a fine of not more than $1000.

Former Case Nolle Prossed

Early last August, Parrish was arrested by Arlington police in connection with the abduction of a 2½-year-old boy from Shirley Homes. Police said the boy was picked up near his home and held over night in the August case. However, the abduction charges against Parrish were nolle prossed at that time because of failure of witnesses in the case to appear against him.

Machinegunned Greeks

3 Nazis to Die for Murdering Survivors of Torpedoed Ship

Hamburg, Oct. 20 (U.P.).—A German U-boat skipper and two of his crew were condemned to death by a British military court today for murdering helpless survivors of a torpedoed Greek steamer early in the war.

Another crewman was sentenced to life imprisonment and the fifth defendant was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his part in the machine-gun massacre.

The tribunal of British officers took only 40 minutes to agree that the five Nazis were guilty in varying degrees, despite the defense plea that the men were acting under orders from the German admiralty to "show no mercy" to the passengers or crews of Allied merchantmen.

Plea for Lives Permitted

When the verdict was brought in, defense counsel was permitted a final summation to plead for the lives of the convicted men.

The court deliberated that plea for another hour and then announced the sentences.

Condemned to death was Capt. Heinz Eck, commander of the U-852, who admitted he had ordered his men to turn their guns on survivors of the torpedoed steamer Peleus as they struggled in the water.

Lieut. August Hoffman and Naval Surgeon Walter Weiss Peenning were sentenced to die with him.

The court voted life imprisonment for Capt. Hans Richard Lenz and a 15-year term for the lowest-ranking defendant, Leading Seaman Schwender.

All five stood stiffly at attention as the sentences were intoned, first in English by the court president, Brig. C. I. V. Jones, and then by an interpreter. The faces of those to die were as impassive as those of the men let off with prison terms.

Two Deny Belsen Killings

Lueneburg, Germany, Oct. 20 (AP). Two defendants in the Belsen war crimes trial, Ladislaw Gura and Fritz Mathes, today denied charges of killings and brutalities leveled against them by prosecution witnesses.

Gura, 27, said he was five miles away from the concentration camp awaiting the arrival of British troops at the time he was accused of slaying inmates. Mathes, 42, said he was a victim of mistaken identity and did not shoot internees who tried to get potato and turnip peelings from the cookhouse.

Sixteen of the 45 defendants have testified and the trial probably will continue for two more weeks. The prisoners are showing strain, particularly Belsen commandant Josef Kramer who has lost 15 pounds since the trial opened five weeks ago.

Batavia Clash Kills 13; Appeal Made to U. S.

Indonesians Protest Use of American Equipment by Dutch

Batavia, Java, Oct. 20 (AP).—Fighting flared anew in Batavia tonight with at least 13 persons killed as the Indonesian leader, Soekarno, called on President Truman to stop the Dutch from using American equipment to put down the independence movement.

The new clash came after three days of comparative quiet in the capital. The dead were all Indonesians. Two British Indian troops were wounded.

Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the "Indonesian republic" announced that 11 Dutch officers attached to the organization for the relief of Allied prisoners of war had been killed by a mob in the mountains between Batavia and Bandoeng. This was not confirmed by any other source.

Officers Arrested

Soebardjo said the Dutch officers had been arrested by the Indonesians and imprisoned near the village of Patget, where a mob broke into the prison and killed the entire group.

The foreign minister of the "republic," in a message to U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had the "enthusiastic support of the entire population in all parts of Indonesia" and added "the whole civil administration is in Indonesian hands."

Eyewitnesses told of "terrible slaughter" of Eurasians on the north-central coast of Java by Indonesian extremists, the news agency Aneta said.

Other disturbances were reported on Billiton Island, off the east coast of Sumatra. No details were available, but the Netherlands light cruiser Tromp received orders from the Allied command to leave at once with a detachment

See JAVA, Page 2, Column 5.

V.P.I. Scores 21-13 Upset Over Terps

Gobblers Withstand Late Maryland Rally To Gain First Victory

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—Navy bolted into a 14-0 lead over Georgia Tech in the second quarter tonight, capitalizing on a blocked punt and an intercepted pass to score the touchdowns. Fifty-four thousand spectators were watching the game in the big Municipal Stadium.

Held scoreless in the opening quarter, Navy moved into the lead eight minutes after the start of the second period when Guard Jim Carrington blocked Bob Davis' punt and the ball was recovered by Dick Duden. Navy captain, who raced 28 yards for the touchdown. Two plays after the succeeding kickoff, Navy scored again when Clyde Scott intercepted a pass by Al Lansing and galloped 37 yards to the goal.

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer

Blacksburg, Va., Oct. 20.—University of Maryland's football coach, Paul Bryant, said yesterday, "We are just about ripe for being knocked off," and this afternoon his team was knocked off. The Terps met in V. P. I. a club that refused to heed the advance publicity, and they went down to defeat, 21-13, before a wild and cheering crowd of 6500 in Miles Stadium.

Thus ends the Old Liners' hopes for an undefeated season. V. P. I. stopping their streak at three. It was the first victory of the year for the Gobblers in their third Southern Conference encounter, and they scored touchdowns in lightning-like fashion in each of the three last periods and staved off a counterattack in the closing period to wrap it up.

The Terrapins didn't show even

See TERPS, Page 7, Column 6.

Power Strike End Seen in Union Vote

Michigan Governor, Union Heads Agree On 13 Cents an Hour Increase in Wages

Detroit, Oct. 20 (AP).—A proposal that would end a three-day strike among Michigan power workers threatening to tie up gas and electric service to two million residents was laid before the strikers today. Early indications pointed to acceptance of the proposal.

First returns from the 22 locals of the State Utility Workers Council (CIO) voting on the settlement agreement showed six locals for and two against ending the strike.

13-Hour Conference

Consumers Power Co. maintained service to more than 2200 Michigan communities outside Detroit by hastily recruiting crews from among supervisory employes who took the places of 2200 men who walked out.

Detroit, getting its gas and electric service from other sources, was not affected by the strike.

The settlement agreement, reached at a 13-hour conference of Gov. Harry F. Kelly with officers of the union, provided for 13 cents an hour wage increase, plus a stipulation providing for "further determination" should a change develop in the national wage pattern.

Governor Kelly had threatened to use State-supplied manpower to keep the power lines operating if the union failed to maintain service.

30-Cent Raise Demanded

The strike was called after a majority of the workers rejected an original 13 cents an hour wage increase proposed by a mediation commission appointed by Governor Kelly. The union had demanded 30 cents an hour increases while Consumers Power Co. had offered 10 cents an hour.

Union officers accepted the 13 cents an hour increase, subject to ratification by the workers voting in 22 local units, after the "further determination" clause was added.

Meanwhile, the Nation's total of workers idle due to strikes teetered at around the 425,000 mark this weekend, with Monday marked as a crucial day in at least three major disputes.

Miners Going Back

Major strike developments at a glance:

COAL—Approximately 216,000 soft-coal miners in six States expected to return to work Monday as result of John L. Lewis' decision to call off month-old strike.

GLASS—Union spokesman says breakdown in contract negotiations means strike of 15,000 glass workers in 10 cities "definitely expected" by Monday.

TELEPHONE—Monday set as deadline for Western Electric Co. at Kearny, N. J., focal point of recent wage dispute, to meet union demands.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—Settlement agreement accepted by union leaders directing three-day work stoppage of 2000 Michigan power workers, subject to ratification by union's 22 State locals; mediation

See STRIKES, Page 2, Column 1.

Clap of Doom Near For Nazis' U-Boat Pens in Hamburg

Hamburg, Oct. 20 (U.P.).—The great Hamburg submarine pens from which Nazi U-boat packs sailed out to war on Allied shipping will be destroyed tomorrow with the biggest bang in the history of this warlike port.

More than 40 tons of high explosives—mostly captured German aerial bombs—have been laid in the huge five-sectioned U-boat pens and miles of wire have been strung through the base to the control point where British demolition crews will set off the detonator.

Tax Bill Due For Approval By Thursday

No Major Fights Loom in Senate, But Some Changes Will Be Made

By Felix Cotton
International News Service Staff Writer

Finance Committee members yesterday predicted swift Senate passage of the committee's tax reduction bill chopping an estimated $5,629,000,000 from 1946 taxes.

No major battles were shaping up on the Senate floor, although some senators said amendments would be offered to cut excise taxes and to give additional tax relief to veterans and small corporations.

The Finance Committee will meet Tuesday and formally report the bill. Chairman George (D., Ga.), said it would be called up in the Senate Wednesday. Passage was forecast for Thursday.

Cut Liabilities

The necessity of speedy action, committee members said, undoubtedly would cause the Senate to pass the committee bill very much as the Finance Committee approved it. Secretary of the Treasury Vinson has fixed November 1 as the deadline for enactment of the legislation.

If the Senate passes the Finance Committee bill, the final tax reduction measure for 1946 will be written by a conference committee of the House and Senate.

The bill, which would go into effect January 1, would reduce individual income-tax liabilities $2,648,000,000 in 1946, according to Treasury estimates.

Corporation tax liabilities would be cut $2,841,000,000, and repeal next July 1 of the use tax on automobiles and boats would shave off an additional 140 million dollars next year.

The House bill would cut 1946 revenues an estimated $5,350,000,000.

The 12 million taxpayers who now pay only the 3 per cent normal tax apparently are assured of being dropped from the rolls next January 1.

George said an effort undoubtedly would be made on the Senate floor to include certain excise tax reductions in the Senate bill.

"It may be," however, he added, "that we shall not be able to abandon a wide excise tax base for three, four or five years."

The Finance Committee voted to postpone the question of excise tax reductions until the permanent postwar tax bill is drafted next year. The House bill would reduce excise rates to the 1942 levels next July 1.

George expected amendments to be offered in the Senate to make the $25,000 excess profits tax credit retroactive to 1945 and to extend the $1500 exemption for servicemen for one year beyond the date of their discharge.

Great Britain Puts Seal on Charter; Russia Yet to Act

Great Britain yesterday completed ratification of the United Nations Charter, leaving only Russia among the Big Five to act.

The charter requires ratification by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China, which are the permanent members of the projected World Security Council, and by 24 of the 46 other nations which have signed the document.

Britain's ratification was deposited at the State Department at noon yesterday by a representative of the British Embassy. Previously the State Department announced that in the last four days six states had deposited their ratifications—Iran, Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Syria.

Americans to Blow Up 3 Farben Plants, Seek Outlawing of Cartels

Urge Speedy Action

3 Republican Senators Back Single Defense Department

By the Associated Press

Three Republican Senators demanded yesterday that Congress give right of way to the controversial proposal for a single armed forces department.

"Until that question is decided, then the problems of peace treaties and postwar armed forces must be delayed," said Senator Austin (R., Vt.), senior minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Similar views were expressed by Senator Gurney (R., S. Dak.) and Revercomb (R., W. Va.) in separate interviews. Along with other members of the Senate military group they have been listening to a mass of testimony on the merger proposal and demobilization plans.

Here is a summary of their ideas:

1. Agreement upon formal peace treaties will be delayed until other nations know about postwar plans for the armed forces of the United States.

2. Congress cannot act intelligently upon plans for appropriations for these postwar armed forces until national defense policies have been settled.

3. These defense plans will hinge upon the proposal for a single department, continuation of the present separate Army and Navy departments, or possibly addition of a third, the Air Forces.

"This matter has top priority," Senator Austin told a reporter. Until it is decided, he said, "Congress cannot hope to vote upon how many men will be needed, how we must get them, how many airfields or hospitals are required, or many other questions."

The United States, he said, must maintain armed forces that "will command the respect of the professional military leaders of other nations" while peace treaties are being adjusted.

"The taxpayers of this country are going to demand that the postwar armed forces be economical as well as adequate," he added.

Senator Gurney said experience of "both World Wars points to a single unified agency and Congress must recognize this. Until we do we will be wasting the taxpayers' money by duplication."

Senator Revercomb said questions regarding both demobilization and President Truman's expected proposal for universal post-

See MILITARY, Page 2, Column 5.

3 B-29s Arrive Here Nonstop From Germany

Twining Leads Last Lap of Westward Flight From Guam

By George Connery
Post Staff Writer

Lieut. Gen. Nathan Twining, commander of the Twentieth Air Force in the Pacific, arrived in Washington yesterday leading three B-29s nonstop from Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, the last lap in an 11,570-mile flight westward from Guam.

The 4163-mile hop from Frankfurt-on-Main was the first nonstop flight from Germany since 1938, and the first such trip by bomber. The flight pioneered the westward route from American bases in the Pacific resorted to because of congestion on the eastern route.

The distance is several thousand miles longer than across the Pacific or by the great circle course over the Kuriles, Alaska and Canada. Three B-29s recently inaugurated the Great Circle course, stopping in Chicago for gas.

Shows World's Smallness

In announcing Twining's flight, the War Department said: "General Twining's flight, as have others in recent weeks, served to demonstrate the aeronautical smallness of the world, and what can be accomplished with today's conventional bombers."

Loaded into the Superforts were 38 other Air Forces officers and enlisted men, all eligible for discharge under the point system. One plane was commanded by Maj. Raymond T. Eakes, 27, of 820 Larry pl., Chevy Chase. Eakes wore the Distinguished Flying Cross with two Clusters and the Air Medal with two Clusters. He is a graduate of Marion Military Institute of Marion, Ala.

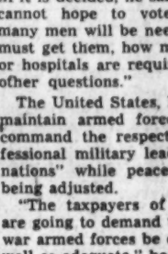
The B-29s took off from Guam Tuesday at 11 a. m., Eastern standard time. They covered the 5037 miles to Karachi, India, in 11½ hours, and left there on the 4105-

See PLANE, Page 2, Column 2.

Gen. Godfrey Among 5 Dead In Plane Crash

C-45 En Route From San Francisco Struck Hill Near Spokane

Brig. Gen. Stuart C. Godfrey, 59, commanding officer of Geiger Field, Spokane, Wash., was among five persons killed Friday in the crash of a C-45 6 miles east of Spokane.



Gen. Godfrey

General Godfrey, who had been stationed in Washington at intervals since 1921, was made commanding officer of Geiger Field last July.

The field went into mourning for General Godfrey, who was described in a memorial service as "the father of the aviation engineers." Authorities at the field said no explanation of the crash would be forthcoming until an investigating board completed its inquiry.

Dead Are Listed

Others killed in the crash were:

Col. James W. Park, 35, Tacoma, Wash., deputy commander of Geiger Field.

Capt. George E. Matthews, 30, McGill, Nev., the pilot.

R. C. Hendee, Denver Colo., civilian field director for the American Red Cross at the field.

S/Sergt. James R. Sheets, York, Pa., crewman.

An Associated Press story from the field said the plane was bringing the general, one of the Corps of Engineers' highest ranking officers, back to Spokane from a conference at Fourth Air Force Headquarters in San Francisco.

Lewis Johnson, deputy sheriff, told the Associated Press that the plane hit a hill a few hundred feet high at about 6:05 p. m., and

See GODFREY, Page 2, Column 3.

74 Units of Giant Combine Seized, Hundreds of Its Employes Fired

By the Associated Press

The United States moved in on I. G. [illegible] German chemical and [illegible] corporation, "to forever destroy" its stranglehold on German industry and end its warmaking power.

Most of its known plants in the American military zone have been seized, the War Department announced yesterday. Three of its munitions plants already have been ordered blown up, the American military government disclosed in Berlin.

The War Department said another early step will be a proposal that the Allied Control Council for Germany outlaw cartel arrangements in general to break up the world-wide combine set up by Farben.

74 Farben Units Seized

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower reported that the Army has seized 45 Farben plants, 25 of its sales offices and four miscellaneous installations. Marked for early demolition, the AMG disclosed in Berlin, are the Fabrik Kaufbeuren (smokeless powder) plant at Kaufbeuren; the Fabrik Ebenhausen (nitrocellulose) plant near Ingolstadt, and the Fabrik Aschau (nitrocellulose) plant at Meuhldorf.

Industrial investigators and demolitions experts are preparing to blast the plants within 10 days.

The AMG in Berlin also announced that five additional German industrial plants have been declared available for reparations eligible to be shipped out of Germany in payment of Allied war claims bringing to 21 the number of plants in the American zone marked for that purpose.

896 Fired From Jobs

In de-Nazifying I. G. personnel, 896 officers and employes have been fired and some key directors imprisoned.

General Eisenhower described the company, whose assets are estimated at six billion reichmarks, about $2,400,000,000, as "the largest corporation in Germany and the largest chemical corporation in the world."

Here are some of the things the investigators found out:

Its own plants employed more than 400,000 people during the war.

It had some form of financial control in 613 companies.

It was the "greatest participant in international cartels" and through such alliances with competitors, it regulated "in effect, the production and sales of a great many companies" over which it had no financial control. It was party to more than 2000 cartels.

Acquisitions by Conquest

The corporation made "acquisitions by conquest," following closely behind the Reich's conquering armies from 1938 onward.

It was Germany's greatest war producer, supreme in research. Its inventions were protected "by the most elaborate patent system known to the world."

The most apt description lies in the phrase, "A state within a state," the report said.

It disclosed that the United States zone has the smallest percentage of I. G. plants—9.75—while the Russian zone holds the largest. The Russian zone has 58.55 per cent; British 11.50 and French 20.20.

The report commented that it was intended at the time of the seizure that the properties involved would be placed at the disposal of the four-power agency, the Allied Control Council, but that this action has not been completed.

Standard Oil Link Cited

In tracing the growth of IG, the report said that "an additional event in 1927 was the agreement concluded with the Standard Oil of New Jersey regarding an IG process based on the use of crude oil, which was the forerunner of

See FARBEN, Page 2, Column 2.

'Thanks, America,' Says Leyte Feting Year of Freedom

Tacloban, Leyte, Oct. 20 (U.P.).—With "Thank You, America" as the keynote, Leyte celebrated today the first anniversary of the American invasion of this island which started the Japanese on their road to defeat in the Philippines.

Some 60,000 Filipinos, plus thousands of Americans, celebrated with a parade, speeches and banquets. Bomber and fighter planes zoomed over a mile-long parade of American and Filipino soldiers, sailors, Wacs, cadets, brass bands and floats. Thousands lined the routes of march under a broiling sun. A note of solemnity entered when Tacloban girls, garbed in native costume, presented a floral offering in the town square to honor those who died. Howitzers boomed in salute and a bugler sounded taps.

Pursuit of Happiness Is Their Birthright—1% of Your Pay Check Can Insure It

WHEN INCOMES ARE SMALL—It's just a lot of fun to the little girl shown above at the Child Welfare Clinic at Children's Hospital. But to Mrs. Emma Gilbert, the child psychologist looking on, every action is an indication of mental balance that will help the parents of the child to guide her. USO Camp Shows, with entertainers like Caryll Gould (center of center picture) help to speed the dragging hours for this convalescing Marine who was wounded in the Pacific. Hospital circuit units of the USO shows provide every military hospital in the country with entertainment at least every two weeks. After-school hours are safe and pleasant to these girls of the Christ Child Settlement House, who learn to cook and sew in special girls clubs. All three organizations are members of the Community War Fund. They are kept alive by your contributions

Awards Given For D. C. News Photographs

Photographers for four Washington newspapers walked off with a major share of prizes in the third annual White House News Photographers contest last week.

One of the Nation's seldom seen figures—Mrs. Martha Truman, mother of the President—had just told her son: "Fiddlesticks!" when Evening Star Cameraman Randolph Routt snapped his shutter.

This portrait won for Routt the grand prize in the competition. Routt also won first in the presidential division.

Receives Plaque

President Truman presented Routt with a plaque for his first place in the Presidential contest, and the George W. Harris loving cup for the study of Mrs. Truman. The plaque was awarded in ceremonies in the White House gardens Friday.

Thomas Kelley, Post staff photographer for the past seven years, took first prize in the sports division with a picture entitled "Pass No Good," taken at a Redskins-Giants game at Griffith Stadium. He also received honorable mention for an entry in the feature division.

Mr. Truman told Kelley as he congratulated him,

"It's nice to be tops in anything—even if it's only President."

Aaron Miller, Washington Daily News, topped the feature division with a picture of two GIs holding their heads the "morning after" VJ-Day. A portrait of Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes brought first in the personality division to John Rous, Associated Press.

Kiss and Embrace Tie

Life Photographer George Skadding's picture of a Congressional Medal of Honor winner being kissed by his girl tied for first with a portrait of Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright embracing his wife, by Frank Cancellare, Acme, in the spot news division.

Other winners in the presidential division were: Gus Chinn, Star, second; Charles Corte, Acme, third; C. Ed Alley, Harris & Ewing, honorable mention.

Spot news: Robert Woodsum, Acme, last year's grand prize winner, second; Rous, third; Corte and Paul Schmick, Star, honorable mention.

Feature: Skadding, second; Chinn, third; Andrew Munch, Acme; Nate Fine, Times Herald and Kelley, honorable mention.

Personalities: Marie Hansen, Life, second; Alley, third; B. I. Sanders and Robert Clover, AP, honorable mention.

Sports division: Fine, second; Rous, third.

Pictures on Display

The prize winning pictures and more than 450 other entries will be on exhibit in the Congressional Room of the Statler Hotel from noon to 10 p. m. today through Thursday.

The trophy was awarded for the first time in 1943 to Ollie Atkins, former Washington Daily News photographer. The winner keeps it for a year, receives a miniature version when it is passed on to succeeding grand prize winners. First prize plaques in each division are contributed by local newspapers.

STRIKES

From Page 1

panel's offer in wage dispute accepted with stipulations.

Hotel Strike Settled

HOTELS—Strike of union elevator operators at Chicago's Palmer House is ended after nine hours, during which executives manned elevators. Management-union conference results in wage increase to operators.

SHIPPING—Return of 35,000 stevedores to New York Harbor after 18-day strike reported; shipping tied up at Houston, along Texas5 central gulf coast, as 1000 striking warehousemen joined in sympathy walkout by 2500 A. F. of L. longshoremen.

RUBBER—More than 1500 employes of Sieberling Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, idled by walkout of 75 mechanical and maintenance employes over wage dispute.

CARPENTRY—Union votes to end two-week walkout of 4000 Knoxville and Clinton, Tenn., engineer works carpenters pending decision of wage officials on 10 per cent wage increase.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP) (Union Stockyards).—CATTLE—Receipts, 50; compared with week ago, top-good slaughter steers active, fully steady to strong, instances shade higher; lower grades slow, fully 25 and as much as 50 lower; heifers active, steady; common and medium cows, in competition with low-grade steers, slow, unevenly, 25 to 50 lower; canners and cutters steady; bulls steady; stockers and feeders unchanged; single choice fed steer weighing 910 lbs., 17.50, week's top; four loads top-good grassers averaging from 1125 to 1330 lbs., 16.75; few loads 16.15@16.55; bulk good, 15.25@16.00; medium to good, 13.00@15.00; few common around 11.00; load top-good heifers around 630 lbs., 15.25; good, 14.00@14.50; common and medium grassers, 10.50@13.50; common and medium cows, 9.00@12.00; few high-yielding individuals, 12.50@13.00; canners and cutters, 6.50@8.50; shelly canners, 5.00@6.00; good beef bulls, 12.50@13.50; odd head, 14.00; good weighty sausage bulls, 12.00; bulk light and medium weights, 8.00@11.50; two loads choice native feeder steers, 14.75@15.00; medium and good, 12.00@14.00; common, 9.50@11.50.

CALVES—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, vealers active, steady; weighty slaughter calves dragy, steady; mixed lots, good and choice 120 to 220 lbs., vealers, 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00; good weighty slaughter calves sparingly to 14.00; bulls, common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 50; compared with week ago, barrows, gilts and sows unchanged; good and choice barrows and gilts scaling 120 lbs. and above, 15.40, the new ceiling; good sows 14.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; compared with week ago, woold lambs active, 50 higher; practical top, 16.00; mixed lots, good and choice wooled lambs, usually from 80 lbs. up and including bucks, 15.50@16.00; common and medium, 11.50@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active, 1.00 higher; choice lightweight woold and shorn ewes, 6.50; bulk common to good, 3.00@5.00 according to grade.

Line of Girls Soon Exhausts Nylon Supply

News of nylons for sale swept F st. yesterday morning.

Two thousand pairs of the filmsy stuff women dream about, regulars, first quality, sheet ,and $1.65 a pair, went on sale at 9:30 a. m. sharp at the Marilyn Bootery, 1344 F st. nw.

The sale had been announced—modestly—by a sign placed inside the store at 6:30 p. m. Friday night.

Within seconds after the sale began, hundreds of men and women had formed a line stretching to 14th st. and around the corner. Two policemen were summoned to stand guard at the door. One Wave, jubilantly waved her pair of hose in the air. Then she slipped back to the end of the line and began all over again. Two office girls brought sandwiches and cokes. They never got in.

At 11:25, the nylons supply was exhausted. A wave of protest went down the line.

From a crack in the door, the Marilyn Bootery manager told the crowd not to "worry, there will be more next Wednesday!"

FARBEN

From Page 1

many agreements between the German and American firms." In 1930 new agreements were reached with Standard on hydrogenation technique which gave to IG and Standard "the control of the rights in the processes for the whole world."

The report said it was not within its purview to discuss "the question of IG's ownership and control, direct or indirect, of such important concerns as General Anilin & Film Corp., U. S. A.," and Swiss and German companies.

It did, however, discuss cartel connections with American firms. It said IG's attempt to regulate the international dyestuffs trade was "further consolidated by the connections of IG with foreign producers such as General Anilin and Film Corp." and Italian concerns and special price-fixing agreements with outside companies.

Not Limited to Two Fields

The report said it should not be supposed that IG's cartel activities were limited to the two fields of dyestuffs and chemicals.

"A complete description," it was stated, "would have to include the explosive field, where IG by agreements with ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a British dye combine) and duPont divided the world markets in industrial explosives; . . . the pharmaceutical, photographic and synthetic fiber fields and the series of agreements with Standard Oil (N. J.) and Shell providing for the pooling of technical information and patent rights on hydrogenation and hydrocarbon synthesis (whereby synthetic fuels, rubber and fatty acids can be made from coal, crude oil and natural gas) and the collateral division of fields in agreements between IG and Standard whereby Standard agreed to stay out of the chemicals business."

PLANE

From Page 1

mile trip to Frankfurt-on-Main at 10:40 a. m. Wednesday. Landing there at 4:55 a. m. the next day, they took off for Washington 6½ hours later.

Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of Army Air Forces, headed a delegation of officers which greeted the B-29s when they arrived at National Airport at 7:45 a. m.

The last Germany-to-America nonstop trip was made August 11, 1938, by a Bradenberg plane piloted by Capt. Alfred Henke. It covered the 3985 miles from Berlin to Floyd Bennett Field, New York, in 24 hours and 58 minutes.

2 Fares Hold Up Cabbie, Then Drive Away in His Taxi

Charles Robert Williams, 25-year-old Negro cab driver, was robbed of $9 and his cab early yesterday by two men he picked up in Washingto nand drove into Fairfax County, Va.

According to Williams, he picked up the men, both about 35, at the corner of 7th st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., and drove them to Columbia Pike in Arlington. When they reached their destination, Williams said, they "stuck something in my back" and forced him to take them to Old Dominion dr. at Franklin Park in Fairfax County. There they robbed him of his money and ordered him from the cab, in which they then drove off in the direction of Washington.

Fredericksburg Pastor Accepts Orange Pulpit

Orange, Va., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Richard Stuart Grizzard of Fredericksburg has accepted the pastorate of the Orange Baptist Church and with his family moved to the parsonage on Peliso Avenue this week.

Mr. Grizzard attended the public schools in Danville and before entering the ministry studied law at George Washington University, Washngton. He graduated in 1941 from the University of Richmond where he was prominent in athletics and football. In 1944 he was graduated from Crozer Seminary in Chester, Pa.

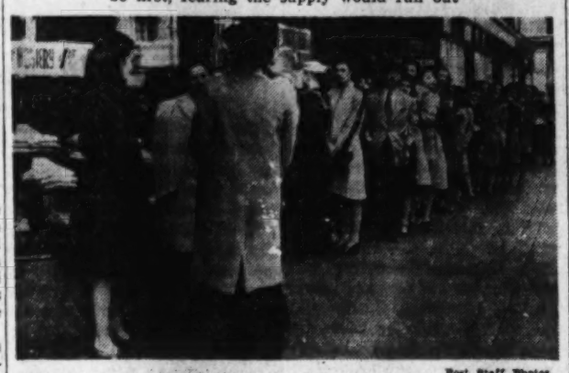
Warrenton USO Club Plans to Stay Open

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—The Warrenton USO Club will remain open so long as it can serve soldiers at Vint Mill, members of the executive council have voted.

New officers include J. Hunter Bowman, chairman; E. B. King, vice chairman; E. E. Risdon, treasurer, and William T. Baker, secretary.

First Come, First Served

NYLONS AND NUDGES—It's no holds barred when ladies want nylons. Although only a few women at a time were admitted to the Marilyn Specialty Shop, 1344 F st. nw., where the practically nonexistent finery was on sale yesterday, each woman wanted to be first, fearing the supply would run out



Post Staff Photos.

HOLD THAT LINE!—The sale opened at 9:30 a. m. A few minutes later the line extended to 14th st. and around the corner, halfway down the block. Cigarette lines can now take a back seat

GODFREY

From Page 1

plunged into a gulch, taking out a large number of trees. Parts of the plane were scattered over an area of 200 yards, he said. The plane was in contact with the Geiger control tower shortly before the crash.

Terrific Explosion Reported

Johnson further quoted farmers as saying the plane speeded its motors just before the crash. He added that there was a terrific explosion that lit up the area and set fires that were still burning 20 minutes later.

The general's wife, Mrs. Dorothy Godfrey, is well known here in music circles as a pianist and composer. She founded the Music Canteen, 1350 G st. nw., which gives free music lessons to servicemen. She also was responsible for distributing hundreds of pianos, victrolas, records, radios and sheet music in camps all over the country. The Godfreys had three children. They lived here at 3619 O st. nw.

When General Godfrey was stationed in China he wrote his wife last February, telling her of the many Wacs who wanted to form a choral group. Mrs. Godfrey sent her husband the music, and two months later the Wacs sang over a Nation-wide hookup in this country.

Graduate of West Point

General Godfrey was born in Milford, Mass. He was graduated from and later taught at the West Point Military Academy. From 1921 to 1923 he was assistant to the Chief of Engineers in Washington, and in 1933 was graduated from the Army War College here. The general was Chief of the Operations and Training Section of the Chief of Engineers here in 1937, and was stationed at Bolling Field in 1941. He also served in the Panama Canal Zone, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Alabama, and Michigan.

In World War I he was engineer personnel officer of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and in World War II served in the China-Burma-India theater from 1943 until his return to this country last July.

Retain Academy At Annapolis Site, Petitions Request

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 20 (AP).—A petition for retention of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, signed by 4500 persons, was in the hands of high Government officials today, Joseph D. Lazenby, chairman of the Citizens Committee of Annapolis, stated today.

Lazenby said that another petition, containing 1000 signatures, was ready for filing.

A bound petition, signed by 4500 citizens of Maryland, was presented to President Truman, Navy Secretary Forrestal and both Houses of Congress on Thursday, Lazenby disclosed.

The 1,000-name petition includes signatures of 100 Baltimore physicians, members of the Baltimore Medical Association, and 300 names of members of the Baltimore Advertising Club.

Wormseed Crop Proves Profitbale in Md.

Mount Airy, Md., Oct. 20 (AP).—Farmers here report wormseed their most profitable crop this fall with yields upward of 100 pounds per acre not uncommon.

Oil processed from the seed has been of highest quality, growers said, and sold at $4 50 per pound, the ceiling price.

'For Sale' Sign as Prank Turns Out Profitably

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP).—Some children placed a "for sale" sign in front of Elmer Shank's home in the Roland Park section as a pre-halloween prank.

A passerby saw it and made Shanks an offer for the house. Shanks accepted.

Now he's planning to buy a farm.

Rev. Hayden Joins Staff At Georgetown

The Rev. Francis J. Havden, Jesuit astronomer who has been here about 10 months studying weather forecasting, has joined the staff of the Georgetown University Astronomical Observatory as assistant to the Rev. Paul A. McNally, S. J., director, it was announced yesterday.

From 1931 to 1934, Father Hayden served as chief astronomer of the Jesuit observatory in Manila. The observatory was destroyed by the Japanese and when conditions permit its rebuilding, the Jesuit scientist intends returning to take charge of its weather forecasting.

Since last February, he has been studying under auspices of the U. S. Weather Bureau and residing at Georgetown University.

Also, while he has been here, Father Hayden has been collaborating with Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard University astronomical department, in research on the colors of the cepheid variable stars. He earned his Ph.D. in astronomy at Harvard during five years of study there and the last two years from 1942 to 1944, he taught navigation and astronomy as a member of the Harvard faculty.

Before coming to Washington he taught navigation and mathematics for 10 months at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J. He is 38 years old and a native of Buffalo, N. Y.

REVOLT

From Page 1

and Lara were remaining loyal to Medina.

The United States Embassy said its building was hit about 100 times by machine-gun and rifle bullets yesterday, but no Americans were harmed. There were no reports of other foreigners hurt.

Looters, who ranged through the residential districts attacking homes of Medina government officials, respected foreign property.

The country was still in confused state as the government began its first day under the new junta, which launched the revolutionary movement on Thursday.

Caracas, where a state of siege had been imposed, was being policed by groups of volunteers armed with rifles and pistols.

50 Killed, 100 Wounded

Many of the police force had been wounded or killed in the revolution, which claimed at least 50 lives and wounded 100 more.

Transportation, which had been paralyzed, was being revived. Buses were beginning to move, and milk and food deliveries were resumed on a limited scale.

The streets were littered with glass from broken windows and buildings were pocked by bullets.

A heavy guard with fixed bayonets stood in front of the Miraflores Palace. Occasional shots by civilians punctured the air, but the junta has succeeded in collecting a large number of weapons.

The junta said it would respect all contracts made by the constitutional government, especially oil contracts and other obligations.

The junta said it stood strongly with the United Nations in their postwar efforts, and voiced desire for close relationships with Great Britain and the United States.

G. W. Smith Resigns Post With Orange Bank

Orange, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl).—G. William Smith, executive vice-president and trust officer of the National Bank of Orange has resigned, effective Jan. 1, 1946 after having been with the bank for the past 27 years.

Smith will be succeeded by W. M. Early, executive vice-president and director of the Bank of Salem, Va. Early will assume his duties here the first of the year.

JAVA

From Page 1

of Dutch troops for Billiton, principal town on Billiton Island.

Hold 1100 Prisoners

(The Hilversum radio, in Holland, mentioning disorders in Sumatra for the first time, said the "situation is quieter" there.)

A British official at Allied headquarters declared the Indonesians had been holding 1100 prisoners, mainly Dutch nationals, at Buitenzorg, 45 miles southeast of Batavia, since October 11 under conditions equalling those of the notorious "black hole of Calcutta."

Meanwhile, a British force prepared to leave for Soerabaja, Java naval base, where a tense situation was reported. Swedish citizens telephoned the Swedish consul at Batavia asking that 15 of their group be evacuated.

Soekarno, president of the self-proclaimed Indonesian government, charged in a radiogram to President Truman that some of the Dutch troops fighting in the Netherlands Indies were wearing American uniforms and were using American arms, munitions and trucks.

He said the Dutch had recruited an Army from Dutch prisoners of war and Eurasians and that these troops were terrorizing the population by "shooting at innocent passersby," by "kidnaping and maltreating — even killing — captives" and by "robbing private belongings."

Cites Protest

"Protests have been made to Allied military headquarters without satisfactory results," Soekarno asserted.

"I appeal to you please to disallow infringement of American neutrality and order the immediate discontinuance of American disguise by the Dutch."

Aneta said Indonesian "extremists" massacred more than 100 Japanese at Buta Prison in Semarang Monday and that 26 unarmed Japanese were slaughtered in front of the Pavillion Hotel there before the eyes of European women and children. Three Netherlanders were killed by "extremists" in another prison in Semarang Wednesday, the agency said.

On the other hand, the dispatch added, Japanese soldiers cut down unarmed Indonesians who were unwilling or unable to disclose the whereabouts of leaders of the "extremist youth organization."

British forces occupied Semarang yesterday after a three-hour battle, but there still was no report on the fate of 31 Netherlanders reported held as hostages since October 4.

MILITARY

From Page 1

war training were involved in the merger proposal.

Three top-ranking War Department spokesmen already have urged approval of the single agency, with land, sea and air branches. They were Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of Staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Air Forces.

The Navy is expected to oppose merger of the 150-year-old War and Navy Departments as the Senators resume hearing tomorrow. Secretary of Navy James V. Forrestal will be the witness.

Sales Tax Asked In Baltimore

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP).—For the first time in discussions of Baltimore's current financial dilemma, a member of the Board of Estimates called for consideration of a general sales tax (consumer's tax) and an amusement levy.

Howard E. Cook, city comptroller, who took this initial step away from insistence o nthe program previously outlined by the board, also asked for continued consideration of the proposed tax on tobacco products and of the gradual restoration of taxes on machinery and merchandise of manufacturers.

Stores to Close On Friday Night

The Alexandria Chamber of Commerce announced yesterday that Alexandria stores will discontinue Friday evening business hours. The decision was made by unanimous vote of 28 merchants.

The change is affective immediately and, in addition, uniform closing hours are being established for Alexandria stores at 6 p. m. Mondays through Friday and 9 p. m. on Saturdays. An exception is provided for Christmas holiday shopping with the stores planning to be open every night for 10 days before the holiday beginning December 13.

Arnold Named to Head Scout Troop Committee

Louis B. Arnold has been named chairman of the troop committee for a new Boy Scout organization to be sponsored by the University Park Parent-Teacher Association.

Other committee members are Charles W. Conquest, Lieut. Bernard J. Nees, Dr. Ronald Bamford and A. K. Bowie.

Native of Persia Hyattsville Speaker

Dr. Frank S. Coan, a native of Persia, will address the Hyattsville Lions Club Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Waldrops' Restaurant.

Dr. Harry R. Warfel, program chairman, said the subject will be "The People and Customs of India and the Middle East."

Woman Attache at British Embassy to Comb Nation for Housing and Education Patterns

A 51-year-old British woman has come to the United States seeking a pattern to solve her country's two greatest postwar problems—housing and education.

Mrs. Spikes

She is Mrs. Marjorie D. Spikes, newly-appointed attache to the British Embassy in charge of women's affairs. Mrs. Spikes who arrived here last week, will pioneer in the first job of its type ever established in the British foreign service.

Making her base in Washington, she will cover the country, contacting individuals and organizations in the social service and education fields. She also will contact American women's clubs, reporting on common British problems and accomplishments, although she pointedly remarked she "didn't want to go just to tea fights."

"Britain's women in war industry and the war services now don't want to go back to their homes, because they can't face their old living conditions," Mrs. Spikes told a press conference yesterday.

"The barracks and hotels we gave them are more pleasant than the bombed-out wreckage they must return to."

England has no postwar unemployment problem—male or female—she said, because the country is so short on both manpower and civilian goods. Women will shift over from war plants to textile and shoe factories.

With no falling off of postwar employment of women, the need for day care centers for children remains constant, Mrs. Spikes said, adding that in the months immediately following the war's end, the number of children registered had actually risen above wartime levels.

In wartime Britain school age children received day care in the public schools, children under 5 in government-subsidized nurseries, Mrs. Spikes explained.

"We are now operating our nurseries on a 50 per cent government grant, and selling their need to local authorities who will take over the rest of the job. I think, in time, the entire job of children's day care will be taken over by the schools," the new attache declared.

"Now that the war's over we will cut down on nursery hours. Formerly, they were operated from 7 to 7, and in some heavy munitions areas, on a 24-hour basis."

Marjorie Spikes graduated from the University of Reading as a teacher, but quickly gave up a career to rear a family of five.

She has three grown sons and two daughters, whose interests are as varied as their mother's. One son did research on jet-propelled planes during the war; another served in the Navy and the third in the Army's catering corps in India. Her oldest daughter is married and rearing a family; the other did gunnery research for the Navy in the war.

After 20 years devoted to her family, Mrs. Spikes figured she was free to take a job. During the blitz she served on civil defense and food committees and on the London County Council education committee.

Later, as regional welfare officer for the Ministry of Labor, she was in charge of the billeting and entertainment of transferred men and women.

When the war ended she was moved to veterans' affairs, and made Resettlement Advice officer.

Britain cares for her veterans much as we do under the GI Bill of Rights, Mrs. Spikes said. Rights are equal for both men and women. While veterans are not placed in jobs, they're given vocational advice and sent to government employment agencies.

Education rights are provided for veterans whose education was interrupted but this phase is hampered by Britain's shortage of teachers and educational facilities, Mrs. Spikes said.

Suit Reported Settled Against W. Va. Physician

Charles Town, W. Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.).—Settlement out of court for $6500 of the $10,000 suit for damages brought against Dr. G. P. Morison, local physician, and who is also mayor here, by Kathleen M. Deering, administratrix of the estate of Frank Robert Deering, jr., was disclosed authoritatively here today through counsel for the plaintiff.

The action arose over alleged administration to the 3-year-old son of the administratrix of 1500 units of tetanus antitoxin instead of a normal dose of tetanus-toxoid which was to have been administered.

It was alleged that a nurse in the office of the physician administered the tetanus antitoxin by mistake.

The child was the son of First Lieut. and Mrs. Frank R. Deering and reportedly died within a few hours after administration of the serum.

It's Seasonable, Only Comment Of Weatherman

Washington weather has the Washington weatherman stumped.

The weatherman said yesterday: "If I had my way, I'd just say the weather for Sunday is going to be fair and normal. But if I do that, everybody will start calling up and asking what's normal weather for Washington. Just say seasonable weather."

So seasonable weather it is, with temperatures in the low 70s or high 60s predicted for today. Yesterday, the temperature dropped 10 degrees from the balmy weather of Friday, which the weatherman admitted was a "pretty warm day for this time of year."

The only thing unusual about yesterday (aside from the fact that it was a nice day) was the spectacle of a fair young maid strolling toward a Washington park clad in a white, sun-back dress. Back to the sun, so to speak.

Leaf Raisers Vote On Acreage Plan

By the Associated Press

Growers of two types of tobacco in four States voted yesterday on whether to continue acreage allotments.

The referendum involves growers of dark air-cured and dark fire-cured tobacco in about 84 counties. Most of them are in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with a small number in Indiana.

Voters will decide whether to continue acreage controls for one year (1946), for three years, or abandon them altogether. A two-thirds majority is required to continue controls.

Production of the two types of tobacco this year is estimated at about 98 million pounds. Production of all types is expected to exceed 2,036,000,000 pounds.

Berkeley Springs Starts Parking Regulations

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.).—Parking regulations have been instituted for the first time in this Morgan County seat and summer resort, with colors painted on the curbs indicating the type of regulations—red or yellow meaning no parking at any time; white indicating parking permitted within the indicated areas.

Several motorists were tagged for technical violation the past week, but were released after an appearance before Mayor A. Leroy Rockwell after he had explained the regulations and they promised not to violate the controls again.

Mrs. Sloan to Speak

Emporia, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Mrs. George Sloan of Warrenton, chairman of the woman's division of the Virginia War Finance Committee, will address the fifteenth annual meeting of the seventh district of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs at Holland October 24.

Three More Post $10,000 Bond in Bank Fraud Case

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Three Floyd County men appeared voluntarily before Charles D. Fox, jr., United States Commissioner, this morning and posted $10,000 bond each, pending hearing on charges of aiding and abetting William Reeves Gardner in misapplication of funds of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Fredericksburg.

The three were: Joseph Edwin Proffit, of Floyd, member of the House of Delegates, Kyle Menefee, of Floyd, former member of the House and Proffit's law partner; and Joseph A. Sowers, cashier of the Floyd County bank, of which Proffit is president.

D. E. Nelson, Roanoke real estate man, who also was one of nine men in United States District Court Wednesday at Richmond on the same charge, is expected to return from Kansas City, Mo., in time to make $10,000 bond Monday.

Fox issued a fugitive warrant yesterday for the fou rmen after Frank S. Tavener, jr., United States District Attorney, had received a certified copy of the indictment and other court papers from Richmond.

Welfare Officials To Meet Tuesday

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Boards of public welfare from several northern Virginia counties will meet in Warrenton on Tuesday, under the sponsorship of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Topics for discussion will be public welfare in the State, preventative and rehabilitation services, budgeting and walfare institutions. Miss May O. Hankins, commissioner of public welfare, and James W. Phillius, director of community organization and special services, will attend the session.

Representatives from Fauquier, Prince William, Arlington, Loudoun, Culpeper, Orange, Alexandria and Fairfax will attend.

Rider on Truck Top Killed in Accident

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct 20 (AP). Frederick Pearson, 48, Negro of Baltimore, was killed Thursday night when a truck overturned on Route 1 a short distance north of Stafford Courthouse.

Pearson and another Negro were said to have been riding on top of the truck, without knowledge of the driver, when an air hose between the combination tractor-trailer vehicle broke.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Oct. 20 (AP) (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 200 (estimated); total unavailable; compared week ago; all classes steady.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500 (estimated); compared Friday last week, average good to average choice steers and yearlings, 25 to 50 higher; all others except cellinged prime steers, 25 to 40, mostly 25 up; demand broad and trade very active on good and choice steers; approximately 200 loads or 10 per cent total receipts, including 925-lb. yearlings, reached 18.00; bulk fed steers and yearlings, 16.00@18.00; only moderate supply common and medium grades at 11.50@14.50; medium to good weighty grass steers reached 16.00; all killing steers at new high on crop; average prices establishing an all-time high; good and choice heifers fully 25 higher, common and medium grades steady; top heifers, 17.25; mixed, 18.00; cows advanced 25 or more early in week but upturn lost at close; vealers firm to 25 higher; heavy slaughter calves barely steady; stock cattle mainly 25 higher; choice stockers sold up to 14.75; stock calves to 15.25; heavy feeders to 14.50; bulk stocks, 11.75@14.25; cutter cows closed at 8.25 down; strictly good range cows reached 14.00 during week, with better range heifers up to 14.25; vealers mostly 13.00 down; odd head, 15.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 200 (estimated); compared Friday last week, slaughter lambs opened steady but broad shipping demand later forced fully 50 higher; other classes steady, numerous loads aged Western ewes available, but supply Western lambs extremely light; at the week's low time which was early, good and choice slaughter lambs, 14.25@14.50, closing top and popular price on comparable natives, 15.00, with bucks discounted 1.00; most common sortouts, 11.00@12.0.

Died

BENSON, ORION R. On Wednesday, October 17, at Perry Point, Md., ORION R. BENSON, husband of Mayme E. Benson of Rockville, Md. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of W. Reuben Pumphrey, Monday, October 22, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

CHAPMAN, JAMES EDWIN. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, JAMES EDWIN CHAPMAN, beloved husband of Irene Mackin Chapman, devoted father of Dorothy Chapman, brother of Mrs. Justin O'Conner, Mrs. Addison W. Smith and Mrs. Richard Fitzgerald. Remains resting at his residence, 37 Y st. ne. until 9:30 a. m. on Monday, October 22. American Legion Victory Post No. 4 will hold services Sunday at 8 p. m. Requiem high mass at St. Aloysius Catholic Church, North Capitol and Eye sts. nw., Monday at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. (Services by Chambers).

CRAWFORD, IDA. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, IDA CRAWFORD, the beloved sister of John B. and Osborn Crawford. Funeral from the W. W. Deal funeral home, 4813 Georgia ave. nw., on Saturday, October 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

HARRON, PHILIP H. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, at Garfield Hospital, PHILIP H. HARRON of 1401 Fairmont st. nw., beloved husband of Muriel M. Harron and father of Mrs. Richard N. Cabell. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Monday, October 22, at 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

PUFFINBURGER, JACK N., On Wednesday, October 17, 1945, at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., JACK N. PUFFINBURGER, beloved husband of Alice L. Puffinburger, father of Jean Alice Puffinburger. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 22, at 11:30 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

PULLER, EDWIN SEWARD. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, at his residence, 1743 Irving st. nw., EDWIN SEWARD PULLER, husband of the late Mathilde Anderson Puller. Friends may call at Gawler's chapel, 1756 Pa. ave. nw., where services will be held on Monday, October 22, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PULLER, EDWIN S., Past Exalted Ruler, Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. Elks, will convene in Session of Sorrow at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, October 21, 1945, to pay tribute to the memory of our late Brother, EDWIN S. PULLER, Past Exalted Ruler, enrolled October 7, 1897, died October 18, 1945. Elk services at Gawler's funeral home, 1756 Pa. ave. nw., at 8 p. m.

Attest: By Order of L. M. YOUNG, W. SEYMOUR HALL, Secretary. Exalted Ruler.

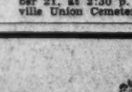
RICHER, JEAN MARTHA. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, at Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Md., JEAN MARTHA RICHTER, beloved wife of Kenneth Richter, mother of Kenneth Richter, Jr., daughter of Mrs. William Salomonsen. Funeral services at Chambers funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, October 22, at 11 a. m. Interment George Washington Memorial Cemetery.

SIMMONS, ELIZABETH E. On Friday, October 19, 1945, ELIZABETH E. SIMMONS, sister of Mrs. George L. Morton of 2853 Ontario rd. Friends may call at Gawler's Chapel, 1756 Penna. ave. nw., where services will be held on Monday, October 22, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Detroit, Mich.

SKIDMORE, FRANK R. Suddenly on Thursday, October 18, 1945, FRANK R. SKIDMORE of 618 D st. se., the beloved husband of Manila Skidmore (nee White), and father of George, Margaret, Frank, Emma, Jane and Sally Skidmore. Funeral from the temporary funeral home of P. A. Taltavull, 444 6th st. sw., on Monday, October 22d, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STANFORD, GEORGE H. On Thursday, October 18, 1945, at Providence Hospital, GEORGE H. STANFORD, the beloved husband of Josephine A. Stanford (nee Phillips) and father of W. G., M/Sergt. Georgie, Pfc. Franklin and Agnes Stanford and Mrs. J. A. La Fontaine, Mrs. K. Whitmer, Mrs. E. L. Henry and Mrs. E. W. Martin. Funeral from his late residence, 601 G st. sw., on Monday, October 22, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery. Arranged by P. A. Taltavull.

STANFORD, GEORGE H. Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. Elks, will convene in Session of Sorrow at 6:45 p. m., Sunday, October 21, 1945, to pay tribute to the memory of our late Brother, GEORGE H. STANFORD, enrolled May 14, 1919, died October 18, 1945. Elk services at his residence, 601 G st. sw., at 7:15 p. m.



Attest: By Order of L. M. YOUNG, W. SEYMOUR HALL, Secretary, Exalted Ruler.

TIMMONS, MORRIS B. On Friday, October 19, 1945, at his residence, 6 M st. nw., MORRIS B. TIMMONS, husband of Ada Timmons, father of Robert J., Jack, Patrick and Thomas Timmons; beloved son of Mary A. McCormack and brother of Clifton F. and Walter Timmons. Services at his brother's residence, 1813 D st. se., on Monday, October 22, at 11 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Services by Chambers.

VIETT, ERA MARGARETTA. Suddenly on Thursday, October 18, 1945, at her home, Rockville pike, Md., ERA MARGARETTA VIETT, beloved wife of Charles Henry Viett and mother of Lanore V. Miller. Funeral services at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey, on Sunday, October 21, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Rockville Union Cemetery.

TAKE IT EASY
Never Travel Without American Express Travelers Cheques!

DON'T RISK your cash! American Express Travelers Cheques are as good as cash, but *safer*. You receive a prompt refund if they are lost or stolen. They are good until used. Cost, only 75¢ per $100. (Min. 40¢.) Sold at Banks and Railway Express Offices.

American Express
TRAVELERS CHEQUES
You can now secure Steamship and Air Reservations at All American Express Offices.

WHAT A DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS GIFT!
Guaranteed Tree Ripened, Natural Color
2-A—FAMILY PACK, 1 Bushel . . $3.00
2-C—FANCY DeLUXE, 1 Bushel a very handsome gift . $7.00
Send postal card for price list! Order now! Special discount on large orders. No C.O.D. orders, please. Shipments begin Dec. 1.
EXPRESS PAID EAST OF MISSISSIPPI
ROBERT L. SCHLERNITZAUER CO.
Drawer 672-M—Cocoa, Florida

Leased Airport Is Purchased By Manassas

Manassas, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.).—The Manassas Airport, formerly owned privately, has been purchased by the Town of Manassas, Mayor Harry P. Davis anounced this week.

The field, improved by hangars, runways, markers and telephone and power line clearances, was leased by the town ten years ago with an option to purchase. The airport is a part of the old Ben Lomond farm about 2 miles northwest of the Manassas corporate limits on the Stone House road.

The town is now in a position to receive lease prpposals from prospective airport operators and it is expected that the field will be leased to an operator in the near future.

Chamber Backs Project

The Prince William County Chamber of Commerce at a meeting this week voted to join the Quantico Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring the development of the Chopawamsic recreational area in lower Prince William County. The county's postwar planning committee was named to work with the Quantico committee. The area, containing approximately 15,000 acres, was originally purchased by the Department of Interior for recreational use by Washington and local residents but has been used by military forces since the war.

War Fund Drive Lags

An appeal for additional contributions to the War Fund has been made by local co-chairmen, Stanley Ownes and Mrs. E. E. Rohr who report that donations received to date amonut to only a fraction of the county quota of $9,572. Proceeds from the war fund auction held at the Manassas Livestock Market this week were only $71 as compared with several thousand dollars raised through this source last year.

Parish's Bicentennial

The bicentennial of the founding of Dettingen Parish, which comprises all of Prince William County southeast of Wellington, will be observed with a series of services beginning Sunday morning at the Trinity Episcopal Church at Manassas with an address by Rev. Thomas G. Faulkner. Former rectors and visiting speakers will participate in evening services at the Trinity Church throughout the coming week.

Corn Borer Peril Grows

A recent survey of corn fields in Prince William County by C. R. Willey of the State Department of Agriculture showed that the European corn borer was present in 90 per cent of the fields examined. A similar survey made last year by Mr. Willey showed only 30 per cent of the crops examined to be infested. The per cent of infested stalks ranged from four to 76 in the different fields inspected in various sections of the county. This is a considerable increase in the presence of the European corn borer which is becoming a menace to corn growers of the county.

Control measures include complete plowing or harrowing under of corn stubble, shredding the fodder, feeding fodder in one place where the residue can be raked up and burned and ensiling the corn. Manure, unless in a heating condition, will not kill the borers when fodder is used for bedding.

New Coach Appointed

James J. Lee of Chester, S. C., has been named to the position of athletic director and coach of physical education at the Osbourn High Schol, Manassas. Mr. Lee, a veteran of four and a half years in the Army including 20 months service overseas, holds a degree from Providence College, and prior to entering the Army, coached athletics at Sacred Heart Academy. He also played two years of professional football and was assistant athletic director for his battalion while in the serivce.

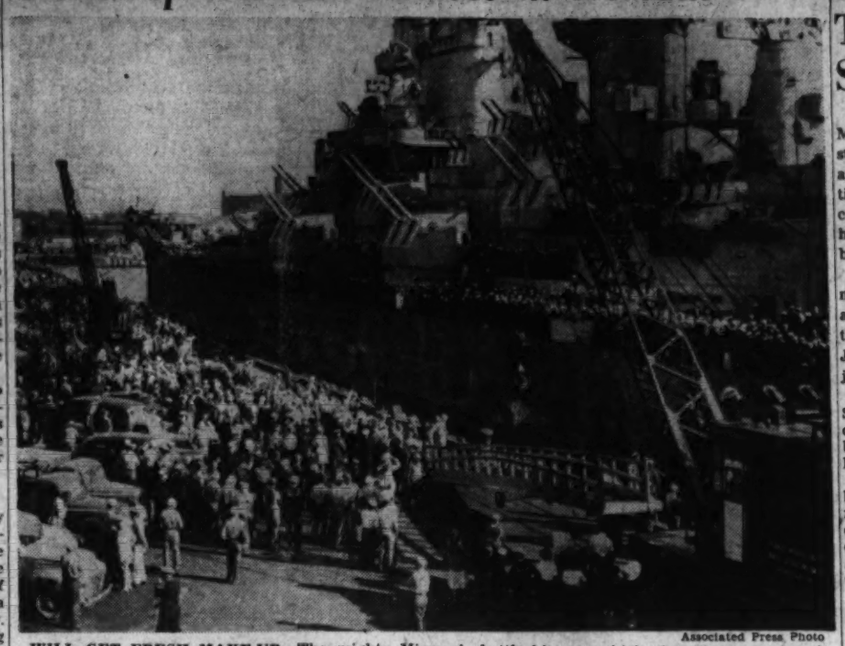
4-H Club Names Officers

The Haymarket 4-H Club announces the election of new officers as follow: president, Thelma Kerns; vice president, June Gossom; secretary treasurer, Joan Gosson; reporter, Nancy Thomas, and song leader, Helen White.

Holy Name Group Elects

Winchester, Va., Oct. 20.—Leonard Brown has been elected president of the Holy Name Society of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church. Other officers named at a reorganization meeting were: John Wanner, vice president; Leo Peters, secretary; Joseph Emmerth, treasurer, and William Brewster, marshall. Father John A. McGilley is spiritual director.

Battleship Missouri Arrives in Norfolk



Associated Press Photo

WILL GET FRESH MAKE-UP—The mighty Missouri, battleship on which the Japanese signed terms of surrender in Tokyo Bay, is greeted on arrival at Norfolk, Va., by crowds lining the docks. The ship will get a coat of paint before going to new York for Navy Day

Miss Mander's Burial Held; Ex-Educator

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—Miss Rebecca C. Mander, 84-year-old retired school teacher, who died at Mary Washington Hospital here yesterday, was buried today following services at St. George's Episcopal Church.

"Miss Mollie," as she was familiarly known, was the last member of her immediate family, which settled in Fredericksburg early in the last century. She had many recollections of the battles around here in the War Between the States. Her father, Charles Mander, came here as a young man from the British West Indies, and was one of the 50 hostages imprisoned by Federal troops after the town surrendered in 1865.

Miss Mander was associated for many years in operating the MacDonald School, a private institution, with her sister, the late Miss Kate Mander.

Miss Mander was the last surviving charter member of the Mary Washington Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Mrs. Corinne G. Harris

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 20.—Funeral services will be held in the Confederate Cemetery at Spotsylvania Courthouse Monday for Mrs. Corinne G. Harris, wife of the late Walter P. Harris, who died yesterday in Philadelphia. She was a native of Spotsylvania County. Surviving are two sons, Charles Harris, who is in China, and Newell Harris, who is with the Army in England.

Samuel S. Lankford

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 20.—Funeral services were held at the home today for Samuel Smith Lankford, 87-year-old Lancaster County merchant, who died Tuesday at his home. Mr. Lankford was born in Somerset County, Md., and moved to the Eastern Shore of Virginia when he was 17. He is survived by a daughter, Miss Amelia E. Lankford, of Lancaster, and a son, William S. Lankford, of Tangier.

Hero Risks Standing, Acts as Contest Judge

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP).—Sergt. Paul Wiedorfer, the Maryland veteran whose ability to make war won him the Congressional Medal of Hono, risked his hero's standing among Baltimore kiddies today by judging their pet show.

Sergeant Wiedorfer came to Baltimore from Washington's Walter Reed Hospital to judge the 104 entries in the contest.

Dr. Hodgkin Honored

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—Dr. William N. Hodgkin, prominent Warrenton dentist, was recently named president-elect of the American College of Dentists, St. Louis, a national honorary association. Dr. Hodgkin is a past president of the Virginia State Dental Association and has been active also in the national association.

On the Area Honor Roll

Virginia

Army Dead—Pacific

ANDERSON, Corpl. WilliamE., jr., son of Mrs. Ina Anderson, Volney.

COLEMAN, Lieut. Col. Fred H., jr., son of Col. Fred H. Coleman, sr., Harborton.

Freed Prisoners—Japan

Clark, Sergt. Vonley, son of Mrs. Ella Clark, St. Paul.

CLEMMER, Pfc. George W., son of Oscar D. Clemmer, Fairfield.

COX, Pvt. Clarence S., son of Mrs. Cora Cox, Bluefield.

POPE, T/Sergt. Ralph W., son of Mrs. Eva B. Pope, Berryville.

PUGH, Pfc. Ryon E., son of Mrs. Maude J. Pugh, Alexandria.

TISDALE, Pvt. Renison, son of Mrs. Annie Tisdale, Newport News.

TURNER, Pvt. Ralph J., son of Mrs. Allie E. Turner, Stuart, (Patrick County).

TUSSING, Pfc. Michael H., jr., son of Mrs Elizabeth E. Tussing, Mount Jackson.

VICK, Pvt. Randolph, son of Mrs. Katie Vick, Boykins.

YOUNG, T/Sergt. Charles W., husband of Mrs. Anna Young, Alexandria.

YOUNT, S/Sergt. William M., friend of Yules Zimmerman, Raphine.

Maryland

Army Dead—Europe

THOMPSON, Pvt. Clarence D., son of Mrs. Howard Thompson, Tufton ave., Glyndon.

Freed Prisoners—Japan

TYBURSKI, Pvt. James J., son of Mrs. Francis Kolodziej, Baltimore.

District VEA Sets Session on Octt. 27

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—R. Bruce Neill, president of District A of the Virginia Education Association announced here today that an assembly leadership training conference for the district would be held at Tappahannock October 27. The district comprises the city of Fredericksburg and 10 counties.

Among the speakers on the program will be J. L. McCaskill representative of the National Education Association; G. Tyler Miller, president of the Virginia Education Association, and Dr. Walter S. Newman, assistant superintendent of public instruction for Virginia.

Former Girls School Sold in Warrenton

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—Vincent O. Jacobs of Calverton, has purchased the Fauquier Institute property in Warrenton from Joseph A., and Herman Ullman.

The property, located on Lee st., consists of approximately six acres and a large three-story brick house, which was built in 1857 by the Fauquier Female Seminary and was operated as a girls' boarding school until 1825.

Duff to Head Virginia Trial Justices Ass'n

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Trial Justice J. E. Duff of Lebanon, Russell County, today was elected president of the Virginia Association of Trial Justices at the final closed session of the organization's two-day meeting in Hotel Roanoke.

Mr. Duff succeeds Emerson D. Baugh of Brunswick County. R. S. Wright, jr., of Shenandoah County, was elected first vice president; W. Clyde Dennis of Buchanan County, second vice president, and W. Francis Binford of Prince George County was reelected secretary-treasurer.

The following justices were elected by State districts as members of the executive committee:

First, R. H. Chilton, jr., Lancaster County; Second, N. T. Gray, Nansemond County; Third, J. L. Landrum, Hanover County; Fourth, B. Hunter Barrow, Dinwiddie County; Fifth, Hubert D. Bennett, Pittsylvania County; Sixth, W. H. Overby, Campbell County; Seventh, Duncan M. Byrd, Bath County; Eighth, James Ashby, jr., Stafford County, and Ninth, V. L. Sexton, jr., Tazewell County.

The executive committee will decide later when and where the 1946 annual meeting will be held.

Gen. Searby's Widow Receives Two Awards

Fort George G. Meade, Md., Oct. 20 (AP).—The posthumous award of the Legion of Merit and Silver Star to Brig. Gen. Edmund W. Searby, commanding officer of the Eightieth Infantry Division who was killed in France on September 14, 1944, was announced today.

The presentation was made by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Helmick, commanding the Meade post, to General Searby's widow, Mrs. Muriel M Searby of York, Pa.

The three Searby children, Daniel and Frederick, 11-year-old twins, and Lucy, 14, were present for the ceremony.

Wife on Stand Tells of Smith's Suicide Threat

Harrisonburg, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Mrs. Grace Smith took the witness stand in her own defense today and lost her composure several times while relating the events occurring in her home the night her husband was found dead in the basement.

Defense and prosecution attorneys completed their cases today at 2:45 p. m. and began discussing the instructions to the jury with Judge H. W. Bertram, presiding judge, in his chambers.

Along with Ralph Garner, Mrs. Smith is charged with the murder of her husband, Frank Smith, but Garner's trial will be held later in Rockingham Circuit Court.

Mrs. Smith testified that her husband displayed extreme nervousness and seemed to "have a chip on his shoulder" following his discharge from the United States Army.

Threatened Suicide

He had threatened to take his own life on previous occasions, she told the court, and once she discovered him in the basement securing a rope to a jjoist. She took the rope away from him and burned it, she said.

The prosecution alleges that Smith was killed on the first floor of the home and carried to the basement, and cites the discovery of two pools of blood on the first floor February 20, the night of the death, as evidence.

Mrs. Smith related that following an altercation in the bedroom, during which she asked her husband to leave and slapped him several times when he whirled on her, she went to the bathroom. She testified that she stepped on "something" in the hallway and discovered it was blood when she reached the bathroom.

Her husband, she said, moved around the house for a considerable period while she lay on the bed crying, and then went to the basement. As soon as she discovered blood on her foot, she said, she called the police, who found Smith half-seated on a stool with a rope around his neck.

A "Casual Acquaintance"

She denied knowing the codefendant, Ralph Garner, excepting casually, and said that he had been to her home only once. He delivered a sandwich to her home one night, she said, when he was managing a Harrisonburg restaurant.

A large portion of her testimony was devoted to outlining her husband's mental condition. She attributed his nervousness to his experiences in the Army, in which he served from January to December, 1944, when he was discharged.

She related that on the night of his death she feared he was going to choke her during the dispute in the bedroom.

Another witness for the defense, Dr. J. S. DeParnette, former superintendent of the Western State Hospital, was called to answer a hypothetical question which was overruled on a motion by the prosecution yesterday.

Cleric Enlists As GI to Reach More Soldiers

Aberdeen Ground, Md., Oct. 20 (AP).—Pvt. James K. Havens of Rome, Md., is a GI who is substituting military service before his life's calling, the ministry.

Havens is stationed here having taken his basic at Camp Lee and then graduating from the small-arms section of Aberdeen's Training School. He could probably have been an Army chaplain, but chose the enlisted ranks because he thought he could carry the work of God to mo repeople that way.

The former Methodist preacher finds his Army work with weapons very interesting and would reenlist if it weren't for his wife and two children.

During his training in the ASFTC, Havens has preached on several occasions, but stated he had never actually preached in his barracks 'However, I do," he explained, "drop a word of advice here and there."

The GI minister studied at God's Bible School in Cincinnati and is currently taking a correspondence course under the auspices of the Free Methodist Church.

The hardest adjustment to Army life for Havens has been the GI variety of profanity, and even after six months in the service, it still comes as somewhat of a shock. "After all," he said, "it could be overcome, although it is largely a product of the environment."

State Control Asked for River Pollution in Va.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—A State commission to control pollution in Virginia streams is advocated by representatives of industry, municipalities and sanitation groups.

Some difference of opinion was expressed by the various representatives appearing yesterday before a special committee of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council, which is engaged in a general study of the pollution problem for the general assembly, but all favored some form of State-wide control.

G. M. Hite, of Portsmouth, favored a State-wide program of pollution control and urged representation of industry on the commission, while Reid Diggs, of the Hamption Roads Sanitary Commission, proposed that a State-wide agency be formed and that consideration be given the question of pollution from the sea as well as from land industries.

Diggs proposed that the organization be instructed to make an individual study of the pollution problem in every stream in the State to determine the extent to which controls should be applied.

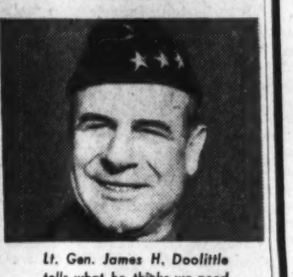
M. C. Smith, of the Richmond Department of Public Utilities, told the committee that sanitary sewage in the upper reaches of the James River is no problem to Richmond. The only way in which pollution affects Richmond, he said, is when there is a sharp rise in the river after a dry, low-water period, when the waste becomes heavy and requires more chlorination.

Manassas Teacher — Takes Welfare Post

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Miss Roberta Payne, Haymarket, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wade C. Payne, has been appointed junior case worker on the Department of Public Welfare staff for Fauquier. She is a graduate of Farmville State Teachers College and has been teaching in Manassas for the past four years.

Advertisement

Our Future Air Force?



Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle tells what he thinks we need

TONIGHT ON
"We, The People"
WTOP
10:30 P.M.
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.

GULF

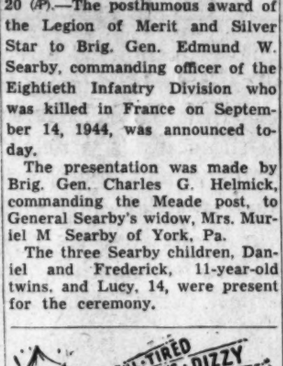
Are You Going Into Business?

"Are You Going Into Business" is packed with definite, workable information on all the "Hows," "Whys" and "Wheres" of getting started into a business today. Includes a complete, detailed, easy-to-read appendix. Suggested references and bibliography. $1.00

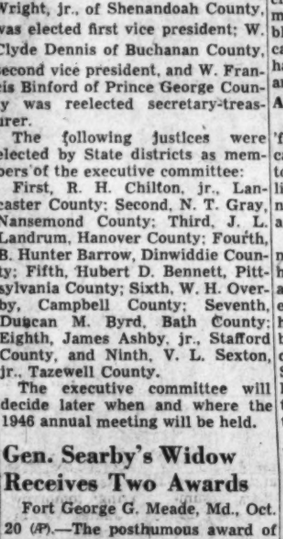
Here's Some of the Information You'll Find:
• HOW TO EVALUATE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS • HOW TO CHOOSE A BUSINESS • HOW TO GET THE CAPITAL • HOW TO ORGANIZE THE BUSINESS • HOW TO SELECT A LOCATION • HOW TO GET CUSTOMERS • ADVERTISING AND SELLING • HOW TO KEEP ADEQUATE RECORDS • FARMING AS A BUSINESS

Plan Your Business Now • Mail This Coupon Today

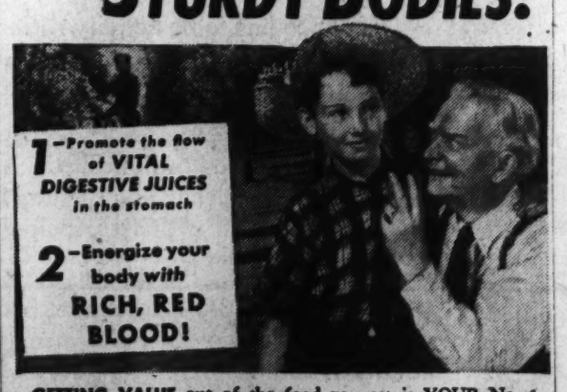
COMMERCIAL PUBLISHING CO.
880S So. Commercial Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois.
Kindly send me ..... copy (s) ($1.00 per copy) "Are You Going Into Business." Am enclosing .....
in ..... Check, Currency, Money Order
Name .....
Address .....
City and State .....



ESSEX HOUSE
on-the-park
A Pre-eminent New York Hotel
The Casino
Where Smart New Yorkers Dine and Dance
Oscar Wintrab, Managing Director
CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK, N. Y.


HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS?
DULL · TIRED
NERVOUS · DIZZY
INVOLUNTARY NAPS
Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOSEWISCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time-proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE
Whiffless, pleasant, chewable like candy. Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & 1.10
Mfr. Excelsior Laboratory Atlantic City, N. J.
AT LEADING DRUG STORES

Two simple steps in building STURDY BODIES!



GETTING VALUE out of the food you eat is YOUR No. 1 HEALTH PROBLEM whether you eat 500 or 2,000 pounds yearly. To do this, medical science says, you must have an adequate supply of *natural* stomach DIGESTIVE JUICES, and RICH, RED-BLOOD *must be present.* SSS Tonic may help you get both if this is your trouble, without organic complication or focal infection, as these two important results enable you to *make use of the food as Nature intended.* Thus you get fresh vitality... pep... do your work better... become animated... more attractive! SSS Tonic has helped millions... you can start today... at drug stores in 10 and 20 oz. sizes. ©S.S.S. Co.

BUILD STURDY HEALTH and keep STALWART · STEADY · STRONG

S.S.S. TONIC *helps build* STURDY HEALTH

THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN

THE N. Y. PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA!
It's on the air again direct from Carnegie Hall, New York—the oldest, most brilliant and best-loved symphony orchestra of all—with the world's greatest music, foremost conductors and soloists. Don't miss today's full 1½ hour concert—musical highlight of the week! Come to Carnegie Hall—by radio!

SUNDAY 3:00 P.M. WTOP 1500 ON YOUR DIAL COLUMBIA NETWORK

Only the REXAIR VACUUM CLEANER TRAPS DUST in WATER
•WASHES AIR
•HUMIDIFIES
If it's a PAN OF WATER instead of a bag it's
REXAIR
Before you buy see
REXAIR
Rexair Inc. 319 Fisher Bldg. Detroit

BAKE A CAKE TO HELP CELEBRATE WTOP's 13th BIRTHDAY MONDAY, OCT. 22 (Tomorrow)

You May Win a Prize of $10 to $50... You're Sure to Make a G.I. Happy

WTOP celebrates its 13th Birthday on Monday, October 22—and we want to make a lot of other people happy on that day, too. ¶ We're sponsoring a Birthday Cake Contest—open to anyone who listens to WTOP. You don't have to bake a fancy cake, just a good one . . . for after being judged by WTOP's experts, your cake will be presented in your name to some G. I. or group of G. I.'s in a nearby service hospital. ¶ If your cake is the winner, you'll get a $50 prize . . . and there are five other $10 prizes for runners-up. ¶ No entry blanks! Just bake the finest cake you can, bring it to WTOP's studios in the Earle Building, 13th and E Streets N.W., by 4 P.M. tomorrow, Monday, October 22. ¶ Get your friends, neighbors, and fellow church members to do the same . . . to help us celebrate our birthday . . . perhaps to win a prize . . . and certainly to make a lot of G. I.'s happy! ¶ Winning cakes will be displayed in Lansburgh's Eighth Street window.

WTOP CBS 1500 ON YOUR DIAL
COLUMBIA'S STATION FOR THE NATION'S CAPITAL

More Ships Bringing GIs From Europe

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

On U. S. Victory

New York, Oct. 20.—Arrivals aboard the U. S. Victory, due here October 22 are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON

Blumber, Lieut. Col. Joe M., 2929 Cathedral ave. nw.
Jefferson, Pfc. Hezekiah, 1712 Swann st. nw.
Brenneman, T/5 Homer D.
Way, T/Sergt. John E.
Courtney, T/5 Lysander M.
Hopkins, Pfc. Julius P.
Gruber, Pvt. Anthan.
Lemon, Sergt. Harold.
Wiensch, T/4 Terry.
Judd, T/5 William.
Moore, T/5 London.
Mason, Pfc. John A.
Pendleton, Pfc. George.
Rollins, Pfc. Irving.
Smith, S/Sergt. Richard R.
Richards, T/5 James F.
Mullins, M/Sergt. Floyd G.

MARYLAND

Dykes, Pvt. Herman N., Princess Anne.
Lavin, Maj. John J., Westminster.
Fields, S/Sergt. Frank W., Hyattsville.
Droneburg, Corpl. Robert C., Rockville.
Boneman, T/5 Vernon D., Princess Anne.
Martin, T/5 Andrew M., Aberdeen.
Price, T/5 Paul R., Chestertown.
Fitzgerald, Pfc. William G., Silver Spring.
Gaines, Pfc. Robert B.
Grafton, Pfc. Griggs Simon, Granit.
Imes, Pfc. Kelsie, Fairmont.
Jones, Pfc. Russell L., Walford.
Fox, Pfc. Andrew T., Curtis Bay.
Lathe, Pfc. Walter E., Owings Mills.
Neale, Pvt. Frederick L., Bethesda.

On Mexico Victory

New York, Oct. 20.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow aboard the SS Mexico Victory.

WASHINGTON

Wilson, T/5 Thomas B.
Kelly, S/Sergt. Thomas E., jr.
McCutcheon, Pfc. Francis R.
Hinks, T/5 John.
Fortin, S/Sergt. Phillippe O.

MARYLAND

Kowalczyk, Corpl. Edward J., Cantonsville.
Rice, T/5 Adam D., Thurmont.
Cole, Pvt. James R., Westminster.
McCarthy, M/Sergt. Joseph E., Boring.
Ehinger, T/4 Joseph W., Salisbury.
Lowery, Pfc. George P., Mount Airy.
Vetra, Sergt. Robert D., Deale Island.
Schaeffer, Pfc. Woodrow W., Frederick.
Kopicki, First Lieut. Chester F., Laurel.
Deuchler, T/5 Edward H., Baltimore.

VIRGINIA

Genson, CWO Paul E., East Hampton.
Hayden, T/4 Russell D., Richmond.
Smiley, T/4 Boy E., Boydton.
Stanley, T/4 Allen D., Coeburn.
Trice, T/4 Eugene W., St. Stephens Church.
Wessels, T/4 James C., Bloxen.
Clark, T/5 Howard M., Lexington.
Dilley, T/5 David H., Bland.
Gould, T/5 Richard F., Newport News.
Kausek, First Lieut. Bert G., Richmond.
Miller, T/5 Roy S., Pulaski.
Cummings, Pfc. George W., Roanoke.
Riley, Pfc. Carl D., Lynchburg.
Roach, Pfc. Elvin, North Garden.
Clements, First Lieut. Charles B., jr., Danville.
Tingler, Pfc. Leo L., Salem.
Arnold, Capt. Edwin T., Norfolk.
Toney, Pfc. Leslie F., Dillwyn.
Wallo, Pfc. John, Richmond.
Davenport, Pvt. Vernie W., jr., Fredericksburg.
Wilson, Pvt. Samuel J., jr., Norfolk.
Draper, T/Sergt. Milton, Hampton.
Linkous, Sergt. Browder M., Roanoke.
Havens, T/4 Gordon, Perrisburg.
Gibbs, Cpl. Curtis L., Richmond.
Anderson, Pfc. Maxie G., Chatham.
Archer, Pfc. Abbott L., Richmond.
Necessary, Pfc. James A., Tazewell.
Burress, Pvt. John W., Grapefield.
Foster, T/4 James L., Marion.
Isom, T/4 Spencer P., Fairfax.
Shrader, T/4 Robert D., Warsaw.
Herondorf, Corpl. Sheldon, Norfolk.
Hughes, Corpl. Raymond F., Luray.
Kadel, Pfc. John P., Fairfax.
Thomas, Pfc. Lordon D., Appamatox.

On George Chamberlain:

Newport News, Oct. 20.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS George Chamberlain:

WASHINGTON

Watts, Maj. Arnold F.

MARYLAND

Ather, Pfc. Henry D., jr., Takoma Park.

VIRGINIA

Hall, Pfc. Rufus E., Roanoke.

On Boise

New York, Oct. 20.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Boise:

VIRGINIA

Parsons, S/Sergt. Lester J., Dryden.
Willey, Sergt. Lee E., Winchester.
Butler, Corpl. Milton C., Disputanta.
Robbins, T/5 Sherman F., Fort Richmond.
Stallworth, T/5 William B., Norfolk.
Bunion, Pfc. Walter, Broadway.
Yowell, Pfc. John A. Peela Mills.
Dean, T/Sergt. James R., Abingdon.
Griffith, Sergt. Andrew C., Ingleside ave., McLean.
Mosby, T/4 Allen H., Glen Allen.
Ginder, Corpl. Donald C., Fredericksburg.
Duketich, George F., Richmond.
Stling, T/5 John H., Farmville.

Aquia Field Mass Slated for Oct. 28 In Stafford Area

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—Catholics from Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia are expected to attend the annual field mass to be celebrated at the Crucifix near Aquia, Stafford County, October 23.

The annual event is being resumed after being suspended since the United States entered the war. Is is held in commemoration of Margaret Brent, first woman suffragist in this country, and other Catholics who settled at Aquia in 1647.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Leo J. Ryan, pastor of Sacred Heart Cathedral, Richmond, will celebrate the mass and the Most Rev. Peter L. Ireton, bishop of Richmond, will deliver the address. A detachment of Marines from Quantico will serve the mass and the girls' choir of St. Peter's Church, Richmond, will sing.

The Crucifix is located on Route 1, a mile from Aquia. The mass will begin at 11 a. m.

Advertisement

Amazing Discovery In a Hearing Aid

A big improvement has been made in a hearing aid now welcomed by thousands. It is a new hearing aid that does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, battery case or garment to bulge or weigh you down. So small it fits the palm of the hand. The tone is natural, noiseless, clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 1367, 1450 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of this remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write them today.

Bondsman Jailed, Baltimore Plans Situation Survey

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP). — The Criminal Justice Commission will be asked to make a complete survey of the bail-bond situation in the City of Baltimore, Judge Herman M. Moser announced.

He explained that a need for changes in the present bail-bond procedures was brought to light earlier this week after a professional bondsman was sentenced to four years' imprisonment on a perjury charge.

The bondsman was convicted of falsely stating that property he used for bail in a police court was free of liens and encumbrances, when in fact the same property had been used a ew days earlier as surety in the criminal court.

"After consulation with members of the supreme bench; the State's attorney, J. Bernard Wells, and the bail clerk, Carl Martin, it was decided to ask the criminal justice commission to make a complete survey of the bail-bond situation in Baltimore," Judge Moser said.

Police Pistol Team Eyes U.S. Championship

By Barton Hickman
Post Staff Writer

The police at No. 12 Precinct are straight shooters.

Their pistol club, organized eight years ago, cautiously waited until last year to enter major competition. But since then it has won the New York Daily Mirror's International Police Pistol Team Championship and placed first in all team competition at the National Metropolitan Police Revolver League's annual tournament held in Pittsburgh two weeks ago.

Their success story began in November, 1937, when Lieut. Marshall Gore of the Traffic Division—then a sergeant at No. 12—along with Precinct Detective James Beach and Pvt. Lloyd Clair, now retired from the force, decided to form a club to encourage pistol accuracy.

Trouble Finding Target

The seven-man club, had difficulty finding a suitable target range until Clyde Dalley, owner of the National Brick Co., offered them the use of an abandoned sand pit behind Fort Totten Park.

Then, when the war curtailed transportation facilities and their ammunition supply, the club reorganized to enlarge its membership by allowing auxiliary police and civilians to join. Apparatus to make their own ammunition was purchased and plans were drawn for a large clubhouse on the site of the old sand pit.

Christmas of 1943 saw the opening of the brick structure which the members constructed by themselves. Last Christmas they held a celebration and presented Dalley with a solid gold lifetime membership card.

Enter Tournament

In June, 1944, the club entered a team in a tournament sponsored by the Sparrows Point, Md., police department. Sergt. Henry H. Heflin, who has been reelected president every year since the club's reorganization, proudly recalls.

"It was our first match outside the city and we felt pretty good when our team came home with third place honors."

Their victory last August at Teaneck, N. J., where they won the Daily Mirror championship, hasn't made them rest on their laurels, though. The National Rifle Association, which sets the pace for all the matches held in this country, suspended its activities during the war.

Now, with the war over, the boys at No. 12 hope the National Rifle Association will hold a national competition again next summer at Camp Perry, Ohio. They've got their sights set on 1946—and that gleam in their eyes doesn't come from the .38s they're polishing.

War-Battered Lorton's Needs Many, Urgent

The District's once modern reformatory at Lorton, Va., where an average of 1800 prisoners is housed is now war-battered and in urgent need of basic improvements.

Once known as the "country club" prison of the U. S., Lorton has fallen behind the penology parade. To regain its place of leadership, parole, prison and District officials say, many shortcomings at the institution will have to be remedied. Prison reform, they say, should:

1. Provide adequate physical facilities including a new women's division hospital; single-room dormitories; administrative and classification buildings; additional industrial plants; more up-to-date agricultural equipment, dairy barns and livestock facilities.

2. Revamp educational and vocational training programs at the workhouse (for short-termers), the women's division, the open reformatory and the walled-in penitentiary.

3. Expand the classification program to include medical facilities adequate to identify mental cases, alcoholics, handicapped and chronic "repeaters" and provide for proper disposition.

4. Expand educational and library facilities, teaching staff and increase appropriations for educational supplies.

5. Eliminate antiquated wooden "fire trap" buildings, including the women's hospital.

6. Substitute a modern chapel for the present converted wooden workshop.

7. Increase production efficiency at Lorton's industries to make the institution more self-supporting and to provide funds for additional training and rehabilitation work.

8. Seek more experienced personnel to supplement the staffs which have been depleted by war.

9. Establish a long-term building and planning program which would have the support of the Federal as well as the District Government, and would be designed to keep Washington's penal system abreast the city's growth and progressive penology.

Would Cost Several Millions

To provide these improvements would cost several millions of dollars which the District Commissioners are not prepared to budget or ask Congress to appropriate. This year the budget for Lorton's workhouse and reformatory is $1,423,867, an increase of $246,330 over last year. Next year it will be higher. Most of the increases are for personnel and physical equipment.

Thirty-five years ago the District's penal system started out to set an example in advanced penology. It established one of the first jail farms where prisoners could produce their food and live in the open. In 1916 an open reformatory without walls was brought about as one of the world's most advanced steps in rehabilitation and treatment of criminals. Lorton under that plan was to be a place where the most "hopeful" of prisoners could be conditioned for return to private life. Only the selected offenders with sentences of less than five years were to be admitted.

Today the complexion of the institution has decidedly changed. Its workhouse, women's division, open reformatory, high-walled penitentiary and farm spread over 3000 Virginia acres in Fairfax County. None of these units is complete. Many of the facilities are still installed in "temporary" quarters which housed them for many years.

The deficiencies are apparently not the fault of resident superintendents, general superintendents or the over-all director of public welfare for the District. The reasons Washington's prison system has steadily fallen behind the standards maintained at other penal institutions including those of the Federal bureau are given as these:

1. Lack of funds. The District Commissioners are concerned with keeping down the tax rate, spreading the over-all budget over scores of other needs and satisfying first those items which have behind them the most intensive public demand.

Is Lacking in Experience

2. Lack of experience. The Board of Public Welfare in general does not have the proper background and experience to cope with prison problems. A separate prison board composed of lawyers, doctors and penologists should guide the destinies of the prison system and should be divorced from purely welfare functions, informed sources say.

3. To obtain improvement it is necessary for the resident superintendent to recommend to the general superintendent; the general superintendent to propose the improvement to a committee of the Board of Welfare and then to the board as a whole, to follow through to the District budget officer, to the District Commissioners, then the Federal Bureau of the Budget and then to separate District Committees of the House and Senate. This process should be simplified.

In the past several years Lorton's prison industries have turned over to the general treasury $275,000 in cash from sale of products such as fire hydrants, bricks, lamp posts and laundry. It has saved the District $113,000 in food costs with its farm production. The prison could be even more productive if the Commissioners would budget sufficient funds for modern facilities.

Like all institutions, Lorton has suffered from loss of personnel during the war years, but next year's budget calls for an increase of 69 positions and $240,000 in construction. If the funds are made available there will be a new women's hospital, a receiving and quarantine building for the reformatory and additional dining room and kitchen equipment.

Welfare Director Ray L. Huff, who served as Lorton's superintendent for a number of years, says that the over-all program for improving welfare and prison conditions here is a "first things first" schedule and that it will take a three-year campaign to catch up with the deficiencies caused by war.

General Superintendent Howard B. Gill, who is in charge of District penal institutions, wants a million-dollar program immediately, but also has a 10-year program which he declares must be presented with a "dynamic" approach to the Commission and Congress.

Another view is that of Wilbur La Roe, jr., attorney and member of the pardon board: "The basic training system at Lorton is wrong," he said. "Men there are worked for the District's profit and not to train them for useful lives. Because of that the parole system is a failure, and we are able to parole only 40 per cent of the inmates of Lorton rather than the 60 per cent which should normally be paroled."

Advertisement

POSTWAR JOBS?

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin tells about Connecticut's job makers

TONIGHT ON
"We, The People"
WTOP
10:30 P.M.
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.
GULF

Nobody likes you with BAD BREATH!

Guard your breath this new, pleasant way!

Thousands find it delightfully easy now to guard against unpardonable bad breath. They gargle with this new and different Pepsodent Antiseptic that's so *pleasant* in taste . . . And offers far greater germ-killing power than ordinary "mouth washes".

New Pepsodent Antiseptic goes to work at once. It actively increases salivary flow—flushes out many decaying food particles and debris from deepest crevices in the mouth. Kills and sweeps away millions of germs . . . and leaves the mouth feeling delightfully clean and refreshed.

Gargle with new Pepsodent Antiseptic to rid your mouth of fuzzy morning taste . . . to clean your mouth after smoking and make the next smoke taste better. Use it before every business and social engagement. Start today!

PEPSODENT ANTISEPTIC

Pressmen's Local 25 Years Old, To Hold Jamboree

Local No. 6 of the Newspaper Pressmen's Union is 25 years old today and will celebrate the anniversary with a jamboree in the Hamilton Hotel. The festivities will last from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

The local is composed of five chapels, one each from The Washington Post, the Evening Star and the Daily News and two from the Times-Herald.

George Walker, president for the coming year, will preside at the celebration.

Other officers are: John Roffo, vice president; J. M. Costello, secretary-treasurer; T. E. Franklin, recording secretary; Frank Waple, sergeant-at-arms; A. Palmateer and Charles Sonnefeld, members of the executive board, and J. H. McCullough, correspondent.

Walker, Franklin and Sonnefeld are members of The Post chapel.

Well-Dresed Baby Found in Trash Barrel by Soldier

Baltimore, Oct. 20 (AP).—Corpl. Frank Fox, 19, looked into a flour barrel, reached down and came up with a 10-month-old baby boy.

The soldier, home on a 10-day furlough from the Turner (Ga.) Army Air Base, was walking with his sister, Mrs. Margaret Simone, through an alley late last night, when Fox heard a plaintive cry.

He looked into the rubbish-filled barrel and there was a blonde-haired, well-dressed infant. He took the youngster home and later the child was taken to Baltimore City Hospitals. Police are trying to find the parents.

Advertisement

DON'T PAY DOUBLE FOR WHAT YOU EAT

If you, too, waste money for food you once enjoyed, and pay again in suffering stomach and ulcer pains caused by excess acid, try Udga for quick relief. UDGA Tablets are compounded from not one, but three fast-working ingredients. Over 200 million used. Recommended for burning stomach pains, indigestion, gas, heartburn, sour upset stomach and other hyper-acid conditions. Get a 25c box of Udga Tablets from your druggist. 5-minute test convinces, or DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK.

MUST WE HAVE ANOTHER COFFEE SHORTAGE?

The citizens of the United States and their accredited representatives are entitled to hear the truth about coffee before it is too late.

As this is written it is absolutely impossible to purchase a single bag of coffee in any of the producing countries at U. S. ceiling prices. If O.P.A. regulations continue no coffee will be available for U. S. consumption. We might be able to get along without coffee, but how about that wonderful "Good Neighbor" policy we so eagerly seek?

European nations, including Great Britain and Canada, have purchased upwards of a million bags of good coffee during the past six weeks, at prices ranging from ten to twenty per cent above the ceilings which O.P.A. established in 1941. And what is more, while these foreign buyers received the better quality coffee we in United States received the poorer grades, and now even the poorer grade are unobtainable. New importations have stopped.

There is a little more than three months' supply of coffee in United States right now, but most of it is of the poorer grades, and the cool months of our heaviest consuming season are rapidly approaching.

WHO WILL BE BLAMED?

If the coffee served in our homes and restaurants grows steadily poorer in quality?

If coffee has to be heavily rationed?

If wide unemployment and failures occur among coffee roasters, importers and jobbers?

If one hundred million Latin American people resent our dictatorial attitude regarding their principal business?

In that event, the blame must be placed directly where it belongs, in the lap of the present administration.

We now consume almost twenty million bags of coffee annually and in view of the fact that we grow none, how can we hope to successfully dictate the international market prices for the coffee produced by at least fourteen of our neighbor nations?

The coffee industry is so highly competitive that consumer prices are sure to remain reasonable after the O.P.A. regulations are eliminated and forgotten. The prices will quickly adjust themselves to the lowest possible level if the basic economic factors are permitted to function freely—factors such as cost of production, transportation, distribution, roasting and lastly a reasonable profit.

Clinton P. Anderson was appointed Secretary of Agriculture because he aggressively sought the truth about this country's food situation. Since coffee is not grown in U. S. it was not made the subject of those public hearings and debate. Unfortunately, the truth about coffee seems to have been a secret deeply guarded from the American public.

Congress should promptly undertake a thorough investigation of the whole coffee problem, as part of its duty to the American people and to our Latin American neighbors. When the facts are known, there should be no question as to the necessity of an immediate remedy.

Now that the war is over, it is our opinion that we should immediately do away with ceilings and all restrictions and allow the law of supply and demand to take care of the situation.

The undersigned, on their own initiative and at their own expense, take this means of bringing to the attention of the public and of our governing officials what we deem to be a situation of vital concern to the entire nation. We believe the opinions expressd meet with the approval of the entire coffee industry.

Angus Mackey & Co.

Coffee Brokers and Agents

99 FRONT STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

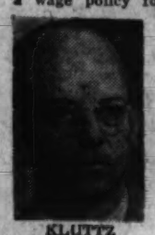
Reprinted from THE TEA AND COFFEE TRADE JOURNAL, *October, 1945*

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Statement Appears Near On Federal Wage Policy

ACTION: After weeks of sidestepping, the Administration finally has taken firm steps to lay down a wage policy for its employes.



KLUTTZ

Several meetings are reported to have been held in the past few days to discuss the Federal pay scales which the President characterized as "inadequate and pitiful." Something definite is sure to come out of these meetings and the policy will be revealed when hearings are opened before the Senate Civil Service Committee on October 29. Attending the sessions were said to be officials of the White House, Labor Department, Office of Economic Stabilization, Office of Reconversion and the Civil Service Commission. The President is reported to have taken a personal interest in the matter. He will decide the policy, based on the group's recommendation.

DRIVE: Chairman Downey of the Senate Civil Service Committee, is largely responsible for the meetings. His bill calls for a 20 per cent increase in Federal salaries and he has insisted that the Administration report on it. He took his bill up with the President several weeks ago and he came away from the White House looking quite pleased. The President's subordinates, however, have shied away from the Downey bill until a national wage policy is fixed. The hope has been expressed that a Federal wage formula can be worked out that will have no relation with the industrial problem. But this appears to be merely a hope as realistic officials predict that private employes will demand as much or more money recommended for Federal workers. The day is passed when the two groups can be considered separately.

PROPOSALS: There are many, too many, in fact. The best guess now is that the Administration will support a 15 per cent increase for white-collar workers to help offset the loss of overtime pay and to help meet high living costs. But this is far from certain. Some officials believe 10 per cent is the maximum. And there are those who argue that Government salaries in the lower brackets are as high, or higher, than those paid in private industry and that it would throw local economies out of gear to raise them. Members of this group interpret the President's words as an indorsement of higher salaries for top Federal executives and that's all. On the other hand, everyone is agreed that it would be impossible to get a bill through Congress that would raise salaries of executives until after the Congressmen raise their own $10,000 salaries.

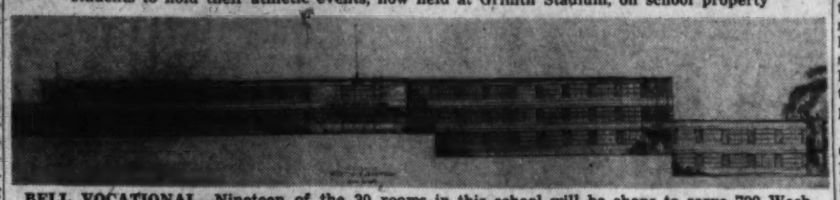
DOWNGRADING will be used as an argument to raise Federal salaries. Thousands of employes have been demoted in recent weeks and the trend will continue as war agencies are liquidated and jobs are abolished. To stay in Government, many employes are transferring at a reduction in grade. Moreover, shortly after the Downey-Jackson Pay Act became effective on July 1, the War Department and several other large agencies reclassified downward the jobs of thousands of persons. These agencies admitted the classifications of these jobs had been inflated. Typists, stenographers and clerks in the low grades generally can be transferrd without a loss of grade. But the administrative or professional person whose job is abilished usually must take a cut in salary to land another job.

EFFICIENT: Another argument will be postwar efficiency in a smaller Government. Congress will be asked to raise salaries to keep the competent employes on the job. The 16 and 17-year olds will be urged to return to school and the overage will be asked to retire. Production per man should be somewhat greater in the postwar Government, particularly on the 5-day, 40-hour week. Inexperienced and slow workers will be let out in the liquidation process. This all sounds very good in theory, but the Government already has lost many of its best people to industry and the story is heard all over that the good people are leaving and the drones are staying. As one official put it the other day: "We've had to call in the third team to handle our problems. Our good people are leaving daily. There is no incentive for them to stay. The war is over and they feel their part is done."

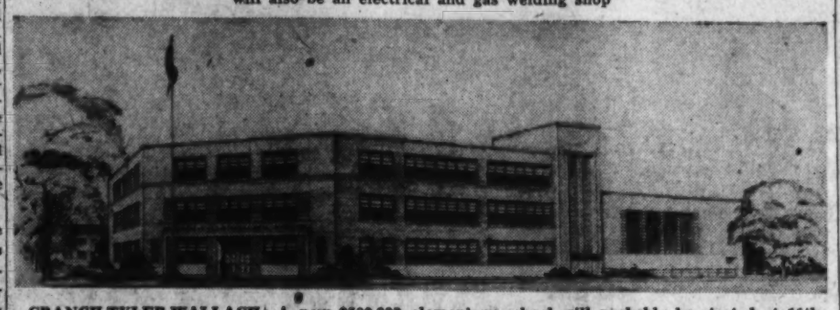
SIZE: The postwar size of the Federal Government will weigh heavily in the minds of members of Congress during consideration of any pay bill. In fact, Senator Downey has been told by his colleagues that they will support a pay bill if the number of Federal workers is cus substantially. And the reduction is being made. By next July 1, the Government will have a million fewer fulltime employes in this country than it had on the same date this year. Between the Army and Navy alone, at least 650,000 employes will be laid off by July 1 and most of the war agencies will be abolished by that time. How far Federal employment will go under two million is anyone's guess at this point. However, it certainly won't go back to the prewar figure of a million. Somewhere between 1,500,000 and 1,500,000 is a good guess.

New Schools to Cost $3,750,000

SPINGARN HIGH—This is the first high school to be built for Negroes here since 1916. It will stand at 24th and Benning rd. se.—a 36-room structure costing $2,060,000 with greenhouse and stadium, and room for 1200 academic, business and shop students. The stadium will enable Negro students to hold their athletic events, now held at Griffith Stadium, on school property



BELL VOCATIONAL—Nineteen of the 30 rooms in this school will be shops to serve 700 Washington boys. The building will cost $1,190,000, and will be built at 6th and Penn sts. ne. It will contain an aviation shop large enough to hold a fully assembled airplane and 80 students. There will also be an electrical and gas welding shop



CRANCH-TYLER-WALLACH—A new $500,000 elementary school will probably be started at 11th and G sts. se. within a year. It will be a 24-room building with an auditorium-gymnasium and combination play-lunch room for 960 pupils. Plans for the sketched schools are being prepared by District architects, but no construction dates have been set

Insecticides Are Diversified, Survey Shows

A survey of insecticides in Washington including those which contain DDT has been completed by the research department of The Washington Post as an aid to local housewives.

Information from the survey was integrated with technical data on experiments of the Agriculture Department on DDT.

The Post found 11 insecticides containing DDT in one to 35 per cent solutions. Twenty brands sold here do not contain DDT.

Brands without DDT sell for $1.49 to $4.50 a gallon. Brands with DDT sell for $2.49 to $9.50 a gallon. OPA has not yet put a ceiling price on DDT.

The Agriculture Department pointed out that DDT in bulk is inexpensive and that there should not be a big price differential between brands with and without DDT. Only if other ingredients are of a better grade, or if the solution contains the instantaneous killer, pyrethrum, should DDT be more expensive.

Best Strength for Home

The best strength for housewives who want a long lasting effect is 5 to 10 per cent, the Agriculture Department said. A strength less than that will kill the bugs but will soon lose its power.

The 30 to 35 per cent DDT strengths are highly powerful and should be applied by trained insecticide men, the Agriculture spokesman added. Housewives were reminded that different DDT treatments are necessary for various bugs.

An Agriculture spokesman further stressed that insecticides without DDT can also be potent bug killers. DDT's main forte is the long-lasting power that remains long after it has been applied, he explained.

Brands Available Here

Here are the DDT brands on the District market as of September 24, and their strength and current price:

Miller's Spray, $7.50 a gallon for 30 per cent, and $2.49 a gallon for 5 per cent; Atomic DDT, $9.50 a gallon for 35 per cent; Bee Brand, 39 cents a quart for 1 per cent; Lofstrand, $3.50 and $4.50 a gallon for 5 per cent; Worthington, $4.50 and $9 a gallon for 5 and 35 per cent; Moth-Gas, $4 a gallon for 2 per cent; No-Wonder, $1.25 a quart for 1½ per cent; Double DT, $1.75 a quart for 3 per cent; Kretol, $2.50 a gallon for 1½ per cent; Disene, 69 cents a pint for 5 per cent; Andy's, $4 a gallon for 5 per cent.

Here are the 20 brands on the District market as of September 24 that do not contain DDT:

Black Flag, 35 and 50 cents a quart; Bee Brand, 37 and 39 cents a quart; Flit, $1.49 a gallon; Matador, $1.49 a gallon; Peterman's Discovery, 45 and 49 cents a quart; Flyded, 35 cents a quart; J. O., 39 cents a quart; Larrex, $2.98 a gallon; Permamoth, $3 a gallon; Kretol, $2.50 a gallon; Sla, $4.25 a gallon; Puritan, 79 cents a guart; Bugaboo, $2.59 a gallon; Moth Gas, $4 a gallon; Moth Gas Liquid Frost, $4.50 a gallon; All New, 50 cents a quart; Gulf, 50 cents a quart; Dethol, 39 cents a pint; Crack Shot Roach Death, 35 cents a box; Kil-Ve, 50 cents a box; Pulvex, 25 and 50 cents.

Nat. Supply Offers New Preferred Stock

New York, Oct. 20 (AP).—The National Supply Co. today offered 170,000 shares of 4¼ per cent cumulative preferred stock at $100 par value in exchange to holders of its 291,091 shares of outstanding prior preferred to ½ to 6 per cent stock.

The exchange is underwriten by a group headed by Lehman Brothers and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Exhibits Set Wednesday In Leesburg

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—The annual Achievement Day of Loudoun County home demonstration clubs will be held in the Leesburg High School auditorium next Wednesday, starting at 10:30 a. m. Miss Anne F. Dick, home demonstration agent, pointed out that the event has not been held since 1942.

A feature will be a style review held in the afternoon at which time the club members will model garments they have made or restyled, as well as hats and pocket books. Exhibits made by club members will consist of hooked, crocheted and braided rugs; dresses, aprons and table cloths made from feed bags; knitted articles; crocheted mats, and chairs and stools with cane, splint or cord seats.

Mrs. C. M. Hoge, president of the County Home Demonstration Committee, will preside at the sessions. Reports on accomplishments during the year will be heard from each of the clubs. Lunch will be served for the benefit of the committee.

Station Permit Granted

Overriding the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the Board of Supervisors, in special session, voted four to two to grant Calvin Athey a permit to operate a gasoline filling station on Route 15, two miles south of Point of Rocks. The vote in favor of the measure was by Supervisors Mock, Bridges, Sands and Kirkpatrick; against Supervisors Hirst and Baker. Prolonged discussion preceded the vote. The issue had been debated at a meeting in the Lucketts School previous to the supervisors meeting.

Will Honor Veterans

World War II veterans are to be honored at two big rallies to be held in Leesburg on October 27. The events, sponsored by the Loudoun War Finance Committee will signalize the opening of the Victory Loan drive and also celebrate Navy Day. They will be held at the Leesburg High School and Douglass High School auditoriums. Veterans who have received their discharges or are at home on leave are to be special guests. A highlight of the occasion will be an exhibit of war souvenirs brought, or sent home by servicemen.

Delinquents Warned

Treasurer Howard E. Cole today warned Loudoun residents if they are in arrears for 1943 real estate taxes, the law requires them to pay such levies by November 12, 1945, or face the alternative of having such properties sold at public auction on December 10 in Leesburg.

New Plan to Be Explained

Henry A. Haden, who served as county executive for Albermarle County from its inception there on July 1, 1934, until July 1, 1945, will speak on the executive form of government in Albemarle County at a meeting scheduled for the evening of October 26 at the Leesburg High School auditorium. Mr. Haden will explain in detail the way in which the system of government which is now being proposed for Loudoun works and has worked in other counties. The meeting is being sponsored by the Better Government Club of Loudoun County.

Hearing Aid Society Plans Tea, Exhibit

The Washington Society for the Hard of Hearing, a Community Chest agency, will open National Hearing Week with a tea at 3:30 p. m. today at its headquarters, 2431 14th st. nw.

Hearing aids, telephone amplifiers and special lights for doorbells and telephones will be displayed here throughout the week.

Advertisement

EXPLORE YOUR MIND

Discover Your Mental Self and Overcome Your Limitations!

Learn the tremendous possibilities of your own mind. Explore that mysterious world within you. The Free Book, "The Mastery of Life," explains how, through fascinating study, you can master the every-day problems of life and happiness.

Address Scribe 111
Rosicrucian Brotherhood
(AMORC)
San Jose California

Rep. Woodrum To Quit House Seat on Dec. 31

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum of Roanoke announced today that he will resign his post as Representative of Virginia's Sixth Congressional District on December 31 to continue on a full-time basis his work as president of the American Plant Food Council.

Although Representative Woodrum said in August that he hoped to be able to leave Congress by spring, he indicated today that he had been able to get his congressional affairs in shape sooner than he had anticipated. His present term runs to January, 1947.

Darden Mourns Loss

In accepting his resignation, Governor Darden commended the Representative for the "distinguished service you have rendered as a member of the United States House of Representatives" and termed his resignation as a loss to the Sixth District and the Commonwealth.

Representative Woodrum was named president in September of the American Plant Food Council, Inc., a newly formed trade association made up of a large group of leading industries engaged in the manufacture and sale of plant foods, fertilizers, nitrates, phosphates and potassium (potash) products Headquarters of the association will be in Washington, but Woodrum will retain his residence in Roanoke.

Is Former Judge

He is a ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and chairman of the selected Committee on Postwar Policy. He entered the political field in 1917, when he was elected Commonwealth's attorney for Roanoke City. In 1922 he resigned his position as judge of the Hustings Court of the City of Roanoke to enter the race for the Sixty-eighth Congress. He was elected and reelected to the four succeeding Congresses without opposition.

He was reelected to the Seventy-third Congress from the State at large and from the Sixth District to the succeeding Congress. He is now serving his twelfth term and upon his resignation in December will have served 23 years in the Hiuse of Representatives.

Hampton Roads Area Faces Drastic Cut in Employment

By the Associated Press

Postwar prospects in the Hampton Roads area, center of industry in Virginia, are none too bright, the Department of Labor reports.

A study of "The Impact of War on the Hampton Roads Area" declares that the economic prosperity of the region depends largely on the size of this Nation's peacetime Navy and merchant marine, but it adds:

"It seems impossible to escape the conclusion that employment in the shipyards and governmental establishments in the Hampton Roads area will be drastically curtailed."

The 190-page study, made public yesterday, as one of 35 similar surveys made by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics of "communities which have been most changed and expanded by the war and which will later face the most serious problems of reconversion, reemployment and industrial adjustments."

Old Lessons Reviewed

Two thirds of the study is devoted to the impact of the present war on the area. The remainder of the book traces the region's experience during and after the first World War.

The study covers Norfolk, South Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Hampton and the Counties of Norfolk, York, Warwick and Elizabeth City—an area which in normal times houses one eighth the population of the State.

Comparing the present problems of the area with the experience of World War I, the study concludes that its population "will remain considerably larger than it was in 1940, although it will certainly drop from wartime levels."

Conclusions Listed

Among the survey's conclusions regarding the areas prospects in the postwar period are these:

"Employment at such establishments as the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Naval Operating Base will be curtailed considerably below wartime levels whe nthe final adjustment to peacetime conditions is made.

"The amount by which employment will decline will, of course, depend on the size of the Navy that the United States decides to maintain after the war and also on what portion of that fleet is based at Hampton Roads. . . ."

"A considerably smaller civilian force will be required to service the fleet and to build and repair ships for it than in wartime. The peacetime forces of the Navy establishments in the Hampton Roads area will be smaller than they were at peak wartime levels by many thousands.

"Many of the other governmental establishments in the area will probably be largely or completely dismantled when the war is over. That is particularly true of those which have to do with the training and movement of troops. . . ."

"The private shipyards of the area also appear to face a considerable drop in employment. . . . The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. . . . will undoubtedly receive a share of whatever naval shipbuilding is carried on after the war, and will also probably again build ships for the merchant marine.

"However, it does not seem likely that the yard will be able to secure enough merchant shipbuilding to offset the almost certain decline in naval construction. . . ."

Shift Not Successful

"Conversion of a part of the excess shipyard capacity to the production of various types of heavy durable goods, such as railway cars and turbine engines, has been considered by some shipbuilders. The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. did, in fact, convert to this type of manufacture the last war. The experiment was not entirely successful. . . ."

"If shipbuilding employment should fall to April 1940 levels, the working forces of the Hampton Roads shipyards would have to be reduced by 38,000 persons.

"There remains the possibility that new industries can be brought into the area. Hampton Roads has a number of important advantages to offer industry. . . ."

The study notes that the population of the Hampton Roads area increased by a greater percentage between 1940 and 1943 than that of any other metropolitan section of the country except Mobile, Ala. The numerical increase was increased in only four cities.

Club Reveals Big Demand for Old Uniforms

There's still life in an Army or Navy uniform, discharged officers are discovering to their financial satisfaction.

Junior Officers' Club at 733 17th st. nw., has done a $2000 turnover in used officers' uniforms since it opened its uniform exchange in July.

The system works like this: Officers leaving the service bring in their military clothing priced at their own valuation. Club officials suggest they make it a fourth of the original cost, and allow a little leeway for dickering. The club handles the sales, keeps 5 per cent, which is turned over for club operation.

There's still an active market for military clothing OCS graduates, men needing a few pieces to tide them over the few remaining months of their military life. Nisei interpreters are main buyers.

Battle jackets and raincoats are the items in greatest demand, according to the club secretary, Mrs. Maxine Acker.

Dr. Overholser to Talk

Winchester, Va., Oct. 20 (Spl.)—Dr. Earl L. Overholser, new head of the Horticultural Department at VPI, will be the chief speaker next Friday night at the monthly meeting of the Winchester-Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, Inc.

POULTRY

PULLETS, 4 months old, almost ready to lay. Barred Crosses, beautifully developed, range grown. Wonderful egg strain. Bloodtested and vaccinated. Immediate shipment. 12 or more, $1.65 each, ½ deposit with order, balance C.O.D. PEERLESS PULLETS, Box 470, Camden, N. J.

GARDENS

MICHIGAN TULIPS
BIGGEST BARGAIN IN AMERICA
75 BULBS $1.69
Darwin, Triumph, Leader and Cottage Tulip Bulbs, marvelous assortment of flaming rainbow colors guaranteed to flower 4 years.
FREE—SEND NO MONEY—ORDER NOW—PAY LATER. Bulbs reach you in a few days in plenty of time for fall planting for only $1.69 plus C. O. D. postage. Cash orders sent prepaid. Free garden guide tells how to grow them. Prompt action brings you 15 quality gladiolus bulbs free. Act now. Send your name, address for free FREE. Acts now. Send your name, address for free
MICHIGAN BULB CO., Dept. R-153
148 Monroe Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.

ask for ETHYL

It's breath-taking —the speed with which the petroleum industry rushed high-octane gasoline into Ethyl pumps all over the country. As if by magic nearly every oil company now has a super gasoline to offer you—Ethyl gasoline that comes up to your highest expectations of power, performance and quality.

The secret, if it is a secret, is that gasoline refiners had been making superb gasoline all along. But this high quality fuel was needed for military purposes. Came the end of the war—presto—*you* now get the cream of the gasoline production.

All you have to do is—**ask for Ethyl**

ETHYL
BRAND OF ANTIKNOCK COMPOUND
ETHYL CORPORATION
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

When Outfielder George Binks kicked away a ball game on the last day of the season at Philadelphia because he neglected to wear his sun glasses, one unhappy Washington pitcher muttered, "They ought to fine him $5000." Binks never did draw a fine. But before the team disbanded he was called into Clark Griffith's office and given a $1000 bonus check . . . Sam Fox, the former Central High School end who this week signed with the New York Giants, caught 11 consecutive forward passes against Pitt in the Ohio State-Pitt game of 1941 . . . Don Ameche's withdrawal as financial angel of the Los Angeles team of the All-American Football Conference wll be followed by other rich franchise holders who learn that their football losses are not deductible from income taxes—because it is not a related business . . . Football Commissioner Elmer Layden forced Buff Donelli to quit as the Pittsburgh Steelers' coach a couple of years aago, ruling that he could not coach a pro team and Duquesne University simultaneously . . . but he is taking no action against Clark Shaughnessy, who coaches Pitt and the Redskins . . . First Baseman Joe Kuhel, who is weighing an offer to broadcast baseball in his native Kansas City, has advised Clark Griffith he will make a decision this week.

Povich

Against Navy, Penn State adapted its defense according to the stiff wind that was blowing over the field. When the wind was at Navy's back, Penn State used a five-man line and when Navy was playing against the wind Penn State went into a seven-man line . . . today's pro football betting odds: The Eagles, seven-point favorites over the Redskins; the Giants, 21-point favorites over Pittsburgh; Detroit, the 7½-point favorite over the Chicago Cardinals; Green Bay, 7-point favorite over Boston Yanks; Cleveland, 7½-point favorite over Bears . . . Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler, who warned baseball players to stay away from race-track gamblers, will be the guest of a popular Redskin official at the Redskins-Eagles game today . . . the Washington Baseball Club never did announce how it voted to split its second-place shares of the World Series. A rumpus accompanied the voting. The players voted down Manager Ossie Bluege's proposal that Secretary Edward B. Eynon be given a half share, until it was pointed out that Eynon has a voice as to which players might receive bonuses. In a second meeting, held a few days later, Eynon was voted a half share . . . Tim Mara, owner of the New York football Giants, reports that the first $30,000 taken in at each Polo Grounds game merely covers his weekly payroll and the guarantee to the visiting team.

Charles M. Rosenthal and a group of his friends, none of whom own the Redskins, have purchased $1700 worth of tickets to the Redskins' home games for wounded soldiers and sailors of Walter Reed, Forest Glen and the Bethesda Naval Hospital . . . The Thoroughbred Record reports that famed Negro Scientist, George Washington Carver, who was born into slavery, was, as a youth, once traded for a race horse . . . Ossie Bluege is due back from his Chicago vacation on Tuesday and will sign another contract to manage the Nats for a one-year term . . . The baseball club owners may have thought they elected Commissioner Happy Chandler for seven years, but the other night at a testimonial banquet for Arch McDonald, Chandler told the audience, "I intend to make baseball my life work" . . . The dinner in honor of Vincent X. Flaherty at Herb Sachs' Diet Club on October 30 will be a gala event with accepted invitations nearing the capacity mark. The Touchdown and Variety Clubs are staging it . . . Bobby Dodd, a Georgia Tech coach for 15 years, and before that an All-American at Tennessee, will see his first professional football game today at Griffith Stadium.

In contrast to the usual 12½ per cent challenger's share of the gate, Billy Conn has wangled a 20 per cent cut of the receipts of next June's bout with Joe Louis . . . Clark Griffith has the sympathy of Baseball Commissioner Chandler in his effort to schedule 40-odd night games for the Nats next season, but Chandler can cast no vote unless the other clubs are deadlocked on the issue . . . Cecil Travis, who suffered frozen feet in the Ardennes Bulge and lacked speed when he returned to the Nats near the end of last season, will be given a special conditioning program at Hot Springs, Ark., before the club goes into spring training . . . Tommy Henrich's discharge gives the Yankees their prewar DiMaggio-Keller-Henrich outfield that was the best in the league despite the fact that DiMaggio was the only one of the trio to hit .300 consistently . . . The Yankees paid $25,000 for DiMaggio from the Coast League, gave Henrich the same figure for signing as a free agent, and got Keller for a $12,000 cash payment plus footing much of his college tuition . . . Players' wives are barred from making trips with the Redskin players, we learn from incidental intelligence . . . Former Redskin Roy Zimmerman, who will quarterback the Eagles today, has made one field-goal attempt this season. It was from the 48-yard line, and he booted 1.000.

Purdue, Notre Dame and Minnesota Win Easily

Central Drive Halted as Tech Wins, 14-6

73,585 See Purdue Halt Bucks, 35-13

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—Purdue's unbeaten and untied Boilermakers wrote "the end" today to Ohio State's football winning streak with a masterful exhibition which produced a 35 to 13 victory over the Bucks, who had won their last 12 games.

A huge outpouring of 73,585 fans saw the Boilermakers blast the Bucks from the opening whistle, and it wasn't until the final period that Ohio State was able to score.

The Boilermakers were almost letter perfect, ripping gaping holes in the Ohio line and operating their deadly passing combination of Bob DeMoss, to Bill Canfield with such precision they had the Bucks hanging on the ropes all the way.

Scores in Every Period

Purdue, now heading the Big Ten parade, scored in every period. Each touchdown was manipulated beautifully. The Boilermakers went 50 yards for the first tally, DeMoss' passes to Norman Maloney, Canfield and Norb Adams setting it up for Ed Cody to smash over from the 3-yard line.

The second period wrote Ohio State's doom as Purdue picked up 16 more points with a devastating passing attack. Twice Canfield got in behind Ohio defense men to take DeMoss-thrown passes for touchdowns. The first was from the 37-yard line. The second was from the 7. Cody went over a few plays earlier in that series, but the ball was called back for a penalty.

Two more Purdue points came when Tom Hughes, a terrific ball player all afternoon, broke through to block Bob Dove's punt and Steve O'Dea was downed behind the goal line.

Played even for most of the third period, Purdue suddenly broke loose again late in that round. Once more it was DeMoss' throwing arm which set the stage. He heaved a 41-yard pass to Bob Heck to get things in shape for Cody to race 18 yards off tackle for the touchdown.

The Bucks finally found touchdown territory midway in the final period when Harold Daugherty, operating from the Purdue 37, faded back to midfield and threw a 50-yard pass to Bud Kessler, who took it on the goal line.

The Boilermakers steamed right back to score again, with Cody again doing the honors on a 40-yard sprint off left tackle.

The other Ohio touchdown went to Alex Verdova. Chuck Gandee went around right end from the Purdue 14, was stalled on the 5 and then flipped a lateral pass to Verdova for the touchdown.

Purdue.		Ohio State
Heck	L.E.	Kessler
O'Brien	L.T.	Thomas
Crowe	L.G.	Amling
Kodba	Center	Lininger
Logan	R.G.	Redd
Hughes	R.T.	Dixon
Maloney	R.E.	Watson
DeMoss	Q.B.	Friday
Canfield	L.H.	Krall
Adams	R.H.	Fisher
Cody	F.B.	Cline

Purdue	6	16	6	7—35
Ohio State	0	0	0	13—13

Purdue: Touchdowns—Cody (3), Canfield (2). Points after touchdowns—Hughes (3). Safety—Hughes. O'Dea (sub for Lininger).

Ohio State: Touchdowns—Kessler, Verdova (sub for Fisher). Point after touchdown—Schnitker (sub for Cline).

Purdue		Ohio State
13	First downs	9
258	Yards gained rushing (net)	175
13	Forward passes attempted	11
9	Forward passes completed	3
138	Yards by forward passing	75
2	Forward passes int. by	1
12	Yds. gained, runback of int. passes	24
40	Punting average (from scrimmage)	22
85	Total yds., all kicks returned	84
2	Opponent fumbles recovered	3
45	Yards lost by penalties	35

'Oops,' There Goes the Ball—Caught by a Viking

Post Staff Photo—Goodwin.

Roy Birdsong of Central, who is shown being blocked by an unidentified Techite, did not catch that loose pigskin in his mouth, although from here it appears he might. It was a fumbled ball by Andy Davis (left, on ground) of Tech, and Birdsong scooped it up on the Tech 25-yard line. Player hovering behind Davis is Dale Leathery, Central guard. Tech won, 14-6.

Davis, Gray Star Before 6000 Fans

By Herb Heft
Post Staff Writer

Paced by the inspired ball-toting of their touchdown twins, Andy Davis and Cecil Gray, Tech's Trainers, playing the rough, tough brand of football typical of Central-Tech series victors, defeated the Vikings, 14-6, yesterday before a near capacity crowd of over 6,000 at Central Stadium.

The Tech victory reduced Central's margin to 20-19 in the 43-year-old high school rivalry that has also been marked by six ties, and placed the Trainees in a dangerous contending position in the interhigh race, with two wins against one loss.

The game's outcome wasn't decided until the final minutes of play, when the Trainers, holding a shaky 7-6 lead, halted a desperate Central aerial drive on the Viking 35-yard line, and embarked on a push of their own. In four plays, Davis and Gray pounded to the 15, where the latter took command. Ripping off tackle, Gray drove to the seven, and on the next play bucked through center to cross the goal line standing up. The powerful fullback converted from placement.

Tech Start Slow

The scoreless first half was notable for Tech's failure to penetrate Central's 45, and Central's inability to pay off on four thrusts deep into Trainer territory on the 26, 27, 26, and 23-yard lines.

Inspired by Coach Dan Snyder's between-the-halves "pep" talk, the Trainers took the second half kick-off on the five with Davis returning the pigskin to the 30. And Davis picked up from 4 to 6 yards on almost every try as the Trainers, 11 plays ltaer found themselves on the Viking 16. Just to break the monotony, Gray took the snap from center and fired a short pass to Davis, who raced to the 6, from which point he slashed off tackle to score a moment later.

Davis, who tallied Tech's lone touchdown in the Central game in 1944 then provided what proved to be the winning extra point by rushing off guard into the end zone.

Vikings Theater

Battling desperately to get back int othe game, the Vikings brought the Trainer kick-off back to the 27, where a spectacular 49-yard pass play, Pete Lerario to Dick Scribner, launched a fruitless scoring drive that advanced the ball to the four before an off-side penalty and a fumble by Hammill gave the ball to the Trainers on the 17.

However, the Viking scoring combination finally clicked early in the fourth quarter after they had driven from their own 49 to the Tech 25, where Lerario fired again to Scribner, racing from the coffin corner into the end zone. Steve Manos failed to convert. The Vikings didn't come close after that.

Central.		Tech.
Shirey	L.E.	Humohrey
Lieberman	L.T.	Drayer
Johnson	L.G.	Schevett
Manos	Center	Saxty
Leathery	R.G.	A.Thompson
Brenner	R.T.	Trittipoe
Scribner	R.E.	Brooks
Barrett	Q.B.	Poma
Lerario	L.H.	Davis
Quinn	R.H.	Fletcher
Hammill	F.B.	Gray

Central	0	0	0	6—6
Tech	0	0	7	7—14

Central: Touchdown — Scribner. Tech: Touchdowns—Davis, Gray. Conversions—Davis, Gray. Substitutions: Central—Cohen, Kent, Sponsler, Weber, Cadeaux, Margene, Wallace, Birdsong; Tech—Ferguson, Maher, Clary, Harrington, Jordan, Gardner, Peterson, Amaren, Stevens, Abraham, Holliday, McCauley, Roos, Strand, Turner, Diavitis, B. Thompson, DeLeonidus, Gable, Haag, Kogel, Bowman, Wisemiller, Derkay, Anderson, Jones, Pomento, Kenesky, Bell, Shore, Stickney, Matthews, Moorer.

2d-Half Rally Wins for Irish Over Pitt, 39-9

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20 (AP).—Fought virtually to a standstill for two periods by a heatedup Pittsburgh eleven, Notre Dame proved its class by pouring across four touchdowns in the second half and winning going away, 39 to 9, before a packed crowd of 65,000 in Pitt Stadium today.

The Panthers, barely on the fringe of big-time football these days, amazed even their own supporters by holding the undefeated Irish to a 12-2 score at the half and actually outplaying the South Benders through the greater part of the second quarter. Not, in fact, until after the final period opened was Coach Hugh Devore of the Irish able to relax and withdraw the star who makes his team click, Frank Dancewicz.

Dancewicz in Form

But for Dancewicz, with his dazzling runbacks of kicks and his unerring passing arm, Notre Dame might have given a genuine fright. Only the fact that he passed for two of the Irish's first three touchdowns and set up the third with a jeg to the one-yard line enabled Notre Dame to stave off Coach Clark Schaughnessy's inspired serappers through the early part of the contest and set them up for the knockout in the closing period.

The Panthers, who entered the game 30-point underdogs, ran up a net gain of 261 yards from scrimmage against 316 for the victors, and their total of first downs was 11 compared to Notre Dame's 14. At the finish they were a tired, well-beaten crew, but they gave the big crowd a genuine run for its money before the joists fell in.

Ruggerio Scores For Irish

The fiirst period was all-Irish, with Fullback Frank Ruggerio plunging across from the one-yard line after a 27-yard pass from Dancewicz to Colella had set up the score. But the second quarter was different. Twice the red-jerseyed Panthers drove from deep in their own territory to within striking distance of the Notre Dame Goal, and only a series of penalties set them back once after they had gone from their own 26-yard-line down to the Irish 13.

Outstanding in the surprising pitt offensive display were Bill Wolff, a fine passer, and Jim Robinson and Harold Wertman, who barged through the Irish line like they owned it. The Panthers got a safety to reduce from behind his goal line and was tackled violently there by Bill McPeak, Pitt end.

After having been roundly outplayed through the quarter, the Irish struck through the air in the last two minutesto drive 57 yards for their second score. With only five seconds of the half remaining, Dancewicz whipped a 10-yard aerial across the line to Bill Leonard. From there on the Irish were in command. Pitt had had his chance and had muffed it. A 28-yard Dancewicz-to-Angsman pass put the Irish in front 19-2 in the third quarter, and then in the fourth the dike finally broke. Angsman plunged across from the 1-yard line, John Panelli broke off tackle and raced 20 for another score, and then Ernest iVrok, a substitute center, pulled down a pitt pas and ran 35. Stan Krivik, Irish dropkicker, made good on only three of his six attempts at extra point.

Pittsburgh.		Notre Dame
Skladany	L.E.	Skoglund
Chuffi	L.T.	Mieszkowski
Mattioli	L.G.	Mastrangelo
Kosh	Center	Walsh
McPeak	R.G.	Roval
Johnson	R.T.	Beresney
McPeak	R.E.	Cronin
Wolff	Q.B.	Dancewicz
Robinson	L.H.	Collela
Zimmovan	R.H.	Angsman
Wertman	F.B.	Ruggerio

Notre Dame	6	6	7	20—39
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	7— 9

Notre Dame: Touchdowns—Ruggerio, Leonard (sub for Skoglund), Angsman (2), Panelli (sub for Ruggerio). Virok (sub for Walsh). Points after touchdowns—Krivik, 3 (drop kicks).

Pittsburgh: Touchdown—Douglas (sub for Robinson). Safety—Brennan (tackled behind goal. Point after touchdown—Mattioli (placement).

Eagles Choice Today In Redskin Opener

By Al Costello

The Redskins make their official 1945 bow before the homefolks today at Griffith Stadium, 2 p. m. meeting Philadelphia's championship aspiring Eagles. A sellout crowd of nearly 34,000 homefolks hope the Redskins don't overdo the bowing business as far as the Eagles are concerned but most of them fear the worst.

The mighty Eagles, prime favorites this year to wrest Eastern Division title from the monopoly enjoyed by the New York Giants and Redskins, come here hailed as one of the greatest grid machines of all time, notwithstanding their 28-24 upset last week by the Detroit Lions.

Coached by the veteran Earle (Greasy) Neale and wielders of one of the slickest "T" formations in the game, the Eagles are heavy favorites to bump the Redskins anywhere from a 7-to-10 point margin in the betting marts.

Zimmerman Sparks Attack

Dividing the engineering job under the center in the Eagles' power dripping offense is Roy Zimmerman, a former Redskin, and Al Sherman, a southpaw passer extraordinary. This pair sets in motion the fleet set of backs headed by Steve Van Buren, the Honduras born red-head who is leading the NFL in both yards gained and in average per rush, Mel Bleeker, Ernie Steele, "Oh! Johnny" Butler, Sonny Karnofsky, Jack Hinkle, Jack Banta and Ben Kish.

Up in front a strong line operates, headed by battle proven veterans like Larry Cabrelli, Jack Ferrante, Charley Gauer and Don (Flip) McDonald, ends; tackles Al Wistert, Vic Sears and Frank Kilroy; guards Eddie Michaels (a former Redskin), Jack Sanders, Bruno Banducci and Duke Maronic, and centers Baptiste Manzine and Vic Lindskog. Add rookie end Milt (Snuffy) Smith, tackles George Smith and George Fritts; guards John Kocsis and Al Delahoyde, and center John Krovic and the total spells p-o-w-e-r.

Against this inspiring array of talent, the Redskins match their pair of peerless passers, "Slinging Sammy" Baugh and Frank Filchock. Give those two worthies such receivers as Joe Aguirre, Wayne Millner, Les (Mr. Sticky Fingers) Dye, Tom Miller, Wilbur Moore, Bob Seymour, Frank Akins, Doug Turley, Bill DeCorrevont and last and possibly the foremost, Steve Bagarus, the former Notre Damer who can go get 'em with such agility it has been rumored he has kangaroo blood coursing through his veins.

Keenan Shifted to Tackle

This year, however, the pressure isn't entirely on Baugh's and Filchock's arms. Seymour, Moore, Bagarus, Akins and Filchock when he swings over to the left halfback post in the same backfield with Baugh, can go on land with the leather. Although the Redskin running attack is the greatest in the world, it is still much better than average for a Redskin club which in the past depended almost entirely on its air attack.

All week long the Redskins have been working on new stunts in their attack as well as many and strange shiftings in the defensive setup, some of which include letting Dye play defensive halfback; shifting Jack Keenan from guard to tackle; moving Marvin Whited from guard to defensive halfback and many more.

Much stress has been put on line backing during the past week of almost feverish preparation on the part of the Tribe. Cece Hare, recently returned to the club from the Navy, Sal Rosato, Whited and Mike Micka have been schooled and drilled relentlessly in this department in an effort to stop the sweeps and off tackle slashes of Van Buren, Bleeker and Co. Rosato, incidentally, is also due for some important line buckling on offense, a department he excelled in last week against the Steelers.

Wisconsin, Illinois Play 7-7 Deadlock

Madison, Wis., Oct. 20 (AP).—Wisconsin and Illinois fought to a 7-to-7 tie in a bruising Big Ten football game today that saw Illinois fumble 11 times and the Badgers recover eight times after the teams had packed all of the scoring into a feverish first period.

The Illini swept into a 7-to-0 lead in the opening minutes on a brilliantl yexecuted pass play. Wisconsin came back with the kickoff and went 65 yards on line plays to knot the score. That happened before the game was seven minutes old. After that it developed into a bruising defensive battle with Illinois losing many scoring opportunities through fumbles and Wisconsin bogging down after several good offensive maneuvers had taken them into Illini territory.

Illinois' best chance to break the tie came in the closing minutes when it marched from its own 44 to the Badger 2 only to lose the ball on a fumble on first down. An attempt at a field goal from the 26-yard line by Ray Jones, Illinois linesman, also late in the final period, was a few feet wide of the posts.

The Illinois touchdown came on the first play from scrimmage after the Illini got possession of the ball. Wisconsin took the kick-off and failing to gain, punted to the Illinois 24. From that point Bill Butkovich whipped a long pass to Ray Ciszek, an end, who got beyond Wisconsin's secondary, caught the ball on the 50 and raced to a touchdown. Butkovich added the extra point with a place-kick.

The Badgers took the kick-off and marched straight down the field to match the touchdown and the extra point to knot the score. Big Ben Bendrick, Wausau, Wis., fullback, led the march, ripping off gains of 5 to 10 yards at a smash. George Fuchs scored on an 8-yard smash over right tackle and Martin Meyer added the point with a kick.

Illinois	7	0	0	0—7
Wisconsin	7	0	0	0—7

Illinois scoring—Touchdown, ciszek. Point after touchdown—Butkovich (placement). Wisconsin scoring—Touchdown, Fuchs. Point after touchdown—Meyer (placement).

P.B.C. Rebels Lose, 12-0

The Ledroit Park Falcons defeated the Rebels, 12-0, yesterday in the No. 2 Police Boys Club footbal lleague. A second league game was postponed because of darkness.

56,000 Watch Gophers Lick Nebraska, 30-7

Minneapolis, Oct. 20 (AP).—Minnesota tried just about everything the fertile brain of Bernie Bierman could think up to overwhelm Northwestern, 30-7, before a homecoming of 56,000 today.

Power plays, deception and passes took the Gophers down the field for four touchdowns after they had broken the scoring ice with a field goal from the educated toe of Halfback Merlin Kispert in the second period.

Northwestern's expert passing combination of Pitcher Jim Farrar and Catcher Max Morris accounted for the lone Wildcat counter and kept the Gophers on their toes all the while.

Morris Scoots 25 Yards

Morris grabbed one pass from Farrar to put the ball on the Gopher 48-yard line and then snared another one to gallop 25 yards and across the goal line midway in the second period.

In a way, the Wildcats' touchdown was a fluke. There was a horn on the play because Minnesota was offside and the Gophers let up. Farrar passed with ease and Morris, patiently waiting and alone, snatched the ball and scored unmolested. Farrar kicked the extra point.

The Minnesota attack was geared to the Bierman formula of hitting 'em in the middle and hitting 'em hard. Only eight passes were attempted. Six were completed.

Van Dusen Stars for Gophers

Tommy Cates, who started at left half, and Vic Kulbitski, who came into the game at fullback, aided by Hudson 'Hockey' Mealey, accounted for most of the Gophers' gains on the ground.

Dick Van Dusen, Gopher center, stood out on defense, intercepting two passes and smearing many of the Wildcat ground plays. One of his interceptions set the stage for a 58-yard touchdown march.

Kipert's long pass to Carley, who raced from the Wildcat 30, accounted for Minnesota's first touchdown in the second period. Kispert converted.

A fumble paved the way for the second Gopher counter, Minnesota recovering on its own 43. Line plunges and a pass, Cates to Kispert, gave the Gophers a 17-0 lead as Kispert kicked the point.

Another pass, Williams to Judd Ringer, scored the third Gopher touchdown midway in the third period. Kispert again converted.

Buckeye Runners Win

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—Ohio State defeated Purdue, 22 to 35, today in a Big Ten cross-country meet, but individual honors went to Purdue's Ashley Hawk, who finished the 4 miles in 21:21.9. Hawk's time was within 15 seconds of the course record set by Ed Holderman, also of Purdue, in 1941.

Redskin-Eagle Line-ups Today

No. Redskins	Pos	Eagles No.
19 Aguirre	LE	McDonald 81
27 Audet	LT	Kilroy 76
45 Whited	LG	Suffridge 65
43 Barber	C	Manzini 50
39 Hanna	RG	Banducci 63
46 Ungerer	RT	Wistert 70
22 Turley	RE	Ferrante 83
33 Baugh	QB	Zimmerman 7
20 Seymour	LHB	Van Buren 15
35 Moore	RHB	Karnofsky 40
18 Adkins	FB	Kish 44

Redskin reserves 11, Hare; 12, Fuller; 14, Miller; 15, Piasecky; 16, Sharp; 21, Walton; 25, Doolan; 26, Lolotai; 29, DeCorrevont; 30, Filchock; 31, Weldon; 34, Micka; 36, Rosato; 37, Watson; 38, Dye; 40, Millner; 42, Adams; 47, Keenan; 48, Pressley; 49, Koniszewski; 51, Lennan; 00, Bagarus.

Eagle reserves: 10, Sherman; 27, Butler; 30, Erdlitz; 32, Rogalla; 33, Banta; 37, Steele; 49, Bleeker; 51, Krovic; 52, Lindskog; 60, Michaels; 61, Maronic; 67 Sanders; 71 Fritts; 79, Sears; 73, Shires; 82, Smith; 84, Cabrelli; 85, Gauer; 86, Ramsey; 89, Agajanian.

Army Rallies To Score, 55-13, Over Melville

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 20 (U.P.).—In the manner made famous by the original "expendables"—the motor torpedo boats in the early days of the Philippine war—the Melville PT base football team today stymied a vastly more powerful opponent for a short time, and then Army rolled over them for a 55 to 13 victory.

The Torpedo Base boys wanted this game as a "going-away" present—the base closedtoday. A victory over National Champion Army would have been the upset of the year, and Mellville went after the goal on the fotball field just as their boats go after an enemy ship—with speed and quick power.

With Army's second team playing, John Welsh of Mellville ran to two touchdowns in the first period, the first on a 30-yard run after Tom (Shorty) MciWlliams fumbled for Army. His second run was for 60 yards, and this time Lou Thomas converted. Melville led, 13 to 0.

But the fun was over then for Melville. Army's first team came into the game, and Glenn Davis and Felix Blanchard, called the best one-two punch in football, were just two much.

Coach Earl Blaik kept his first team in the game most of the third period, not to run up the score, but in self-defense. Melville threatened often, but the Army power and toughness began to hurt. Injuries sent part of the Melville first team to the bench, and the P. T. boys had to try desperation passes. An interception set up a 29-yard scoring dash by Davis, and then Blanchard went 25 for a touchdown. Each ended the game with three touchdowns.

Greenbrier Wins By 6-to-0 Score

White Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 20.—Greenbriar Military School defeteated the Army specialized training team from Virginia Military Institute, 6 to 0, here today when Teke Shaffer rifled a fourth-down pass from his own 22 to George Rivercomb, who twisted 3 yards before being run out of bounds on the 1-yard line, and Punk Starcher hit the line for the touchdown. Bob Maslich's placekick was wide.

10,000 Watch W. & M. Edge V.M.I., 13 to 9

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20 (AP).—William and Mary's green-clad football team converted a Virginia Military Institute fumble into a touchdown in the final minute of the game today to eke out a 13-to-9 victory over the Cadets. Ten thousand persons saw the thrill-packed game.

The Keydets, with their aerial game clicking, scored in the second period and were leading 7 to 0 as they entered the final period. The heavier William and Mary team marched down the field to knot the count as the last stanza opened.

V. M. I. struck back quickly. Chewning bringing the kickoff back 29 yards to his 34. A pass from Bob Thomason to Akers (sub for Hawkins) put the ball on the William and Mary 39 and, when the Indians braced, Chewning sent a long kick into the coffin corner which officials ruled went out on the Indian 2-yard line. Magdziak attempted to pass from behind the goal and the ball was batted down in the end zone for a safety to give V. M. I. a 9-to-7 lead.

As the final minutes ticked off Magdziak sent a long kick to the Keydet 10-yard line. Vannoy (sub for Thomason) made 3 yards, then fumbled on the next play and Clark, substituting at center for William and Mary, fell on it on the V. M. I. 13-yard line. Null, Korczowski and Piefki bulled through for a first down and Korczowski slipped around right end for a touchdown. Magdziak's kick was wide.

William and Mary.		V. M. I.
Klein	L.E.	Totten
Ramsey	L.T.	Mills
Holloway	L.G.	Skladany
Davis	Center	Sheppard
Hendrix	R.G.	Appiin
Wright	R.T.	Gorman
Mills	R.E.	Noftsinger
Forkovitch	Q.B.	Barrett
Korczowski	L.H.	Thomason
Magdziak	R.H.	Hawkins
Macklewicz	F.B.	Chewning

William and Mary	0	0	0	13—13
V. M. I.	0	7	0	2— 9

William and Mary: Touchdowns—Piefki, Korczowski. Point after touchdown—Magdziak (placement).

V. M. I.: Touchdown—Chewning. Safety—Magdziak(pass incomplete behind goal line).

Tufts Romps, 70 to 0

Medford, Mass., Oct. 20 (AP).—Tufts' Jumbos colsed their 1945 football season with four victories against one defeat today by scoring a decisive 70-0 win over an inexperienced Boston University eleven in the Terriers' first game since 1942.

Football Scores

SOUTH
Auburn, 20; Tulane, 14.
W. Va. State, 6; J. C. Smith, 6.
Alabama, 25; Tennessee, 0.
North Carolina, 20; Cherry Point, 14.
Selman Field, 13; Barksdale Field, 0.
Murray, 13; Tennessee Tech, 7.
L. S. U., 32; Georgia, 0.
Maryland, 21; V. P. I., 13.
William and Mary, 13; V. M. I., 9.
Vanderbilt, 19; Kentucky, 6.
Carolina State, 40; Greensboro A. T., 0.
Florida A. & M., 39; Morris Brown, 0.
Alabama State, 12; Morehouse, 6.
Ashland, 29; Wilberg, 6.
Oak Ridge, 27; Appalachian, 7.
Goodman Field, 39; Lincoln, 7.
Morris College, 12; Paine, 7.
Mississippi State, 16; Maxwell Field, 6.
Knoxville, 54; Alabama A. & M., 0.
Virginia Union, 13; Lincoln, 7.

EAST
West Chester Teachers, 6; Delaware, 6.
Columbia, 31; Colgate, 7.
Penn State, 46; Bucknell, 7.
Brooklyn College, 13; Mass. State, 7.
Holy Cross, 25; Brown, 0.
Muhlenberg, 9; Lehigh, 6.
Connecticut, 18; Maine, 12.
Notre Dame, 39; Pittsburgh, 9.
Earlham, 6; Franklin, 0.
N. Y. U., 47; C. C. N. Y., 0.
New London Sub., 18; Harvard, 7.
Tufts, 70; Boston U., 0.
Army Plebes, 46; R. P. I., 0.
Drexel, 19; Haverford, 0.
Rutgers, 29; Rhode Island State, 7.
King's Point M. M., 26; Lafayette, 7.
Army, 55; Melville P. T., 13.
Capital, 28; Wooster, 0.

MIDWEST
Central, 26; Simpson, 6.
Missouri, 41; Kansas State, 7.
Wartburg, 20; Luther, 6.
Springfield, 25; Rockhurst, 0.
Charleston Teachers, 0; Carbondale, 0.
Howard, 52; Shaw, 0.
Peru Teachers, 58; Midland, 7.
Lawrence, 27; Carroll, 12.
Muskingum, 25; Heidleberg, 12.
Fort Warren, 28; Parsons, 9.
Indiana, 52; Iowa, 20.
Colorado State, 69; E. New Mexico, 6.
Miami, 34; Ohio University, 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan, 21; Morningside, 0.
Hamline, 27; Iowa State Teachers, 7.
Wichita, 33; Fort Riley, 13.
Otterbein, 14; Kenyon, 0.
Purdue, 35; Ohio State, 13.
Michigan State, 27; Wayne, 7.
Minnesota, 30; Northwestern, 7.
Case, 20; Ohio Wesleyan, 14.
Wisconsin, 7; Illinois, 7.
Oberlin, 26; Depauw, 14.
River Falls, 14; Stout, 6.
Wheaton, 31; Elmhurst, 12.
Cornell, 53; Coe, 14.
Tulsa, 40; Nevada, 0.
North Dakota, 20; North Dakota Agr., 12.
Oklahoma, 39; Kansas, 7.
Central Michigan, 7; Albion, 0.
Macalester, 24; Wisconsin Teachers, 0.
Illinois Normal, 20; Illinois West. Tchrs., 7.
Illinois Wesleyan, 13; DeKalb Teachers, 0.
Colorado, 31; Colorado College, 0.
Oklahoma A. & M., 45; Utah, 6.
Wiley, 62; Tillotson, 0.
Utah State, 13; Coorado State, 0.
Valparaiso, 7; Ball State, 0.
Butler, 56; Manchester, 0.
Dubuque, 19; Upper Iowa, 0.
Illinois State Normal, 20; Macomb Tchrs., 7.
Yanktown College, 13; South Dakota, 0.

SOUTHWEST
N. Camp Hood, 21; S. Camp Hood, 6.
Rio Grande, 13; West Virginia Tech, 0.
Texas Christian, 13; Texas A. & M., 12.
Texas, 34; Arkansas, 7.
S. M. U., 21; Rice, 18.
So. University, 49; Arkansas A. & M., 0
Texas, 34; Arkansas, 7.

FAR WEST
St. Mary's Preflight, 13; U. C. L. A., 6.
Washington, 13; Oregon State, 6.
Oregon, 26; Washington State, 13.
U. S. C., 52; College of Pacific, 0.

10,000 Watch Gophers Lick Nebraska, 30-7

Minneapolis, Oct. 20 (AP).—Minnesota tried just about everything the fertile brain of Bernie Bierman could think up to overwhelm Northwestern, 30-7, before a homecoming of 56,000 today.

Power plays, deception and passes took the Gophers down the field for four touchdowns after they had broken the scoring ice with a field goal from the educated toe of Halfback Merlin Kispert in the second period.

Northwestern's expert passing combination of Pitcher Jim Farrar and Catcher Max Morris accounted for the lone Wildcat counter and kept the Gophers on their toes all the while.

Morris Scoots 25 Yards

Morris grabbed one pass from Farrar to put the ball on the Gopher 48-yard line and then snared another one to gallop 25 yards and across the goal line midway in the second period.

In a way, the Wildcats' touchdown was a fluke. There was a horn on the play because Minnesota was offside and the Gophers let up. Farrar passed with ease and Morris, patiently waiting and alone, snatched the ball and scored unmolested. Farrar kicked the extra point.

The Minnesota attack was geared to the Bierman formula of hitting 'em in the middle and hitting 'em hard. Only eight passes were attempted. Six were completed.

Van Dusen Stars for Gophers

Tommy Cates, who started at left half, and Vic Kulbitski, who came into the game at fullback, aided by Hudson 'Hockey' Mealey, accounted for most of the Gophers' gains on the ground.

Dick Van Dusen, Gopher center, stood out on defense, intercepting two passes and smearing many of the Wildcat ground plays. One of his interceptions set the stage for a 58-yard touchdown march.

Kipert's long pass to Carley, who raced from the Wildcat 30, accounted for Minnesota's first touchdown in the second period. Kispert converted.

A fumble paved the way for the second Gopher counter, Minnesota recovering on its own 43. Line plunges and a pass, Cates to Kispert, gave the Gophers a 17-0 lead as Kispert kicked the point.

Another pass, Williams to Judd Ringer, scored the third Gopher touchdown midway in the third period. Kispert again converted.

Buckeye Runners Win

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 20 (AP).—Ohio State defeated Purdue, 22 to 35, today in a Big Ten cross-country meet, but individual honors went to Purdue's Ashley Hawk, who finished the 4 miles in 21:21.9. Hawk's time was within 15 seconds of the course record set by Ed Holderman, also of Purdue, in 1941.

V.E.S. Beaten By Woodberry

Woodberry Forest, Va., Oct. 20.—With all scoring confined to the first half, Woodberry Forest overwhelmed Virginia Episcopal School here today, 33-0.

The home team struck early when Wick Read returned the opening kick-off to the V. E. S. 30. Tanner and Davidson alternated in carrying the ball to the 4, from which point Davidson crashed over. The second score came in the same period when Davidson returned a punt 30 yards into pay dirt. A blocked kick on the visitors' 26-yard line set up the third score in the second quarter, following which a pass and runs by Tanner and Davidson placed the bal lon the 4. Davidson went over.

Tullis' interception of Ballou's pass gave Woodberry the ball on the V. E. S. 22. The winners shoved the ball up to the 5, from which point Barnes scored through the middle. A pass from Tuills to Brown covered 48 yards for the Orange and Black's last score.

Landon Edges Penn Military

With Eddie Howar's 3-yard touchdown plunge in the second period providing the margin of victory, Landon Prep defeated the Penn Military Academy of Philadelphia, 7-0, yesterday at Landon.

The win was Landon's first in two games this season.

Landon	0	7	0	0—7
Penn Military	0	0	0	0—0

Violets Break Ice

New York, Oct. 20 (INS).—New York University's "Scoreless Wonders" broke into the payoff column with a vengeance today as they drubbed a hapless City College eleven, 47 to 0, before 7000 spectators.

Armed Captures $25,000 Washington 'Cap

25,000 See Wright Entry Pay $4.50

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Laurel, Oct. 20.—Packing 124 pounds, the high weight of the party, Calumet Farm's Armed was a handy winner of the $25,000 added Washington Handicap, closing day feature of the long meeting here. A crowd of 25,000, taxing every inch of the grandstand and clubhouse space, saw the devil's red and blue of Warren Wright carried over the finish line four lengths in front of the closest opposition by the gallant son of Bull Lea and Armful.

Sandy Lane Farm's Dinner Party was second and a length and a half in front of a photo for third in which the Cain Hoy Stable's Good Morning took the camera nod from Christiana Stable's Megogo. The last-named had an excuse because his saddle slipped and Jockey Sterling Young was unable to do him justice through the stretch.

Armed Pays $4.50

Armed, winner of 7 of 12 starts this year, was the people's choice in the test of 1¼ miles and paid a $4.50 mutuel. He was clocked in 2:04 2-5, about average for the handicap and 1 3-5 seconds faster than Megogo's 1944 victory.

A field of nine competed today and Armed, under Jockey Doug Dodson's handling, gave his backers no anxious moments. He was rated while racing third behind the pacemaking Good Morning and the early speeding Turbine. When asked, Armed forged to the front and it was all over but the payoff. Dinner Party rallied but could not threaten Armed. Good Morning, showing courage, held on for the show ahead of Megogo with his aforementioned excuse.

The victory was worth $20,750 to Armed and brought his year's earnings to $61,200.

Making every post a winning one, the Brookemeade Stable's Master Bid turned in a masterful performance in running off with the twenty-seventh running of the Spalding Lowe Jenkins' Handicap, a $7500 added test of a mile and a sixteenth. Under Jockey Lee Haskell's riding, Master Bid forged to the finish line four lengths in front of C. V. Whitney's Matruh. Eight lengths farther back came Bomar Stable's Billy Bumps to be third in the field of six.

$76.60 Daily Double

Master Bid as the favorite paid a $5.40 mutuel. He was clocked in 1:47 1-5, fair time for the stake.

There was nothing to the running but Master Bid. Haskell sent him out of the starting gate from the No. 1 post position and there simply was no catching him today. Matruh was closest and made one mild bid entering the stretch and was unable to make up ground thereafter. Billy Bumps, off slowly was a distant third.

Victory Blue, recent claim of former Jockey H. A. Dabson, moved up in class and won the second race, a sprint of six furlongs to put the finishing touches on a $76.60 daily double. Jockey Herb Claggett brought the 4-year-old home a length in front of N. Newmeyer's Senate with Mrs. D. B. Miller's Lady Gremlin, the pacemaker most of the way, third. The winner paid $15.40 and was clocked in 1:14 1-5.

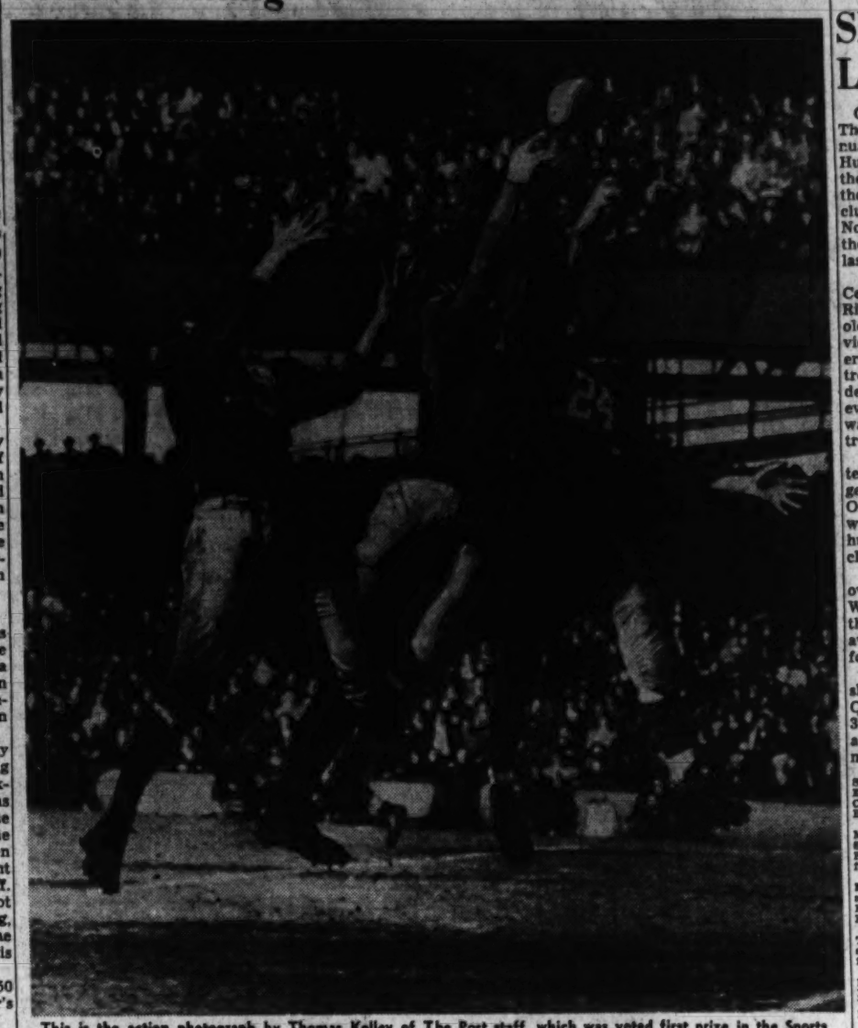
Bainbridge Faces Stiff Grid Test in Camp Lee Today

Bainbridge, Md., Oct. 20 (AP).—The Bainbridge Naval Training Center's football team will be trying for its twentieth straight win tomorrow when the Commodores meet the Camp Lee, Va., eleven tomorrow at Bainbridge.

The soldier eleven has a two for four record so far for the season, while Bainbridge won its first two starts.

Camp Lee.		Bainbridge.
Dubet	L.E.	Didier
Fidler	L.T.	Krutsch
Felicetta	L.G.	Hobbs
Martella	Center	Miller
McGovern	R.G.	Baughman
Gentry	R.T.	Lookabaugh
Barta	R.E.	Souders
Rook	Q.B.	Evans
Jenkins	L.H.	Bell
Watt	R.H.	Garlin
Jackson	F.B.	Graham

Prize-Winning Photo of Post Cameraman



This is the action photograph by Thomas Kelley of The Post staff, which was voted first prize in the Sports Division of the White House News Photographers' third annual exhibit. It depicts an interception of a Redskin pass in the last Giants-Redskin game of 1944, when the Giants won the Eastern Division title. The pass was aimed at Joe Aguirre (left), Redskin end, and was tipped into the air by Ward Cuff (right) of the Giants, finally falling into the arms of Howie Livingston (center) of the Giants. Note five hands reaching for the ball and six feet high off the ground in the mid-air tableau.

Pimlico Entries, Odds and Jockeys

(MONDAY)

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $2500; allowances; for 3-year-olds.

Bally Rag (D. Scocca)	117	20-1
Pharaday (Haskell)	117	6-1
*Pink Devil (Buxton)	109	8-1
*Blue Beauty (Ballinger)	109	20-1
†Maidofthemoon (Claggett)	114	3-2
Epison (Coule)	117	8-1
Hel-Flin (Munden)	117	3-1
*Arg Blue (Covalli)	109	8-1
†Undicted (Claggett)	119	5-2
Baby Kiddie (Young)	114	6-1
Zito (Jemas)	117	10-1
*Hasoont (Cherry)	109	20-1
Mechanisdor (Dodson)	114	12-1
Pen Dragon (Young)	117	6-1
Sweep In (Dodson)	114	20-1
Bob Did (Root)	114	20-1

†Straus-Martin entry.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $2000; special weights; for maiden 2-year-olds.

Our Best (Young)	118	10-1
Proyarb (Wall)	115	6-1
*Pharaquest (Cherry)	110	4-1
Wary Flight (C. Kirk)	118	12-1
Sissie Wes (Gonsales)	115	20-1
Sun Clad (Snellings)	118	8-1
Galladare (Luther)	115	12-1
Geisha (Basile)	115	10-1
†Skippy B. (Claggett)	118	5-2
†O. K. Ruby (Covalli)	110	2-1
Phone Me (Mora)	118	20-1
Peri Air (Haskell)	115	10-1
Barbed Wire (Scawthorn)	118	4-1
*Happy Pat (Buxton)	113	20-1
†Hush Hush (Claggett)	115	5-2
†Goldsborough-Martin entry.		
†Haines-Smith entry.		

THIRD RACE—Two miles; purse, $2500; allowances; steeplechase; for 3-year-olds and upward.

Kittiwake (O'Neil)	141	8-1
Bridle Spur (Riles)	155	12-1
†Field Fare (Riles)	150	7-2
Silver Run (Owen)	147	2-1
Annotator (Adams)	150	3-1
*Chesapeake (Kratz)	150	3-1
Gala Reign (Cruz)	144	10-1
†Benskar (O'Neil)	150	7-2

†Obre-Bosley entry.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $2500; allowances; for 2-year-olds.

†Always (Dodson)	113	8-5
Young Man (Castleman)	110	10-1
Under Cover (Haskell)	113	8-1
Condiment (Gilbert)	110	8-5
Gay Moonbeam (Wall)	110	15-1
Good Bunting (Young)	118	10-1
†Fly Off (Dodson)	113	5-2
Flying Weather (Mora)	113	12-1

†Calumet Farm entry.

FIFTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $3500; allowances; for 3-year-olds.

Romanicus (Jemas)	110	20-1
Bride's Biscuit (Scawthorn)	110	8-1
Rate Case (Vanderzriff)	107	20-1
Russardo (Wall)	116	5-1
*Jetsam (Wood)	111	20-1
*Split the Wind (Wood)	108	15-1
*Lictor (Cherry)	114	10-1
†Eddisow (Snellings)	113	12-1
Magnetic Star (Luther)	113	6-1
Mister Chat (Gonzales)	113	6-1
†Ned Canron (Buxton)	111	12-1
Concordian (Gilbert)	113	6-5

†Vaughan entry.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $10,000 added; the Ritchie Handicap (first division); for 3-year-olds and upward.

Casaic (Luther)	120	8-1
Jo Agnes (Wall)	109	12-1
Dust Man (Gilbert)	110	20-1
Challamore (Claggett)	118	10-1
Bast (Buxton)	115	20-1
Kopla (Clark)	116	20-1
Fleetest (Covalli)	115	10-1
New Moon (Scawthorn)	118	8-1
Polynesian (Gilbert)	123	2-1
Good Blood (Dodson)	115	3-1
Hasteville (Haskell)	122	15-1

SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $10,000 added; the Ritchie Handicap (second division); for 3-year-olds and upward.

Alexis (Scawthorn)	110	20-1
Occupy (Young)	118	10-1
Director Jr. E. (Haskell)	112	12-1
Soilure (Wall)	110	20-1
Black Gang (Young)	110	15-1
Newsdays (Gonsalez)	108	20-1
Brookfield (Covalli)	116	2-1
Coincidence (Gilbert)	109	6-1
Epic Lady (D. Scocca)	104	20-1
Sophocles (Snellings)	119	10-1
The Dodge (Claggett)	118	4-1
Monsoon (Dodson)	120	7-2

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $3500; allowances; Class D; for 4-year-olds and upward.

*Blue Proof (Cherry)	114	8-1
†Buena Ventura (Dodson)	119	10-1
†Flying Wasp (Claggett)	124	2-1
The Brief (Dodson)	119	10-1
*Bright Remark (Wood)	114	12-1
Bellwether (Gilbert)	110	8-1
*†Top Reward (Covalli)	119	2-1
Beggar (Young)	110	10-1
†Lord Calvert (Claggett)	110	4-1
†March Chick (Wood)	114	4-1
Lost and Found (Erickson)	110	10-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
†Haich entry.
‡McPhee-Huntley entry.
†Wetherall-Straus entry.

Jamaica

1—3½; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.

Sugar Lea, 116 (Kirkland)	6.80	4.10	3.10
Indigus, 116 (McCreary)		3.80	2.80
Alberto D., 116 (Lasher)			2.40

Complex, Col. Wiggins, Brown Appell, Burra Sahib, Leo L., Flash Burn, His Grace, Hippodrome. *Bidi-bel-Ahes, *Chanticleer.
*Field.

2—3½; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Concerto, 111 (Atkinson)	16.70	6.20	4.30
Silver Mill, 121 (Guerin)		8.50	5.20
Alison Peters, 114 (Miller)			5.90

Royalong, Febridge, Tiger Call, Prere Jacques, Meangen, Great Power, Cargo Ship.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $86.10.

3—3½; $3500 added; 3-year-olds up.

Fire Warden, 130 (Atkinson)	5.40	3.40	2.80
Tex Martin, 116 (Fermane)		3.70	3.20
Browning Home, 112 (Roberts)			4.00

*Poco Mas, Castleman, †Comanche Peak.
†K. Murchison-Mrs. F. West entry.

4—1 1/16; $7500; 2-year-olds; lalowances.

*Lord Maxwell, 119 (Guerin)	3.10	2.10	2.40
Mighty Story, 119 (Arcaro)		2.80	2.90
*Star Pilot, 122 (Kirkland)			2.40

Stingo's, Buddie Bones, Whiffletree, Blue Falcon, Raimsent, Russian Action, Letmestru.
†Maine Chance Farm entry.

5—1 1/16; $25,000 added; 3-year-olds.

Chief Barker, 110 (Guerin)	7.80	4.40	3.00
Feiral Point, 102 (Resick)		15.40	7.80
Buzzer, 118 (Luther)			5.10

Bonfire, Bobanet, Pindus, Jeep, Service Pilot, Willing Spirit, Subdued.

6—1 1/16; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Flight Deck, 114 (Permane)	5.70	3.10	2.60
Mary, 117 (Root)		4.10	3.20
Facelot, 117 (May)			5.30

Bridon, Cassina, Wise Sun, Scapeuds, Back Attack.

7—1 1/16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

Proof Coil, 114 (Atkinson)	6.00	3.70	3.50
Fine Sticky, 112 (Roberts)		10.20	7.20
Woodford Lad, 104 (Tabrilale)			16.30

Free Dutch, Return Call, Ayah's Boy, Smolensko, Dry Goods, Magellan, Landslide, Miss Eunice, All Day.

PIMLICO SELECTIONS

1—Hel-Flin, Bally Rag, Inducted.
2—Hush-Hush, Barbed Wire, Our Best.
3—No selections.
4—Always, Under Cover, Condiment.
5—Russardo, Brides Biscuit, Concordian.
6—GOOD BLOOD, Polynesian, Challamore.
7—The Dodge, Monsoon, Occupy.
8—Lord Calvert, Flying Wasp, Buena Ventura.
—Louisville Times (AP).

Staunton M. A. Is Victor, 16-6

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20.—Floyd Tayloe and Robert Spears tallied touchdowns today as Staunton Military Academy's football team scored a 16-6 victory over the Bordentown Military Institute gridders in the seventh annual North-South intersectional game.

BMI		SMA
Danker	L.E.	Butler
Williams	L.T.	Thompson
Desiderio	L.G.	Weller
Summers	Center	Lawrence
Rosen	R.G.	Reed
Patrick	R.T.	Jeutter
MacEwan	R.E.	Callahan
Sherlach	Q.B.	Pickett
Arlson	L.H.	Tayloe
Tomalonis	R.H.	Pope
Helmer	F.B.	Spears

BMI	6	0	0	0	6
SMA	7	0	2	7	16

Touchdowns—Spears, Tayloe, Sherlach. Conversions—Pope (2). Safety—Helmers (punt blocked by Butler. Substitutions: BMI—Parker, Knox, Victor, Dienst, Bregman, Fainer, Whalan, Baumgaertel, Ferrigno, Losowski; SMA—White, Dras, Buchanan, Jones, Baysinger, Helmich.

Rockingham

1—1 1/16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Miss Identify, 108 (Keane)	17.40	5.40	4.20
What Heppened, 112 (Keane)		3.00	2.60
Sun Spark, 111 (Wettinger)			5.80

Tracelette, Raj Kumar, New Face, Record Flight, One Tip, Yiee Bar, Hemboss.

2—3½; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Timero, 109 (McKerver)	5.00	3.60	2.80
Yavapai, 106 (Keene)		9.80	4.80
Hex, 114 (Nodarse)			3.20

Sir Bronnie, Brass Man, Fjord, Four Queens, Naughty Vixen, †Winning Bid, †Short Stay.
†Boone Hall Stable-W. I. Lunt entry.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $77.60.

3—3½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Mono Miller, 103 (Tobin)	7.20	3.60	2.40
Copyright, 117 (Strange)		3.40	2.20
By Charlie, 120 (Nodarse)			2.20

Bulldinger, Anna Mullen, Claremont Miss.

4—1 1/16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

†Lee's Jacope, 104 (Nadeau)	10.40	5.00	5.60
†Wake Robin, 117 (Cross)		4.80	4.20
†Tumult, 109 (Sass)			5.60

Olin and It, Uncle Billie, †Speed Up, Fleet Sister, Arbor Vita, Hayal Tinty, Ansac.
†Gordon-Wegener entry.

5—3½; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Respire, 109 (Keane)	12.60	6.00	4.40
Wise Alice, 110 (Hettinger)		7.00	4.80
Dede's Girl, 111 (Prehm)			5.80

Onechill, Credentials, Sickle Sun, Linwood Jim, Quillon, Blenette, Bel Reigh, Mintlock.

6—1 1/16; $5000 added; 3-year-olds up.

Navy, 117 (Delucia)	9.60	4.80	5.00
Fleet Mr. 109 (Pater)		8.80	8.00
Bay Soldier, 111 (Lynch)			4.20

Spangled Game, Rasculus.

7—1 1/16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Gobser Lad, 109 (Tobin)	24.20	9.40	6.20
Mixer, 109 (Keane)		5.80	4.20
Yukon, 114 (Nodarse)			4.60

Cavaluke, Misfiying, Star Whiz, Decision, Aircraft.

8—1 1/16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Fleurtown, 115 (Keane)	7.60	4.20	3.00
War Delegate, 114 (Balmaretti)		5.80	3.60
Fourth Estate, 115 (Tobin)			4.60

Josie's Pal, Borders Boy, Sal's Sister, Infinite Maid, Lassagria.

Official Laurel Race Charts

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1945—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $2000. For 4-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 1:46½. Winner, Mrs. G. Campbell. Value to winner, $1300. Time, 1:57⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	1	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ROBERT E. LEE	(Covalli)	107	2	1	1¹	1¹	1½	1nk	1nk	$4.20
MISS GALLANT	(Dodson)	112	9	11	11½	6¹	5¹	3hd	2¹	1.80
MARQUEST	(Cherry)	107	3	4	8¹	7¹	7½	4¹	3¹	20.65
COOSA	(Basile)	112	8	3	3nk	3nk	3¹	2½	4	4.30
BARDY	(Wood)	104	1	2	5½	5½	6¹	5¹	5¹	43.45
DON ORLAN	(Schmidt)	115	7	5	4½	4¹	4½	7½	6¹	94.15
ALCA-GAL	(Gonsales)	111	10	6	11½	10	2½	6½	7¹	6.85
OVER CALL	(Challis)	109	6	9	7½	8nk	8½	8¹	8¹	18.25
G. G. HAMILTON	(Walters)	111	12	12	12½	9¹	9¹	9½	9¹	73.40
ALLEN CAID	(Mairal)	117	4	11	10½	10¹	10¹	10½	10¹	36.15
JUNIOR'S PET	(Vandergriff)	109	5	7	6½	11¹	11¹	11¹	11¹	97.75
GOLD DAY	(V.Scocca)	112	11	8	12	12	12	12	12	59.40

ROBERT E. LEE, $10.70, $4.20, $3.80; MISS GALLANT, $3.10, $2.50; MARQUEST, $7.80

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 2:18. Winner, H. A. Dabson. Value to winner, $1300. Time, 1:14⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
VICTORY BLUE	(Claggett)	116	7	3	2¹	2¹	2¹½	1¹	1¹	$6.70
SENATE	(Snellings)	116	2	4	4¹	4¹	3¹	2¹	2¹	4.90
LADY GREMLIN	(Wood)	109	11	2	1¹	1¹½	1½	3¹½	3¹	7.20
WISE STEP	(Covalli)	111	9	10	7nk	5¹½	5nk	4¹	4¹	19.40
TRACTION	(V.Scocca)	111	8	8	10¹	7¹	6¹	5¹	5¹	29.40
ENTERTAINMENT	(D.Scocca)	108	1	7	11¹	11¹	10¹	6¹	6¹	66.15
FLINTEE	(Erickson)	113	4	5	8¹	10½	7¹	7½	7¹	11.35
GREAT DIVIDE	(Root)	112	10	11	9¹	6nk	9¹	8¹	8¹	68.35
KIMBERLEY	(Jemas)	112	5	9	6½	9¹	8¹	9¹	9¹	35.55
SIXTEEN CENTS	(Mann)	119	12	1	2½	2½	4¹	10¹	10¹	8.55
ABRASION	(Young)	119	3	6	3nk	8½	11¹	11¹	11¹	1.85
RED WRACK	(Gannales)	113	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	52.30

VICTORY BLUE, $15.40, $7.10, $5.90; SENATE, $7.10, $4.90; LADY GREMLIN, $5.70.

Daily Double—ROBERT E. LEE and VICTORY BLUE paid $76.60.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:48½. Winner, H. C. Hatch. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:14⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FRENCH LURE	(Jemas)	111	9	5	4½	2¹	2¹	1¹	$17.05
BULL O' WAR	(Erickson)	118	2	4	2²	1¹	1¹	2²	1.10
HAY-JAY	(Schmidt)	118	8	12	11¹	9hd	7¹	3nk	41.65
CARLOTTA	(C.Kirk)	115	4	6	3hd	3hd	3¹	4¹½	32.40
HARD FACTS	(Cherry)	113	6	1	1½	2½	4hd	5¹	3.75
MILLY C.	(Dodson)	115	7	7	7¹	5hd	6hd	6¹	16.20
SURE GIFT	(Covalli)	113	1	3	5¹	7½	8¹	7¹	6.75
CURLER	(Wall)	118	5	10	10¹	10²	9hd	8½	29.25
FLEKETTE	(Young)	115	12	2	6¹	4½	5hd	9¹	16.15
COMAID	(Mora)	111	11	11	9hd	8½	10¹	10¹	84.60
WISETTE	(Claggett)	111	3	9	9¹	11¹	11¹	11¹	†17.45
TELL AWAY	(Mann)	111	10	8	12	12	12	12	†

†Mrs. A. White-Mrs. N. Ward, jr., entry.
FRENCH LURE, $56.10, $14.10, $7.20; BULL O' WAR, $2.10, $2.70; HAY-JAY, $10.80.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 2-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:18. Winner, Mrs. C. Sullivan. Value to winner, $1625. Time, 1:12⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SPEEDING HOME	(Young)	110	2	3	1¹	1¹	1¹½	1¹	$7.50
EASY CHANCE	(Claggett)	114	7	6	5½	3nk	3¹	2¹½	4.05
JUSTA NOTE	(Dodson)	111	3	4	4½	5½	2nk	3¹	3.50
PICCADILLY	(Challis)	118	8	5	2½	2½	4¹	4¹½	5.25
RINGAWHILE	(Haskell)	114	4	9	6½	4½	5¹	5nk	2.40
SKY SKIPPER	(Schmidt)	114	11	10	7½	7½	7½	6¹	$0.05
PANACEA	(Covalli)	107	10	2	3¹	6¹	6½	7¹	10.10
HIGH SIR	(Acosta)	114	5	8	8¹	8¹	8½	8¹	104.90
REDKNEES	(V.Scocca)	106	1	7	10¹	9¹	9¹	9¹	93.25
NEW FLAME	(Mann)	115	9	1	9¹	10¹	10¹	10¹	37.85
TALARA	(Wood)	109	6	11	11	11	11	11	119.70

SPEEDING HOME, $17.00, $7.60, $4.90; EASY CHANCE, $6.50, $4.00; JUSTA NOTE, $3.30.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $7500 added. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:49. Winner, Brookmeade Stable. Value, $6675. Time, 1:47.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MASTER BID	(Haskell)	113	1	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹	$1.70
MATRUH	(Lindberg)	113	2	3	2½	2½	2¹	2¹	5.90
BILLY BUMPS	(Claggett)	122	3	6	5½	3¹	3¹	3½	3.1	2.80
DIRL	(Schmidt)	113	4	5	6	6	4½	4¹	4¹	8.60
MAHOUT	(Dodson)	111	5	2	3½	4¹	5¹	5¹	5¹	†3.25
LOVAT	(Mehrtens)	110	6	4	4½	5nk	6¹	6¹	6¹	7

†Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords-Walter Jeffords entry.
MASTER BID, $5.40, $3.80, $2.80; MATRUH, $3.60, $3.40; BILLY BUMPS, $2.50.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $25,000 added. For 3-year-olds up; Handicap. Start good. Off 4:18⅗. Winner, Calumet Farm. Value, $20,750. Time, 2:04⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ARMED	(Dodson)	124	2	1	1½	2¹	2²	1¹	1¹	$1.25
DINNER PARTY	(Claggett)	106	6	5	5¹	4²	3¹½	3½	2¹½	15.55
GOOD MORNING	(Lindberg)	105	8	3	1²	1²	1nk	2hd	3nk	37.75
MEGOGO	(Young)	110	3	9	8¹	6nk	5hd	4nk	4¹½	11.30
TRYMENOW	(Mehrtens)	116	4	7	6¹	5½	6²	5²	5²	4.35
TURBINE	(Wall)	105	1	2	2²	3¹	4½	6²	6²	21.60
GAY BIT	(Snellings)	118	5	6	7²	8²	7²	7½	7²	6.30
MOMO FLAG	(Jemas)	107	7	8	9	9	8¹	8¹²	8¹²	19.60
ROUNDERS	(Schmidt)	119	9	4	4²	7¹	9	9	9	9.00

ARMED, $4.50, $2.90, $2.40; DINNER PARTY, $3.80, $4.90; GOOD MORNING, $11.40.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 4:47½. Winner, G. R. Watkins. Value, $1625. Time, 1:47⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
CAT BRIDGE	(Jemas)	113	2	1	8	7²	3¹½	1¹	1¹½	$2.25
PREFECT	(Cherry)	107	4	3	4½	2¹	2¹	2¹	2¹	†3.15
ARMY CADET	(Covalli)	107	7	8	3¹	3¹	1¹½	2¹½	3²	3.90
SHELTIE	(Haskell)	113	1	4	1nk	1nk	2nk	3¹½	4¹½	†
FIRST STAGE	(Deering)	118	6	6	7nk	6	5	6¹	5¹	15.95
LAND CRUISER	(Wood)	113	8	5	2¹	4nk	6¹	5½	6¹	13.65
BUNK	(V.Scocca)	113	3	7	5¹	5nk	7²	7²	7²	21.45
BOY-FLIN	(Munden)	118	5	2	3hd	4¹½	6½	8	8	5.95

†J. L. Freeman-G. Ring entry.
CAT BRIDGE, $6.50, $3.30, $2.50; PREFECT, $3.50, $2.60; ARMY CADET, $3.00.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:16½. Winner, Mrs. R. B. Bertol. Value, $1625. Time, 1:49.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
GUERRYTON	(Mattioli)	112	3	1	2¹½	2½	2¹	1½	1¹	$2.60
SEA COMMAND	(Covalli)	115	6	8	7²	6½	5¹½	2nk	2¹½	2.80
WILD AGENT	(V.Scocca)	106	1	9	10²	10²	8½	6nk	3¹	11.10
ENTERPRISING	(Haskell)	120	6	11	11	9hd	6½	5½	4½	†4.05
AZIMUTH	(Baouris)	115	2	2	3¹	3¹	2¹	3¹	5¹	8.40
FIGHTING MAC	(Basile)	120	7	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	6²	†
HELEN KNIGHT	(Mora)	108	11	6	8½	7²	7¹	7¹	7¹	25.85
MARYKNOLL	(Vandergriff)	109	4	5	5½	5½	9½	9¹	8¹	34.45
MISS LOVABLE	(Cherry)	112	5	10	9½	11	11	8½	9¹	7.05
MILES CITY	(Wood)	106	9	7	6nk	8½	10¹	10²	10²	26.55
STELLAS SUN	(C.Kirk)	115	10	3	1nk	1nk	3½	11	11	43.65

†D. Galetta-G. Davis entry.
GUERRYTON, $9.20, $4.60, $4.20; SEA COMMAND, $4.00, $3.00; WILD AGENT, $7.80.

Farmington Show Draws Large Crowd

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 20.—The opening of the seventeenth annual exhibition of the Farmington Hunt Club Horse Show attracted the largest crowd ever gathered in the country club's show ring, including many visitors from the North, and darkness came before the ribbons were pinned on the last of the classes shown.

A double winner was Harkwood Cell, owned by Richard Reynolds, Richmond tobacconist. The 7-year-old chestnut mare scored in first victory in the class for ladies' hunters, which carried, with it the trophy offered by Mrs. Alfred Glidersleeve, and in the very next event, that for children's hunters, walked off with the Ivy Creek Farm trophy.

Two victories were also registered by Grand Illusion, a chestnut gelding from Holliday Farm, Mento, Ohio. The son of Transmute—Fun was first in the class for maiden hunters and in the green hunter class.

Prompt Payment, a bay gelding owned by Mrs. John Maloney, of Washington, annexed the trophy in the thoroughbred class, and was awarded second place in the event for hunters under saddle.

Lucky Buck, a chestnut gelding shown by Maj. W. Haggin Perry, of Cobham, won out over a field of 30 in the class for working hunters and received the Billy Garth Memorial Trophy.

NOVICE JUMPERS—Joker, Mrs. Robert H. Schlesinger, Farmington; second, Edgewood Empress, Edgewood Farm, Cobham; third, Little Chief, Grover Vandevender, Ivy; fourth, Miss Brownie, Gloria Galban.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE—Dapper Dan, Miss Craige Todd, Richmond; second, Apron Strings, Gloria Galban; third, La Grange's Prince Charming, David Laird, Richmond; fourth, Apron Strings, Gloria Galban.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND MAIDEN HUNTERS—Grand Illusion, Holliday Hill Farm; second, Reno Manner, Dr. J. P. Jones; third, Baby Ha Ha, Rodger Rinehart; fourth, The Barker, Meander Farm, Locust Dale.

CHILDREN'S HORSEMANSHIP—Nancy Twining, Crispin Oglesby, Gates Mill, Ohio; second, Margaret Wood; third, Maxine IX; fourth, Donald Snellings.

HALF-BRED HUNTERS—Joker, Mrs. Robert H. Schlesinger; second, Knockbairn, K. M. Bruce, Ellerson; third, Major Pete, Grover

Business Outlook

By J. A. Livingston

WHEN John L. Lewis unceremoniously called off the coal strike last week, these things immediately happened:

A drooping stock market perked up.

Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes removed all emergency regulations directing the flow of coal to utilities, hospitals, and other essential users.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach expressed the hope that reconversion can now get started and that "other striking elements in industry will follow the footsteps of the United Mine Workers."

The steel industry, which had been banking furnaces for want of coking coal, started to rebuild fires. But it will take time for operations, which had fallen to 63 per cent of capacity, to climb back to the prestrike rate of above 80 per cent.

Finally, people wondered: Does this mean a break in the labor-management stalemate? Will Mr. Schwellenbach's hope be granted? Will the country now be able to settle down to the long peacetime pull?

AS yet, the evidence is anything but certain that the country is over the strike hump. Lewis' action may well be a special case. Reports are that (1) the coal miners resented being called out to fight the battles of the foreman's union and (2) public protests to the UMW headquarters made it clear to Lewis that the walkout was unpopular.

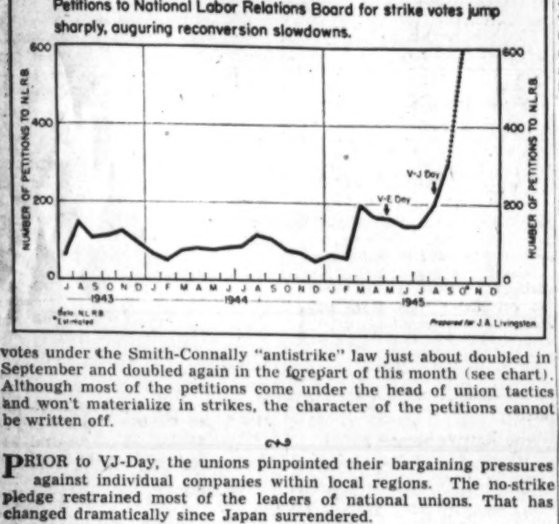
There's also Lewis' self-interest to consider. During the war, Lewis and coal had a great opportunity. When German submarines prowled the Atlantic in 1942 and 1943 and oil deliveries to the East Coast were curtailed, people converted from oil to coal. Here was a chance for a competitive comeback.

But a succession of strikes made coal shipments more uncertain than oil. Many consumers wished they hadn't been "patriotic" and converted—now the movement back to oil and away from John L. is on again. Maybe Lewis has decided it's time to stop it.

COAL economics go beyond household fuel. Public utilities, manufacturing plants, and railroads have been studying the technological advantages of fuels other than coal. Even in steel, despite the proximity to coal fields and the ownership of captive mines, the big companies have built noncoal standby facilities—in cases of strike emergencies. But, of course, for the blast furnices, coke is a sine qua non.

To be sure, there is no technological escape from unionism. A company that shifts from coal to oil merely shifts union leaders across the collective bargaining table. But the principle of getting away from a powerful, monopolistic union is there. Perhaps the postwar inter-industry competition between coal, natural gas, and petroleum derivatives will indicate whether Lewis has alienated his market. This, is of long-term significance not only to the coal miners, operators, and coal-carrying railroads, but also to manufacturers of industrial heating equipment.

In the meantime, a record volume of strike threats overhangs reconversion. Requests to the National Labor Relations Board to hold strike



votes under the Smith-Connally "antistrike" law just about doubled in September and doubled again in the forepart of this month (see chart). Although most of the petitions come under the head of union tactics and won't materialize in strikes, the character of the petitions cannot be written off.

PRIOR to VJ-Day, the unions pinpointed their bargaining pressures against individual companies within local regions. The no-strike pledge restrained most of the leaders of national unions. That has changed dramatically since Japan surrendered.

During July and August, the average number of plants (employers) per strike petition was three or four. But now, as industry-wide unions such as the United Automobile Workers demand wage readjustments from such industrial titans as General Motors, Ford, or Chrysler, the number of plants involved in each petition has soared—to 13.

The back-to-work swing in coal may lead some labor leaders to reconsider. But in most industries the unrest has a different origin from that in coal. Workers have been putting the heat on labor leaders to produce a wage increase to offset decreased take-home pay. Management, on the other hand, has been putting the heat on OPA price ceilings.

Result: a management-labor tug-of-war with Chester Bowles the rope, and much the worse for the wear and tear of it.

Nor is that all. VJ-Day loosed the war-repressed struggle for power within the labor movement. Today the labor group or leader—Lewis, CIO, or AFL—that comes through with the first big wage increase will attain heroic stature in the eyes of the working man.

Not only are Lewis, CIO, and AFL rivals for control over American labor but individual unions are fighting one another. The strike on New York docks was one example of a jurisdictional dispute.

THE magnitude of interunion competition is suggested by what happened in the fiscal year 1944. Out of 4712 elections held by the National Labor Relations Board, 1544 or about one-third, involved two or more unions. In 575 cases, the AFL and CIO opposed one another.

Individuals, too, vie for power. In the United Auto Workers, right at the top, Walter P. Reuther, George Addes, Richard Frankensteen, and the president, R. J. Thomas, have been known to jockey for position. And this filters down to the smaller fry leaders. All of this makes for labor instability, flash strikes, and reconversion slowdowns.

Nevertheless, it does not change the basic trend. The demand for goods of all types, both at home and abroad, assures an upward curve in industrial production and employment. That's fundamental and should be kept constantly in the foreground in business and investment planning.

Stocks Rally, Retrieve Part Of Sharp Dip

New York, Oct. 20 (AP).—Buying support returned to the stock market today and enables selected rails, industrials and utilities to retrieve a portion of Friday's losses.

The short session opened with widespread declines running to a point or more in fairly active dealings. Prices then stiffened here and there. Trends generally turned upward in the final quarter hour and, while losers were plentiful at the close, advances had the best of the argument.

The tumble of yesterday still was viewed largely as a technical correction of the lengthy swing and investment demand exhibited scant signs of abating. Commitments were reinstated in many cases on this idea.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was up .2 of a point at 72.4 on the day but for the week showed a net reaction of as much, first slipup since the period ending September 15.

Industrial Rayon was an isolated strong spot, sprinting 4⅛ points to 58⅝, a new high. Commonwealth & Southern remained the fastest mover, as it was during the week, adding 1/8 at 2 while the company's preferred was up 1⅜. Ahead were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, American Telephone, American Water Works, Public Service of N. J., Douglas Aircraft, Radio Corp., International Telephone, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Kennecott.

On the offside were Montgomery Ward, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, American Smelting, Union Carbide, Woolworth and American Can.

Bonds and commodities steadied. At Chicago wheat was up 1/8 to 5/8 of a cent a bushel. Cotton was 40 to 75 cents a bale higher.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	364	238
Declines	253	635
Unchanged	173	142
Total issues	790	1007

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Oct. 20.—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
30 ind.	184.52	185.73	184.72	185.46 +0.26
20 rails	59.44	60.03	59.30	59.70 +0.15
15 utils.	35.61	35.87	35.56	35.81 +0.24
65 stocks	68.67	69.09	68.56	68.97 +0.16

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 35,700; rails, 23,390; utilities, 28,600; 65 stocks, 98,190.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, Oct. 20.—

40 bonds	106.42	—0.03
10 higher grade rails	114.13	—0.11
10 second grade rails	97.45	—0.14
10 public utilities	108.03	+0.04
10 industrials	106.05	+0.06

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 710,000 shares; previous day, 1,730,000; week ago, closed; year ago, 356,530; two years ago, 326,070; January 1 to date, 292,114,773; year ago, 207,946,832; two years ago, 236,824,664.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A C F-Brill Mot	5	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Acme Stl	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Adams Exp	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	64	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	10	55	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
Alleg Lud Stl	4	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Industries	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Allied Kid	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Allied Mills	17	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	14	36½	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	18	50¼	49⅞	50	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	2	125⅛	125	125⅛	— 1
Alpha P Cem	1	31½	31½	31½	
Amal Leather	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Amerada Pet	3	140¾	138¾	140¾	+1¼
Am Ag Ch Del	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
Am Airlines	5	78⅛	76⅞	78	+1⅛
Am Bank Note	1	29	29	29	
Am Bosch	4	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	2	53	52¾	53	— ⅛
Am Cable&Rad	30	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Can	103	104¾	104¼	104¼	—1¼
Am Car & Fdy	7	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cable	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Am Chicle	3	64	63¾	63¾	— ¼
Am Colortype	4	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Am Distill	4	41½	40¾	41½	+1⅛
Am EncaustTiling	5	6	6	6	
Am Enka For Inc	17	6	6	6	
Am & F P 2 pf	11	30¼	29½	30	+ ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS	2	45	45	45	
Am Hide&Leath	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Ice	94	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
AmInternational	2	12	12	12	
Am Invest Ill	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	136	28	27⅜	28	+ ⅛
Am Locomot pf	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	
Am M & Fdy	9	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am Metal pf	7	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	81	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	2	90	88½	90	— ½
Am P & L $7 pf	81	91⅝	91⅛	91⅜	— ⅛
Am Rad & St S	17	18⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill	57	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz	8	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
Am Seating	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	9	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	4	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores	2	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Am Stove	2	30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	4	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sumat Tob	12	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	185	184⅛	183⅝	184⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco	11	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	— ⅛
Am Tob B	2	89	89	89	—1
Am Type Fdrs	8	21	20	21	+ ⅛
Am Viscose	4	60⅝	59⅜	60⅛	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	8	22½	22	22½	
Am Wool pf	1	119½	119½	119½	
Am Zinc L&S	26	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop	16	39⅝	38½	39⅛	+ ⅛
Anderson Clayt	9	42	40⅝	42	+1⅛
Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	
A S P Prod	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Arch-Dan-M	1	29½	29½	29½	
Armour & Co	57	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Armstrong Cork	5	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Arnold Const	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	9	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
Asad Dry Goods	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Atch T & S F	97	98½	97¾	98½	+1⅛
Atl Coast Line	14	71	69¼	71	— ½
Atl Refining	5	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	3	19	18	19	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	7	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Autocar Co	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	25	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco	26	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	22	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	16	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	3	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	11	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	3	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Beech Aire	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	18	18	18	
Bell Aire	11	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Bell & Howell	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	4	60	59⅜	60	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	10	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Ben Ind Lnprpf	1	54	54	54	
Best & Co	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Best Foods	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel	16	93½	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf	1	145¾	145¾	145¾	
Black & Decker	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	11	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Strs	3	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Bond Strs pf	1	160	160	160	—2
Borden Co	45	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	5	51½	50¼	51	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Branlff Airw	23	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
BridgeportBrass	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	7	49⅛	48⅝	49	— ⅛
Brigg&Strat	2	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅛
Brlgn Du Cas	2	32	32	32	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	32	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
Bullard Co	2	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Burling Mills	5	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach	32	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Butler Bros	17	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅛
Butte Cop &Z	20	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Byers A M Co	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Calif Packing	2	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	103	3	2⅞	3	
Calumet & Hec	9	8	8	8	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale	5	44	44	44	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	31	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Caro C & O	1	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	
Carrier Corp	8	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	5	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor	7	69	68	69½	+0⅝
Celanese Corp	15	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅛
Celanese Rt	30				
Celotex Corp	10	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre	4	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	9	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Cent Illinois	4	40	40	40	— ⅛
Cent Soya	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Champ Pap & F	1	43	43	43	—1
Ches Corp Va	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Ches & Ohio	57	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	1	8	8	8	
Chi & E Ill A	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Mil StP pf	28	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
Chi M S&P Wi	27	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
ChiM S& P pf(Wi	7	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ⅛
Chi NW	10	43½	42½	43½	—1
Chi & NW pf	10	74¼	73⅞	74¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	1	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
Chi Yell Cab	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Chick Cut Oil	2	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Childs Co	4	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	2	126	126	126	
CIT Finan	7	53¼	52½	53	+ ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
City Stores	2	16½	16½	16½	
Clark Equip	2	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	13	39⅝	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	1	52	52	52	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	4	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Columb BrcastA	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Colum G&El	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Col G&E 6% pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Coml Credit	2	48	48	48	
Coml Solvents	10	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Com'with Edis	9	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
Com'with & Sou	712	2	2	2	
Com & South pf	16	114¼	113½	115½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
ConsCoppermin	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Cons Edison	16	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
Consol Film Ind	74	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind pf	13	35	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	9	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
ConsolRRCubapf	3	21	20⅝	21	
Cons Vultee	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
Consol'n Coal	4	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Container Corp	1	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can	16	46¾	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Cont Motors	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del	6	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
Corn Products	1	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜	+ ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	1	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Corning Glass	13	135⅞	135½	135⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Inc	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Coty Internat	40	5	4¾	5	
Crane Co	39	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf	7	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh	2	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Cr Cork & S	3	47¾	47	47⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zellerb	4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	11	48⅝	48	48⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	2	29	28½	29	
Cuban-Am Sug	5	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	11	39½	38¼	39⅛	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press	2	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	—1⅛
Curtis Publishg	19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Curtis Pub pr pf	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr	46	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	14	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Davega Stores	2	18¼	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Deere & Co	16	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	1	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Det & Hudson	8	43	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
Det Lack & W	18	13½	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	7	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	3	41	41	41	+1
Dist Corp-Seag	1	45	45	45	
Dodge Bros	5	70¼	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	13	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	9	90¾	88½	90¾	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf	3	115	115	115	+ ½
Dresser Indus	7	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
Dupian Corp	4	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
du Pont pf	1	126	126	126	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Eastern Air L	6	85¾	85⅛	85¾	+ ⅛
East S Stl	3	24	23½	24	+1
Elastic Stop N	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
El Auto-Lite	5	64	63½	64	
Elec Boat	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	7	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
El Pow & Lt	18	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt 6 pf	11	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
El Pow & L $7pf	1	148½	148½	148½	— ½
El Storage Bat	5	51	50¼	50¾	+ ⅛
ElPaso Nat Gas	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	—1
Emerson E. M.	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	5	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	
Equit Off Bldg	51	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Erie R R	41	12¼	11	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A	1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
EurekaV Cleaner	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Evans Products	3	22	22	22	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	4	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse	2	60	60	60	—1⅛
Fajardo Sugar	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
FedL&Traction	6	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mog&Smelt	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Federat D Strs	3	46	45⅛	46	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	2	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	1	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T & R	10	68⅛	67¾	68	+ ⅛
First T&R pf	1	107	107	107	
Flintkote	6	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs	1	24½	24½	24½	
Food Machinery	1	69	69	69	+1
Foster Wheeler	1	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph	10	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Gardner-Denver	2	21½	21⅜	21½	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	23	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
Gen Baking	34	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
Gen Am Trans	1	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	12	11⅝	12	
Gen Cable pf	1	144	143	143	—2
Gen Cigar	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
Gen Elec	23	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	46	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G & E A	10	5	4⅞	5	
Gen Mills	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	24	74⅜	73¾	74⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advt	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	1	30½	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	31	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gen Rayl & Util	110	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract	1	28½	28	28½	
Gen Shoe	2	27	27	27	
Gillette Saf	22	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
Glmbel Bros	23	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Glidden Co	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	47	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
Goodrich (B F)	6	72½	72½	72½	—1½
Goodyr T & R	2	62	61⅝	62	
Graham-P Mot	70	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
Granby Con Min	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Granite City Stl	6	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Grant (W T)	4	30	30	30	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore	10	59	58	59	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug	3	33	33	33	+ ⅛
Green (H L)	2	68	68	68	+1
Hercules Motors	9	30¾	30	30½	
Hewitt Rub	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Hollander&Con	2	22	22	22	
Holl-Sugar	12	22	22⅝	22⅝	
Homestake Min	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
Houd-Hersh	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Houston Oil	19	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Household Fin	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1				
Hudson&Manpf	2	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
HudsonBay M&S	7	31⅜	31	31⅜	
Hupp Motor	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	9	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Idaho Power	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	16	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
Indpls Pw & Lt	4	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon	45	59	56⅛	58½	+4⅛
Inger-Rand	1	133⅜	133⅛	133⅛	+ ⅛
Inspirat ConCop	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Inland Steel	5	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
Interchem Corp	1	50	50	50	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber	9	9	9	9	
Interlake Iron	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
IntBus Machine	1	217	217	217	+1
Int Harvester	5	92	91½	91½	
IntHydro-Elec A	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
IntMinerals&Ch	19	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mining	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Int Nick Can	19	36⅞	36	36⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper	6	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf	4	108½	108½	108½	
Int Shoe	3	45	45	45	
Int Tel & Tel	58	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Int T&T for ct	11	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
IntersDept Strs	1	29	29

The Washington Post

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OCT 20 1945 LIBRARY

Beat Tories at Business

British Labor Leaders' 'Go Slow' Policy Slays Bogy of Socialization

By William Shirer

London.—Even after a brief stay here, with exciting yet confused impressions, one is pretty certain of one thing. The evolution toward a state-controlled economy with government ownership of a few key industries will be persistent but gradual and orderly. And—in case anyone back home has any faint fears—there will be no revolution or anything slightly resembling it as long as the present Socialistic government is at the helm.

When a Conservative asked Clement Attlee the other day whether in view of the atomic developments he could give any assurance that Britain would not be left behind "during the next industrial revolution," the Labor Prime Minister assured him that "we do not intend to be left behind in any revolution." The remark evoked laughter from all sides of the House.

BOARD OF TRADE'S CRIPPS
"... we won't neglect any steps"

Others to Profit, Too

A few years ago perhaps the nationalization of the Bank of England might have provoked heart palpitations among the solid men of property in Britain. It is a measure of Britain's present mood that the stock of the bank rose 10 points during the week before the Socialist bill to nationalize it was introduced. Since August 2 it has risen 40 points. Under the terms of the bill, the stockholders will continue to receive from their holdings the same income for the next 20 years as they have received in the past. This happens to amount to a 12 per cent return.

If this is revolution or socialism, I hope our Wall Street banks will go in for some. Twelve per cent on your investment, guaranteed by the state, is not exactly a crushing blow to the investor in any society.

The surprising generosity of Britain's Labor government to the Bank of England stockholders apparently will be shown to those who own stocks in other great enterprises earmarked for nationalization. At any rate, stocks in mines, railways and electricity did rather well last week.

Nor will the new Labor government be any less aggressive than the Tories in helping British business to exploit foreign markets. Indeed, since the fate of Britain depends on exports to a point 50 per cent above prewar levels, private exporters will have the power and the rsources of the state behind them to a degree never before exprienced.

"We will not neglect any steps which will make our industries more competitive in the markets of the world," Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, told Commons last week, and added: "The government must get the best advice it can on what these steps should be."

State Backing Welcome

It has already set about to get this advice in an ingenious way. It has established so-called tripartite "working parties" in main export industries. They are made up in equal thirds of representatives of employers, workers and independent members. The last group is to represent not only the consumers but the national interests. The working parties will give more than advice on how to advance exports. Their task, as outlined in Parliament last week, is to work out plans for renovating each industry, improving organization, production and distributive methods, so competition can be met.

It is a foregone conclusion that the state henceforth will play a more important role in business. But British entrepreneurs, unlike their American counterparts, do not mind. In fact, most welcome it.

The reason for this attitude among British businessmen is enlightening. For one thing, they realize the only serious competition for world trade during the next few years will come from America. To meet that competition, they know they will need the help of the state.

There is another factor. Both Labor and Conservative circles are somehow convinced that the United States, with its fanatical confidence in the "free enterprise" system, is headed for a sad fall some five years hence. They want to insulate themselves, if they can, from the shock of an American depression. The best way, they think, is to plan their economy.

Western Bloc Included

I find Labor circles, for instance, just as determined as the Tories to maintain the sterling bloc. They are aware, as Dr. Schacht once proved in Germany, that there are many trade advantages in having a number of countries which are not only your creditors but tied to your currency. These countries necessarily must buy from you, even if another nation—and America is the only other nation—has better goods at cheaper prices.

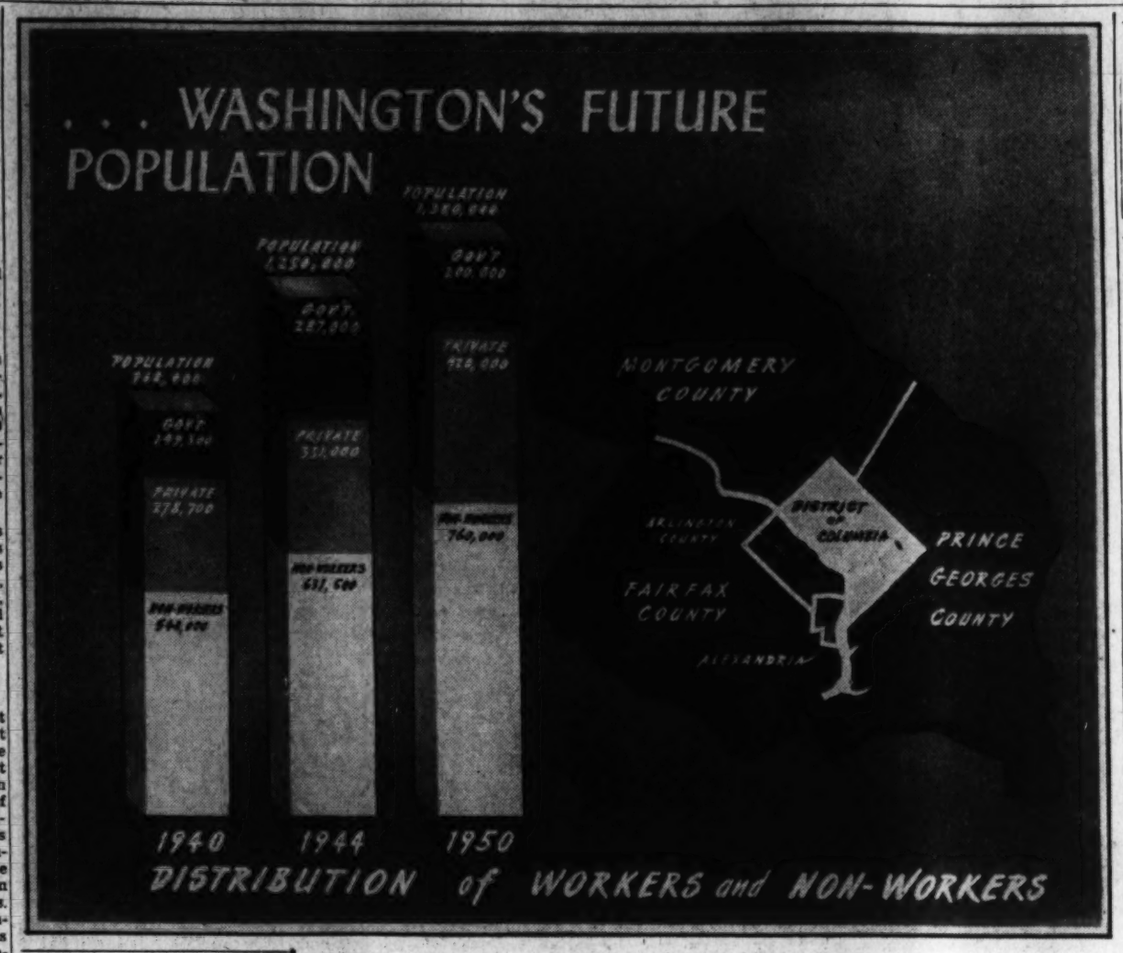
Nor will the Labor government willingly abandon imperial preference, which was established by a Conservative predecessor. Moreover, the present rulers of Britain have in mind a third area, which they would like to fence off for British business. This is the Western bloc and would comprise the Scandinavian lands, the Low Countries and France.

Talk of "free trade" in this one-time citadel of free trade provokes mostly laughter today. Rightly or wrongly, the British feel that unless they can maintain these three preserves—the sterling bloc, empire preference and the Western bloc—they will have little chance of bringing back prosperity, let alone a decent standard of living.

Unlike us, they still have to keep their belts uncomfortably tight and every one needs new clothing. The shortage of housing is tragic. Life as winter comes is grim.

But they are in no mood for short cuts to temporary prosperity. This time they want to work out a long-term plan for a decent existence for all the people. The House of Commons will vote maintenance for another five years of rigid state controls on materials and services. Men and women will continue to work where the community decides they are most needed. Materials will be allocated on the same principle.

There is no doubt that time is what the vast majority insist upon.



White House's 'Indispensable Man' Is Found

By The Chicago Sun

WASHINGTON headlines are made by chiefs of Government bureaus and agency administrators, but the real work is done by men almost unknown outside their own offices.

LATTA

President Truman pointed up this fact this week when he termed Maurice C. Latta the "indispensable man" of the White House. Strangely Latta was publicized twice in one week—first with Mr. Truman's praise, secondly when the President designated him to open the files of the late President Roosevelt to congressional Pearl Harbor investigators.

Latta, 76 last Saturday, has been an official in the White House 47 years.

His job now is chief executive clerk. As such, he routes all work over Mr. Truman's desk and dispatches it to Congress or executive agencies.

Gets Things Done

Some new officials occasionally try to short cut Latta by presenting documents to the President directly with a request for speed. The result usually is that the papers get buried in the President's incoming basket.

William D. Hassett, White House correspondence secretary, describes Latta as "the only man I ever knew who by 9 a. m. each day knows everything that's in the current issue of the Congressional Record."

But Latta's chief ability is in his orderly mind and meticulous memory. He has personal knowledge of the statutes of the United States unequalled in a capital of legal experts; literally has seen these statutes grow, standing at the elbow of Presidents as they signed new measures. He can run down any statute in lightning time—if he doesn't already know its provisions.

Not Always Quiet

When the late President Roosevelt traveled to Tehran and Yalta, it was Latta who decided what documents should be dispatched to him. He did the same for Mr. Truman at Potsdam.

With all this responsibility, Latta is so quiet that even most newsmen who spend their days at the White House do not know him by name. Yet, in his desk, he has photographs that indicate that in the early days he was not so quiet. One shows a dashing, mustachioed young man who rode a bicycle to Capitol Hill.

Planners Busy Anticipating Problems

Capital Marches On—to 2 Million?

By James E. Chinn

"WATCH Washington grow to two million!"

The prediction is not preposterous, nor can it be classified as "foolish" optimism, according to the man who made it—Morris Cafritz, president of the Home Builders Association of metropolitan Washington.

Cafritz, who knows Washington and whose large-scale production of homes helped build it, already has seen one of his long-range forecasts come true. And with the same confidence with which he made the first one he makes the other.

Right in 1922

Way back in 1922 Cafritz became a prophet. Census figures showed that the metropolitan area had a total population of 571,882. What was ahead?

Cafritz carefully surveyed all the factors that enter into the growth of a progressive community and then, with unbounded faith in the future, started to build more homes and advertised:

"Watch Washington grow to a million."

It is now a matter of record that by 1930 the population of the area had increased to 672,198. By 1940 it had further increased to 967,985. Latest available estimates put the figure at an all-time peak of 1,250,000.

Cafritz, however, is not alone in his prophecy that metropolitan Washington, which has grown more rapidly than any other area in the last 25 years, is on a postwar lap to even greater expansion.

Makes Careful Analyses

The postwar planning committee of the Washington Board of Trade has made some careful statistical analyses which led to this conclusion: Despite a possible short postwar dip in population, the growth of Washington will be resumed and the population will reach 1,380,000 in 1950 and a maximum of 1,550,000 by 1955.

"It requires no stretch of the imagination," said Cafritz, "to foresee an additional growth which would make the two million figure a reality."

According to Cafritz there are many basic reasons for anticipating such continued growth. First, he said, look at the latest available population figures of other capitals with relation to the total population of their respective countries:

Capital	*Country*	*Ratio*
London 8,700,000	Great Britain 47,000,000	18%
Paris 4,935,000	France 38,000,000	13%
Tokyo 6,496,000	Japan 73,000,000	9%
Berlin 4,332,000	Germany 79,000,000	5%
Rome 1,348,000	Italy 46,000,000	3%
Moscow 4,137,000	Russia 192,000,000	2%

Washington's ratio, based on a population of 1,250,000 compared with a conservative estimate of 134 million for the United States, is slightly less than 1 per cent. Even if the ratio increases to only 2 per cent—the minimum for other world capitals—Cafritz points out, the population could increase to 2,680,000.

"We must constantly keep in mind," he declared, "that this war has made the United States the most powerful Nation in the world and that Washington accordingly has become the Capital of the world. We no longer are concerned only with domestic problems. Every nation in the world looks to us for leadership and assistance, both financial and otherwise.

Larger Staffs Expected

"The limitations of space have been annihilated and we are within hours flying distance from any spot in the world. Plans for vastly increased airport facilities in this area will facilitate travel to and from any foreign nation in the world. It is anticipated that many countries will maintain, in addition to their usual embassy staffs, large numbers of commercial, financial and purchasing representatives.

"During the war every large major industrial enterprise found it wise to maintain Washington offices. I believe this trend will be maintained, even accentuated.

"Big government is here to stay. The war and its accompanying changes has forced our entire national economy to a new high plateau, which will require ever-increasing governmental attention."

Families to Increase

"Another factor tending to increase population, not only here, but everywhere in the country, Cafritz points out, is an apparently changing attitude toward the size of the average family. Polls, he said, indicate women now favor three or four children, as compared with the recent average, less than two.

"Furthermore, with a large pro-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

'End of Hostilities' Due Soon, August 14 May Be Victory Day

By The Washington Associated Press Staff

LOOKING ahead in Washington:

Congress is moving closer to setting an official date for the end of hostilities. A House Judiciary Subcommittee will begin consideration next Friday.

Although pretty academic to the GI who has stopped shooting, the date is important because of the wartime legislation hinging upon it.

VICTORY HOLIDAY: August 14 is gaining favor as a prospective national holiday to commemorate victory. That's the day President Truman announced Japanese acceptance of surrender terms.

The American Legion favors the date. VFW, although not mentioning a specific date, has announced itself in favor of an official victory day to avoid the confusion of Armistice Day, VE-Day, VJ-Day, etc.

BETTER STAY HOME: Don't look for an easing of train travel conditions until at least January. Railroads expect two million servicemen to return from abroad during October and November, more in December.

In addition approximately 400,000 German and Italian prisoners of war will move to Atlantic ports for shipment home and about 50,000 British soldiers, former Jap prisoners, will have to be moved from West Coast to East for transportation home.

HOME BY CHRISTMAS?: Rumors persist on Capitol Hill that Secretary of the Navy Forrestal wants to return to private life . . . possibly before Christmas. John L. Sullivan, assistant secretary of the Navy for air, is considered a good bet as a successor.

COMARCH: A march on Washington by families of conscientious objectors may take place late this year. Demonstrators demanding release of imprisoned COs picketed the Justice Department and the Bureau of Prisons this past week.

One spokesman said 1000 demonstrators might descend upon the Capital before Christmas if Congress doesn't release imprisoned COs.

Palestine Talk Arab Leader's Business Here

(Chicago Sun London Bureau)

London.—Abbul Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the Arab League, is leaving London soon, possibly next week, for the United States. He intends to visit President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes to discuss the Palestinian and other Middle East problems. He was received by Prime Minister Attlee this week.

Azzam also plans to confer with Senators and Congressmen and to make himself available to American newspapermen while in Washington and New York. He will return to Cairo for the November meeting of the Council of the Arab League. He said that he would like to go to Moscow later.

Asked the purpose of his United States mission, he replied:

"I want people to understand the Arab League. People are wrong if they think that I am going to America to fight the Jews. I am not anti-Semitic. If they told me there are 100,000 or one million Jews in distress and put the problem on a human basis, we Arabs would cooperate. But as long as it is a political issue with two races fighting for domination of a place, we cannot get together."

Create Chaos

Hordes Now Rove Poland, Going Home

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

WARSAW—One of the greatest mass migrations in history is in progress in this land of seemingly impossible events. Rather, half a dozen migrations are in progress, each presenting its own drama, tragedy, happiness—and governmental headaches.

ROKOSSOVSKY

First, but not yet completed, is the movement of Germans westward out of Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia, territories taken over by Poland with Russian support and Anglo-American consent. Almost six million Germans fled before Russian armies. Another three million now are migrating.

Next to start was the migration of Russian soldiers back to their homeland. Millions have been moving eastward for months in railroad cars, trucks, wagons. Vastly larger numbers go on their own feet.

Coinciding with this and outlasting it is the return home of seven million Russian slave laborers and prisoners of war. Ukrainians, White Russians, Caucasians—they reflect the whole sweep of the German invasion. About half are civilians, about one third women.

Peace Produces One

These great movements are a direct result of the clash of Soviet and Nazi armies. Barely less in magnitude but much more complicated are migrations of millions of Poles and hundreds of thousands of Russians across national boundaries.

In the east it is not war but peace that produces the movement across national lines, the strangest migration of all—the territorial shift of Poland itself. Losing one third of her total 1921 to 1939 area to the Soviet, gaining lands from Germany equal to one fifth of that area, Poland has played leapfrog westward. The Polish minority in the eastern third follows the shifting boundary. More than one million Poles are on the move inside the country, too.

Finally, a movement of wholly different nature is just beginning to get under way—from farm to city and mines as industry revives.

Counting only international movements and taking the lowest estimates of Polish repatriation, more than 25 million are on the march.

Now Apprehensive

Repatriation of the Poles is a great economic and political problem. However, it concerns Poland alone. The Russian movement, one of the most amazing events in modern history, is not only something to look at but an event of critical importance both in the politics of Poland and in Russia's international relations.

Two main facts should be understood:

1. The Russians, with Poland's consent, continued their wartime control over railroads, ports and highways to manage the exodus. This has been partly relinquished, but still causes apprehension and anti-Soviet propaganda.

2. Russia's Army has no supply system. It lived off the country while driving the Nazis back and kept on living off the country. To accomplish this the Russian Army stripped all occupied German territories.

Logical, but Protested

This land was considered Polish, but the horses, cows, hogs and chickens remained German. There was some logic in this, but when new Polish settlers arrived to find empty pastures, they raised loud protests.

Polish peasants, grateful for the liberation, at first gave food willingly to Russian soldiers going east. But after four years of fighting, there was a collapse in discipline and lawless or intoxicated soldiers embittered the peasant populaton.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky made stern efforts to maintain order. Several hundred Russian soldiers, including officers, have been condemned to death, chiefly for pillaging, but also for murder and rape. In fact, Russian regiments containing women—once notable for good behavior—are now reported unsafe for feminine members.

Reich Rule And Rumors Stir French

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

PARIS.—The French Foreign Office is deeply disturbed at reports that its opposition to re-establishment of a central government in Germany, as outlined at Potsdam, may result in a request from the other three Allies for France's withdrawal as an occupying force.

France feels that its position has been badly misunderstood and that a close look at previous agreements among the Allies will show that France has every justification for its stand.

In brief, this stand is that the establishment of central administrative bodies should be postponed until the Allies have considered France's own proposals for separation from Germany of the Rhineland and Westphalia.

Call It Violation

The French point out that on June 1 a charter was signed providing that the United States, Britain, France and Russia would share in the government of Germany. In spite of this agreement, the Big Three met without France and drew up an accord on Germany. The French feel that this action was clearly a violation of the June 5 agreement.

The French believe that before the question of centralizing Germany is taken up the boundaries of the new Reich should be fixed. They have proposed the Rhine as the general line of demarcation in the west, insisting that this is essential for peace.

They point out that the Allies lopped off a large share of once German territory and gave it to the Poles and Russians. This will automatically be excluded from control by a central German government.

They feel it only just that Germany's western boundaries be decided before a central administration is set up.

See Trouble Ahead

If Berlin should start controlling the Rhineland and the Ruhr, the Allies might slide into accepting their inclusion in a German state simply because it was a fait accompli. Chances of separating these

French elections story, Page 3

areas and internationalizing the Ruhr, as the French desire, thus would grow dimmer, it is argued.

Basically, then, these are the reasons why the French have instructed their representative on the Allied Control Council not to discuss setting up of central administrative committees until the Rhineland question is settled.

France has been attempting to persuade the other Allies to discuss the internationalization of the Ruhr and the question of the Rhineland for the last year. In delaying consideration the Allies themselves have created the difficulties arising on question of governing Germany, according to the French view.

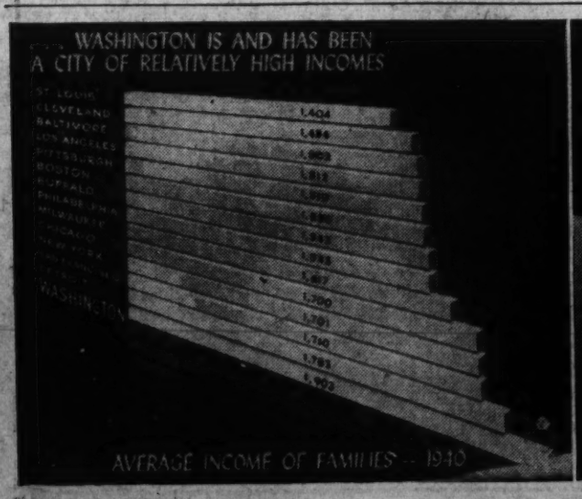
Sino-Jap Amity Key to Peace, India Believes

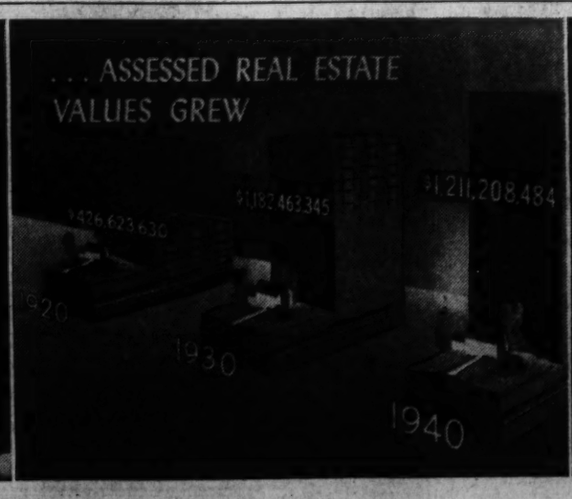
Bombay (U.P.).—Jawaharlal Nehru, independence advocate and leader of the India Congress Party, says peace in the Far East depends upon collaboration of Japan with China; that Japan has a special task in gaining China's good will.

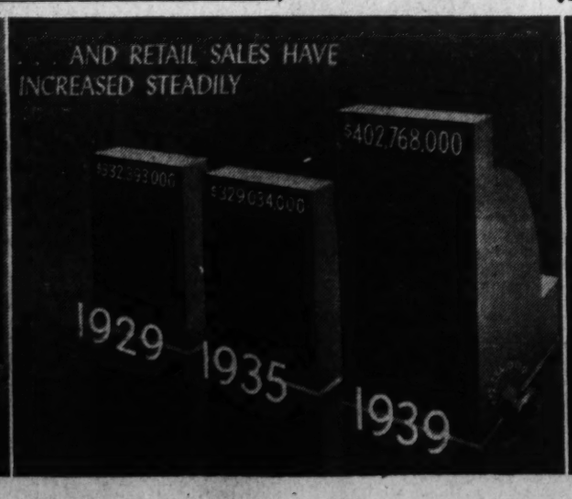
Asked at the request of Japanese to tell what India thought Japan could do to regain respect, he said, "Ultimately, peace of the Far East depends upon Sino-Japanese cooperation. If this policy is followed, Japan not only can heal deep war sores, but deeper spiritual injuries caused herself and others and bridge the gulf separating her from other nations.

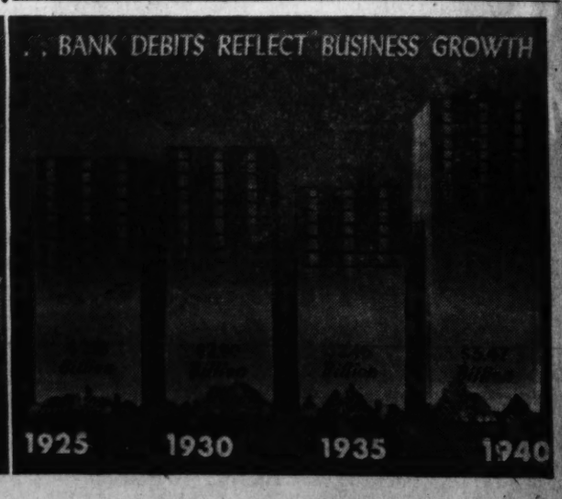
"India and other Asiatic countries," he said, "will outlive yesterday's anger and join hands with Japan in furtherance of Asiatic freedom."

At one time, Nehru says, Indians looked up to Japan. Then she began to "resemble too closely the aggressive imperialists of the West." He warned Japan to give up her old dreams of conquest, says she must use her "extraordinary qualities" to build anew on a stronger, democratic foundation.









Both Economics, Safety Demand Better Highway Planning, Say Experts

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

INDUSTRIAL leaders and highway officials rate modernization of the Nation's highways as an economic "must." They say that the three-year three billion dollar highway improvement program now being launched by the Federal Government and States should continue over a long period. Better roads will pay dividends, they contend, by reducing motor car fatalities, cutting cost of distributing farm products and merchandise.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN
. . . highway job long overdue

The American Association of State Highway Officials predicts that within 15 years motor vehicle traffic may be double prewar levels.

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the committee for economic development, says a highway modernization program "is long overdue, to make roads and streets capable of handling increasing traffic."

Tests have been made to measure cost of inadequate highways.

Stops Are Costly

At Iowa State College five new cars were driven 36,000 miles apiece in one year on gravel and pavement. The cars operated on gravel had a record of two miles less per gallon of gasoline, twice as much oil consumed, tire wear twice as great at 25 miles per hour, 58 times as many punctures and heavier wear on brake drums, cylinders and bearings.

Street intersections are costly. Iowa tests indicated that at a speed of 35 miles an hour a single stop and start normally wears away about as much rubber as a mile of travel, consumes as much gasoline as .15 mile of driving on a straight road.

It was estimated that $18,000 per year was being wasted on each mile of the streets surveyed because of this extra gasoline cost alone.

Motorcar travel is expected to increase because:

1. Transportation to and from work, resulting from predicted increased employment, will require more facilities.
2. The work-week probably will be shortened, resulting in increased time for travel, recreation.
3. Costs of all types of transportation eventually will be lower.
4. Consumers will be able to purchase new cars and trucks as a result of wartime savings.

Figures Are Given

An increase in truck transportation is expected to result from newly located industries and decentralized communities where rail facilities may not be available.

The wartime advance of air transportation may mean a shift of substantial volumes of lightweight freight to the air, but highway authorities say motor vehicle will be supreme in the field of short-run local travel—essential to daily conduct of business and community life. These are Interstate Commerce Commission estimates on how intercity passengers were carried in 1940:

	Passenger Miles (Billions)	Per Cent
Railways	24.8	8.7
Highways	257.4	90.4
Waterways	1.3	.5
Airways	1.0	.4
Total	245.5	100

A total of 54,000 communities, or 4 out of every 10, depends entirely upon the highway system for both passenger and freight service. A total of 2320 cities, with a combined population of 12,600,000, are without any local passenger transportation except the automobile.

Highway authorities say the dependence of the farmer on motor transport is indicated by the fact that 1,000,000 trucks and 4,000,000 passenger cars are on farms. Surveys indicate there are many more farm autos than telephones or bathtubs.

One out of every seven United States workers is employed in transportation. In 1940 6,500,000 workers were engaged in road-building, vehicle production, petroleum refining, truck and bus transport, tire manufacture and auto sales and service.

Russia's Aim: To Outproduce U. S. In Trucks

By Paul Wohl
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

To outproduce the United States is the dream of hundreds of thousands of young Soviet engineers. As far as motor trucks are concerned it also seems to be the goal of Stalin's government. The projected expansion of Soviet automobile production explains Russia's recent demand that the General Motors-owned automobile works at Ruesselsheim, near Frankfurt, Germany's second largest producer, and the Ford plant near Cologne be transferred to her on reparations account. So eager are the Soviets to speed up motorization of their country that they even have offered to indemnify the American owners.

According to Moscow's new five-year plan the Soviet automobile industry in 1950 will turn out more than five times as many vehicles as in 1940—about 1,200,000 units.

Since passenger cars represent only one-seventh of Soviet automobile production this means that Russia's huge new automobile factories may produce slightly more than one million trucks a year at the end of the new five-year period against a United States output of only 500,000 to 700,000 in the last three years before the war.

Ahead of Demand

It is true that America's production capacity is considerably greater, that our factories in 1941 turned out more than one million trucks for civilian and military use combined and that with reconversion of tank production to civilian purposes we might double this figure if we wanted to.

Despite the tremendous production increase planned by the Soviets, Russia in 1950 still will have little more than half the number of trucks registered in the United States in January, 1944. Yet even this number probably will be more than the Soviets can use economically in view of the condition of their highways and general structure of their traffic, which depends almost entirely upon rail and inland water transportation.

It will take the Russians much longer to develop a vast motor highway system than to get factories ready for mass production of motor vehicles. In the meanwhile large numbers of Soviet trucks will become available for export.

Before the war the USSR exported trucks and buses to Turkey, Iran, western China and Afghanistan. These exports were not very large, altogether probably less than 1000 units a year. They hardly competed with American exports because Soviet vehicles, although resistant and cheap, could not compare with our high quality trucks.

Interior to Open

In future the situation will be different. The next ten years are likely to see the opening up of the interior of Asia.

The Soviets are closer to the Asiatic markets than we are and since they are masters of their railway rate system, transportation costs will be even lower than they would be under ordinary competitive conditions.

Soviet exports of trucks to Asiatic and to East European countries may mean temporarily a loss of business. In 1938 we sold 13,533 trucks to eastern and southeastern Europe and to the Asiatic neighbors of the USSR, including Syria and Iraq. These exports represented altogether $8,774,500, 12 per cent of our total exports.

Since the Russians are unlikely to absorb our entire export to China, Turkey, Syria and Iraq, the development of Soviet exports of commercial vehicles would affect only a rather small fraction of our foreign sales, although losses may become quite serious for firms specialized in this line of trade.

The automobile industry itself may find a compensation in increased exports of passenger cars. For the next decade at least there is no chance whatsoever that the Russians seriously will try to compete with us as far as passenger cars are concerned.

On the 'Snowball Route'

UNCLE SAM'S ARCTIC EYES
. . . it's important air area

LIFE'S NOT ALWAYS PLEASANT—CAN BE ADVENTURE
. . . men learn to ski, trap, cure furs, deal with Eskimos

They Gripe But Get Plenty Adventure

GIs Help Develop 'Great Circle'

By Allen Raymond
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Paris. — Under the protective aegis of the United States Army's Air Transport Command, a pioneering American commercial air line is now developing the "Snowball Route" to Europe, which some time will be flying thousands between New York and northwest Europe.

To help establish this American air line, and similar air lines backed by Canadian, British and Scandinavian capital, thousands of American soldiers are serving in the desolate wastes of Labrador, the Arctic Archipelago, Greenland and Iceland, and expect to be there for many months.

BARTLETT

Most don't like it. As long as they were helping our Army's planes they didn't grouse. They were busy and happy. Today they are helping commercial American planes and one Swedish line. The soldiers do not see why civilians should not be doing the work.

Only a minority, adapting themselves in a spirit of adventure, are getting some fun and education out of it. And only a very small minority, principally officers, concede it is in the highest national interest to maintain and develop American aviation over the northern Great Circle route.

Men Know Hazards

These men, familiar with the terrible hazards of aviation in the north, know planes cannot fly the North Atlantic safely without continued aid from men in these Arctic outposts because of weather conditions originating there. They know there is only one force of men which has the experience, techniques and organization to keep air lines flying the North Atlantic—the small part of our Army which was put on the job to defend these wastes against use by the Nazis.

These men are resigned to being the "goats" in a service that will either be Army-run or nonexistent until civilians can be trained to take up the burden. Before that is accomplished there will have to be difficult diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain and Russia and easier deals with Canada, Newfoundland, Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Tourist Traffic Foreseen

During the last month I have made this trip from New York to Paris, with stopovers, through Newfoundland, Labrador, northern Quebec, Greenland, Iceland and England, a journey through scenery of awe-inspiring grandeur that takes a man in relative comfort through territories into which only the hardiest explorers ventured less than a generation ago.

It is one that might well attract a considerable tourist traffic in the years to come, and the shape of this tourist traffic is already visible in the sumptuous "Hotel de Gink" chain of inns maintained by the Air Transport Command. It is discernible in the amusements our soldiers have found in dog sled treks, hunting of seal, walrus and polar bear, trapping of Arctic foxes and much good fishing.

You can see the shape of this future tourist travel in the hundreds of water color paintings which GI's have done of Arctic and sub-Arctic scenery, in the brisk trade they have done with natives in furs.

All this future of tourist travel through territory made famous by Steffanson, Amundsen, Peary and Bob Bartlett is visible to the traveler as he stops off listening to groans of enlisted men who have to pioneer it. And the difficulties still to be overcome will be evident to him after he has been forced to come down on a field far from the primary objective because of a dangerous storm.

Soldiers Adaptable

Aeronautical engineering and aeronautical organization are enabling flight through these regions today almost without accident but the fight against weather is still a battle.

There is a great deal of kidding among soldiers about the effects of regional monotony and isolation on the nerves, but the average GI has come through devoid of neurotic troubles. They will tell you at Gander, Newfoundland, that after a year you get "Ganderized" and begin to see pictures upside down. At Fort Chimo, Quebec, you hear that after 16 months the Eskimos all look white.

Actually, American soldiers proved themselves just as adaptable to life in the Arctic as they did to the jungles of New Guinea. Plenty managed to get a little fun out of life and considerable education. At Narssassuak, Greenland, I ran into Sergt. Homer L. Bellair, Fort Naches, Tex., who had just returned from 13 months' duty at a weather and communications station 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle. This was at Walrus Bay, on the northeast coast of Greenland.

"It was a pretty long while to stay," he said, "but I had never seen snow till I came to Greenland and part of the experience has been real adventure."

Sergeant Bellair was part of a group of 24 who operated the station. They built their own barracks and four other shacks to house a combination mess hall and day room, radio receiver, power plant and two years supply of food and equipment.

"Nothing much happened in 13 months," said Sergeant Bellair.

"Work was easy. We worked in six-hour shifts getting and transmitting hourly weather reports. The rest of our time was our own."

"Every one of the soldiers learned to ski," he said. "There was a Danish village containing three Danes and about 200 Greenlanders about a mile from camp. We found the Eskimos there highly civilized. Every one could read and write.

Morale at camp, he said, was good. There wasn't any military discipline. Twice the little garrison was without mail for three months at a time and those times were tough.

Men Develop Hobbies

For amusement the men did a little seal hunting, shooting four seal and giving the meat to the Eskimos. The GIs kept the skins and the Eskimos taught them how to cure them. There were two dog teams on base and all the men learned how to handle them. They fished through the ice in winter.

Temperatures weren't bad. The worst was 35 degrees below zero. The worst feature of winter was the continual high winds which blew the snow horizontally, with 80 or 90 mile velocity fairly common. During several of these storms the oil stoves which heated the shacks were useless, so everybody who wasn't working went to bed for several days. Once there was a seven-day stretch of this wind when nobody could go outdoors. Lest men get lost on the short walk between shacks, ropes were stretched from each one.

It snowed about once weekly all through winter. All the men developed hobbies, made knife handles, carved rings, bracelets and chessmen from narwhal and walrus tusks. The natives gave the GIs much of this ivory or sold it to them for trifling sums.

Throughout the 13 months there was only one case of illness, a mild attack of appendicitis.

"Life couldn't be called comfortable," Sergeant Bellair said, "because wind blew snow into the barracks a great deal, but it was certainly healthy and a lot of it was fun."

At Goose Bay, Labrador, I ran into Lieut. Col. Don Meserve, Hudson, Mass., who had visited the Army's Padloping Island station in Baffin Land, 150 miles north of the Arctic Circle. Twenty-seven men occupy the Padloping Island base, which consists of three Nissen huts, Colonel Meserve said. The men live comfortably enough with a good library, pool table and ample provisions. They do no kitchen police as two Eskimo women do all the housework.

Radar Detects Icebergs

One secret of the good morale of these little teams is that all men are volunteers and picked for their emotional stability. While the Army has equipped everybody with the finest Arctic equipment, there is real peril in the region for men who don't follow instructions, and friction is likely to develop among the emotionally unstable.

Besides the Army, I found seaplane crews of the United States Coast Guard doing valuable work in these regions experimenting with radar detection of icebergs. The men concerned believe the experiments will succeed and make ocean travel in the Far North safer than it ever has been.

Short joy rides in Army planes from Reykjavik, Iceland, north 200 miles to cross the Arctic Circle are being given to meritorious enlisted men of the Iceland Base Command to break the monotony of postwar service on Meeks Field.

All men who make the trip receive certificates testifying that they are members of the Independent Order of Bluenoses, an organization which now must have nearly 1000 members.

I made this journey with nine GI's in the personal plane of Gen. Martinius Stenseth, commander of the base.

Riding with me was Sergt. Linford Fitch, Lincoln, Nebr., who had been in Iceland nearly three years and hopes to return after a furlough home or discharge. He is a geologist and student of languages and he has been studying the Icelandic tongue and mineralogy during his Army service.

"Just now," he said, "we are waiting for a volcanic eruption in about three months. These people in Iceland are fiercly nationalistic but very hospitable. They are the best read people in the world. There are more bookstores in Reykjavik than any other town of its size in the world, and a fine university. The weather is not bad. The whole place is rich.

"The weather here is no worse than in Nebraska except it blows and rains more. There is plenty to do. I have done a lot of fishing and some seal hunting and have taken a lot of color photographs."

Back in Reykjavik I learned that some of our military men and conservative islanders are troubled by the remarkable growth of the Communist Party in the little republic during the last two years.

Situation Aggravated

The situation was aggravated by the entry into Iceland of a large Soviet legation last year, also by severe inflation.

Our military men say there is considerable anti-American propaganda stemming from the Communists who wanted us to abandon our bases six months after VE-Day. The conservatives, however, are still in overwhelming majority in the Althing and among the people and hospitality to Americans is marked. But most American soldiers want to get home as soon as possible.

MAIL, PARTIES HELP A LOT
. . . this time it's birthday

Research Counts

Rule of Air Still Is Key To Security

By Gill Robb Wilson
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Moved by deep conviction and a sense of responsibility, Anglo-American aviation leaders, both military and civil, now are unanimous that aeronautical research is the foundation of security for English-speaking nations and peace of the world.

DR. BUSH

J. Carlton Ward of Fairchild, and Lawrence Bell of Bell Aircraft, warn Congress casual experimentation to foster air commerce will be insufficient to sustain American air leadership. Robert Gross of Lockheed estimates approximately half the national expenditure on aviation should be devoted to research.

No war leader has returned home to report without reiteration of the necessity for purposeful and continuous research. General Arnold, General Marshall, Admiral Nimitz and Dr. Vannevar Bush have sounded a common note. To the American people important aviation news of the next decade will come from laboratories. There security will be won or lost.

Development Extended

At Schenectady General Electric is erecting a great concrete hangar as home base for a fleet of flying laboratories. Four converted Liberators will compose the first units.

Entrance of General Electric, Westinghouse and others into the field broadens the base of military aircraft development.

As I see the picture, three conceptions will mainly influence the development of Anglo-American air force. One is necessity for global range air reconnaissance whose planes must be the fastest things on wing. This implies, in the current stage of power development, both reciprocating and jet engines.

Future reconnaissance planes must be large ships, since they are essentially intelligence laboratories, and in addition to equipment must carry technical experts.

Flying Armies Factor

The second consideration will be bombers of such range, speed and altitude as to deliver the atomic bomb to any spot on earth. Although the weight of an atomic bomb load is slight, carrier must be a large plane to give extreme range with power to achieve sonic speeds to avoid interception.

The third influencing consideration in military aircraft development will be necessity for transporting air-borne armies. Planes for this purpose will be of meduim range and altitude attainments but great weight lifters.

Total result of main development trends indicates no sharp degree of obsolescence for conventional engines, but rather a sharp development of power combinations.

Upward speed of fighters and interceptors automatically shoves up the speed of all other types.

Research, however, must build beyond these types which, while fast, are not beyond sonic ranges where aircraft of tomorrow must be pushed. Not until pure research has solved this riddle can men responsible for national security feel the Nation is safe.

Magic Carpet Travel Days Not Far Off

By Robert A. Warner

Kansas City, Mo. (INS).—A vacation at Biarritz, Mexico City, Budapest, Rio de Janeiro, mysterious Bombay or any other of the world's famous playgrounds soon will be available to the average American, commercial airlines officials predicted this week.

The rosy picture includes a flight around the world for $750 within a few years.

Travel time will be cut to the bone as de luxe passenger stratoliners skim around the world with seven league boot strides and the air tourist will need no more than one or two weeks' vacation to visit Old World countries under these plans.

Airline fares, as compared with prewar steamship travel, officials forecast, will be within the budget level of the ordinary office worker.

Rosy Picture Painted

Air routes recently granted to three of the country's leading commercial carriers will bring Europe, North Africa, the Near East and India within a few hours of New York, Chicago or Kansas City. Permission to fly completely around the world is expected to be granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board within a few weeks.

Airline officials paint a rosy picture of future travel that puts to shame the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights.

The future international vacationer will be able to visit as many as a half-dozen or more cities in all parts of Europe with no more than a week or 10 days vacation time.

The Balkans and the Danube area may lend an enchanting note to an aerial travel folder, or the aerial vacationist may elect to wing over North Africa aboard Transcontinental & Western Air's 57-passenger Constellations via Lisbon and Madrid to Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Bengazi and Cairo.

Greenland Included

Regular flights through the Scandinavian area to Moscow will be put in operation by American Export Lines, now merged with American Air Lines, in about two months.

The route via Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, includes stops at Stavanger, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad and Moscow. An alternate route will be via New Foundland and the Azores to Foynes, Glasgow, London, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.

The exotic Near East and India will be almost at the doorstep of the American office worker. Pan American Airways expects to extend its London route by spring to the Near East and Calcutta. Included will be stops at Brussels, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Istanbul, Ankara, Beirut, Bagdad, Teheran and Karachi.

TWA also will inaugurate regular flights to Foynes, Paris, Berne, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Jerusalem, Basra, Dhahran and Bombay by early spring.

Air routes long have been in operation between the United States and Mexico and many South American countries. Release of urgently needed equipment is awaited to start a surge of vacation visitors to our southern neighbors.

Although rates and fares have not been approved by the CAB and are not yet ready for announcement by the airlines, they are expected to average about 4 or 5 cents an air mile.

New York, City of Colorful Mayors, Will Elect 100th 'Second to President' Leader Nov. 6

By Carl Hodge
Associated Press Staff Writer

New York.—Collecting picturesque mayors is not New York's hobby—merely its fate. Probably no other big city has picked such a line of scholars, stooges, statesmen and playboys.

Some were picturesque and efficient, like Fiorello LaGuardia, whose successor, the city's 100th mayor, will be elected November 6. Some were only picturesque.

Yet the New York mayoralty often is called second only to the presidency in political importance.

Fewer people live in any one of 46 States—or in Sweden, Greece or the entire continent of Australia—than the seven and a half million New York's Mayor serves and influences. His appointive powers are staggering.

He commands 20,000 policemen, a force larger than the standing Norwegian army. On his municipal payroll are some 154,000 persons. No State Governor employs so many.

He is responsible for 5701 miles of streets and two dozen huge hospitals. Almost a million children attend his schools.

Claims Big Budget

His administration spends more than 617 million dollars a year. Only the Federal budget exceeds that amount.

Running New York, with its melting pot populace, is much like being president of a polyglot nation. Diplomacy is needed, as well as administrative know-how.

LAGUARDIA WALKER
. . . second to presidents?

But no New York Mayor has climbed to the White House. And despite the magnitude of the job, the world thinks chiefly of the New York mayoralty as an endless array of colorful characters.

The next term may well be filled by a quieter man, for none of the three lawyer candidates particularly promises the zeal of a LaGuardia or the glamour of a Walker.

Perhaps the most colorful is the Democratic and American Labor Party nominee, former Brooklyn District Attorney William O'Dwyer.

His opponents are City Council President Newbold Morris, a Republican who was entered by the new LaGuardia-blessed No Deal Party and Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, a Democrat, who is the candidate of the Republican, Liberal and Fusion Parties.

In party registration, New York City is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Refuses to Run

None of New York's Mayors, of course, has been so blessed with bounce as squat, swarthy Fiorello LaGuardia, who has held the post 12 years—and enjoyed every minute of it. He refused to run again.

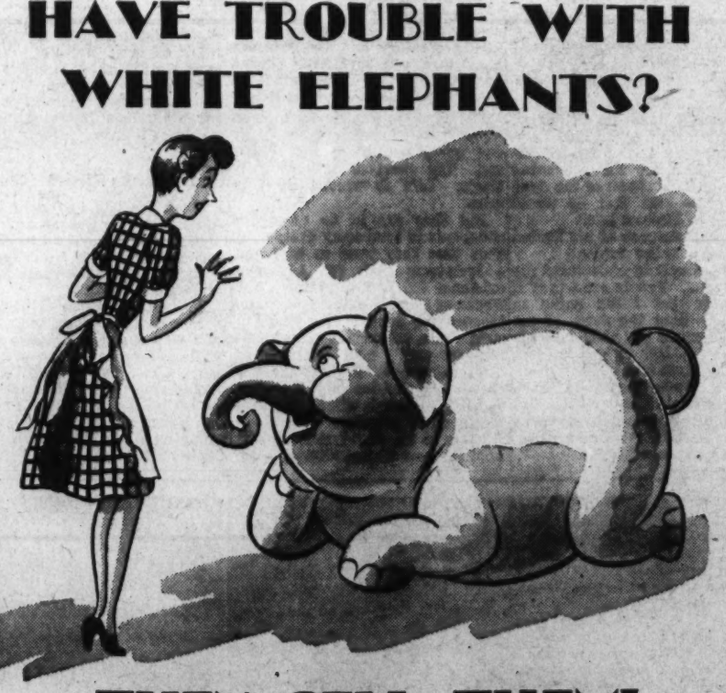
Not even in James J. Walker's carefree reign in the rowdy 1920's, the decade of speakeasies and "Hello, Sucker," had New Yorkers poked so much fun at a mayor.

Wealthy Philip Hone, the Jimmy Walker of the 1820's, kept a voluminous diary which would have turned Pepys green with envy.

The diary of Fernando Wood, 1855 mayor, would have been more intriguing. To pay off a fraudulent claim against his administration, he sold the city hall. With an eye for business from both sides during the Civil War, he proposed New York secede and become a free city. The city hall finally was bought back.

New York has named belligerently honest mayors, too. One was William J. Gaynor, who, when he found drivers of snow removal trucks sitting idle while the vehicles were being loaded, wrote the street commissioner: "Should they not take a shovel and help? They may freez to death."

DO YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH WHITE ELEPHANTS?



THEN SELL THEM!
PLACE A CLASSIFIED AD IN
The Washington Post
Call NAtional 4200

Romania Now Enjoying 'Climate of Liberty', According to Russians

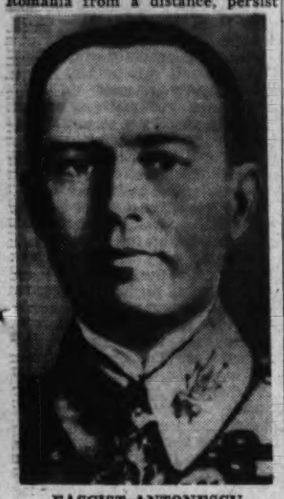
By Ilya Ehrenburg

From an Article in USSR Information Bulletin

As the airplane was circling above Bucharest airdrome I could see a crowd with banners. I had not known that this was the day on which Petru Groza, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was to return from Moscow.

I had hardly time to look around before I was swept along by the tide of people. They all stretched their arms toward the plane as though happiness was being handed out from it.

It is to be regretted that this picture could not be observed by those foreigners who, having "observed" Romania from a distance, persist



FASCIST ANTONESCU
. . . who brought degradation?

in assertions that the government of Petru Groza does not express the thoughts and feelings of the Romanian people.

I have no intention of polemizing. I merely wish to tell why the people shouted and laughed and rejoiced at the airdrome.

Not content with talking to democrats, I talked to enemies of the government, the boyars who had lost their estates, former prefects and former mayors now left without revenues and marauders who had become billionaires while the Germans were here. I saw workers and ministers, writers, students and peasants.

Romania presents startling contrasts to the new arrival—gorgeous Bucharest and nearby coal fields of the Zhiu Valley, where the miners live in caves and crawl into their holes like beasts. Bucharest itself is not lacking in contrasts: a skyscraper with a hovel beside it; a luxurious car and a cart drawn by oxen; a lady in a many-tiered Paris hat and a barefoot peasant woman in homespun.

Is It Any Wonder ?

I am not speaking of picturesque contrasts or of theatrical effects, but of the profound tragedy of people doomed for centuries to stagnation.

Is it to be wondered at that now when a peasant sees the dawn of a new life, when for the first time he is not a mere taxation unit, not a draft horse or an ox, not gun fodder in the hands of adventurers, he swears to defend from all attack the people who have acknowledged him a citizen and a man?

"What a poor country!" foreigners said of Romania when they saw the peasants whose dream was a good dinner of cornmtan mush. Yet Romania is by nature a rich country; the soil is fertile—wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco and grapes are cultivated. And the earth has large resources of oil—and coal and iron of a quality as high as the Swedish. It has timber and salt and many other necessities. It was poor because the rulers thought only of one thing: their own enrichment.

They all remember the days of horror and humiliation when Legionnaires tore people to pieces and hung their bodies in a slaughterhouse. All remember the massacre at Odessa.

Who brought the Romanians to such degradation? Not only those who went openly under the name of Fascist, not only Antonescu or the Legionnaires, but also those who called themselves "democrats." These were the forerunners of fascism. They now dream of becoming its disciples, the so-called "historical parties." There is nothing historical in them, unless we are to dignify by the name of history the petty despicable events that took place in Bucharest between two wars—bribery, corruption and fraud.

Drugged by Clans

Two parties or, to be exact, two clans, one after the other, strove to drug the people with the pretense of opposition views, with promises and parodies on elections. None but the blind could assert that democracy existed in Romania previous to fascism. Military courts were working even in the years of peace. Social conflicts were decided with the aid of machine guns. Prisons were overcrowded. Sleek and scented interrogators of the Siguranets persuasion tore the nails from the fingers of prisoners. The opposition party promised the electors freedom and boots, inviolability of person and a new bridge in place of a rotten one. But before the elections, suspected villages were isolated; typhus was supposed to be rampant. Some electors were treated to plum vodka, others were beaten.

"Democracy," according to Bratianu and Maniu, was represented by electoral canvassers armed with bludgeons. Thus did the "historical parties" prepare for the triumph of fascism.

When Antonescu set out to capture Anapa and Feodosia, he kept Bratianu and Maniu by him for a rainy day; who could tell when they might become useful? These two drank Bessarabian wine and had the sense to hold their tongues.

After Germany's initial defeats, Antonescu suggested publishing a declaration by the silent pair along with their pictures in the papers; it was time for a reshuffle. The cardsharpers had calculated everything—except the climate of liberty. The liberated nation resolved to open a new history of Romania in which there would be no place for "historical" tricksters.

Still Faces Worries

As may be supposed, the Romanian government is faced even now with immense difficulties. To recover from such a disease takes time. But much has been done. The people have acquired confidence in the future. The men at the helm are honest and bold; they do not and they will not cheat the people.

The aid that the Soviet Union is giving the country is of enormous importance.

There is no denying that in Romania some are dissatisfied with Groza's government.

The "historical parties" do not like being left out of history. They would give much to turn back to the times of the chariot. History ended for Maniu with the Hapsburg empire and now all malcontents have rallied around this ghost; they are landowners who have lost their large estates, robbers who are indignant about controlled prices, former mayors who are deprived of their feeding troughs. They are few, but they make plenty of noise.

I saw several boyars who told me that the agrarian reform was an "inept and impractical project." Nevertheless, the reform has been put into practice and 900,000 peasant households have received land.

Radicals Make Major Gains In Philippines

By David Boguslav

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Manila.—The leftward movement in the Philippines, always the strongest in Central Luzon, is gaining momentum under the combined pressure of worsening economic conditions and the expert organizational methods of the temporarily united radical leftwing factions.

OSMENA

A contributing factor is political chaos resulting in a growing distrust of the government.

The popular discontent nearly reached the boiling point in the last week.

Several factors must be considered in any attempt to get an overall picture. These factors are:

1. The former guerillas, who have never received recognition from the United States Army, but who retain their arms. They would form a powerful core in any possible revolutionary movement. Their number is estimated as high as 600,000.

2. The soldiers of the Philippines army. Their pay of 18 pesos monthly is just about enough for a meager cigarette ration.

3. The middle class civilians, who might contribute to rebuilding the country. Resentment is high among them because of the failure of the local banks to reopen and because of the difficulty of obtaining credit for legitimate business undertakings.

Wealthy aliens, notably the Chinese and Spanish, are able to obtain unlimited credit and are grabbing what business opportunities arise.

4. A flourishing black market. Prices of vegetables are skyhigh. Meat has risen from the prewar price of 70 centavos a kilo to five pesos.

Pay Entire Term

There has been no government response to the demand to increase the minimum wage to three pesos daily. The United States Army pays only two pesos but gives rations. However, the army, largest employer of native labor, will soon curtail its activities and thousands of laborers will be thrown on the market.

Topping all this, the Philippine Congress recently passed a bill allowing members of both houses to collect salaries for the entire term to date, but granting minor employes only 45 days of pay.

This evoked such a storm that some of the congressmen and senators disclaimed the grab. However, of 75 members attending the lower house, 66 have drawn checks.

The senators are still marking time with Manuel Roxas, who as Senate president and through the Daily News, which he controls, is attacking the grab.

The Red scare was flaunted in a Daily News banner revealing a high-ranking officer of the United States Army military police testified in a closed door meeting of a Congress committee: "To the best of my knowledge and belief the present activities of the Hukbalahaps point to the fact that there will be an armed revolution here in the near future."

In this turmoil, all elements look to President Sergio Osmena. So far his contribution has been negative.

These Men Head Main French Political Parties

LEON BLUM *. . . speaks for Socialists* | MAURICE THOREZ *. . . heads Communist Party* | PREWAR PREMIER HERRIOT *. . . leads Radical-Socialists* | PREWAR PREMIER REYNAUD *. . . Alliance Democratique* | LOUIS MARIN *. . . Federational Republicaine*

Assembly Seats, Constitution at Stake

Today's Election Test for De Gaulle

Paris (AP).—General de Gaulle's prestige will be at stake today as the voters choose an Assembly and thereby formally restore democracy to a country whose political structure was, like her cities, profoundly shattered by the war.

In the balloting, which lifts the curtain on a series of elections throughout Europe—Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece—the voters will elect 591 members of a new Assembly and instruct them, by referendum, whether to form a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

If this, as anticipated, is the people's decision, the assembly will sit for seven months, dissolve itself and another general election will be held in which it is expected a Chamber of Deputies, a Senate and the President of the Fourth Republic will be chosen by universal suffrage.

Six Groups Compete

On the basis of recent local elections, France—which has remained a democracy but under a provisional government which was not elected by the people—will set about its political reconstruction by electing a majority of Leftist Party candidates and ordering the constitutional changes.

Six main parties are competing: The Socialist, Communist, Radical Socialist, Rightists (two parties) and Mouvement Republican Populaire (Christian Democrat). There are about 15 minor parties, each under influence of one of the big six.

The fundamental issue is how far to go in "planned economy" or state control as opposed to private enterprise.

The main parties and their programs are:

Socialists, headed by Leon Blum, favor further nationalization of French industrial and commercial life; a constituent assembly to frame a new constitution; an assembly-named provisional government to continue in power while the constituent body sits.

The Communists, headed by Maurice Thorez, favor complete state control of almost all phases of human existence; a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution but be sovereign and not under the executive authority of a provisional government.

Against Constitution

The Radical Socialists, headed by prewar Premier Edouard Herriot, oppose nationalization and are against a new constitution.

The right group consists of two main parties, the Federational Republicaine, headed by Louis Marin, which favors a new constitution, and the Alliance Democratique, headed by prewar Premier Paul Reynaud.

Both parties are hostile to state interference in industry and commerce.

The Mouvement Republicaine Populaire Party, headed by Maurice Schumann, is a Socialistic party which stands alone in favoring state subsidies for religious education, but is leftist in favoring the Socialist Party program for nationalization and desires a new constitution.

If, as is expected, France "goes left" in electing a number of Socialist and Communist candidates, that will not represent a revolutionary change in the temper of the French mind, for France was Leftist before the war to the extent that the state controlled telegraph and telephone communications, the tobacco industry (it is forbidden to plant tobacco without state permission), the railways, all munitions making, gasoline and oil production and sale, and operated a government radio station.

Since the liberation, De Gaulle's government has nationalized the mines, most of the automobiles and aviation industries, including Renault, Gnome-et-Rhone and Hotchkiss, the air lines, to some extent gas and electricity production, operates three radio stations.

The referendum poses two questions for the voter:

Do you wish your elected candidates to form an assembly to draw up a new constitution, and if so do you want the assembly to be sovereign, or shall power rest with a government like the present provisional government for the seven months of the assembly's deliberations?

[Here is the line-up of French political parties on the referendum, according to United Press:

[The Radical Socialists and associated elements will vote no to both questions. The Socialists, the young Republic Party, the Democratic Union, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's popular Republican movement and the Republican Federation will vote yes on both questions.

Leftists Make Gains

[Communists and affiliated elements will vote yes to the first question and no to the second. The objective of the extreme Left is the elimination of the Senate and the election of a "Sovereign Constituent Assembly" to turn out the provisional government in event the vote on the second question is adverse.

[De Gaulle advocates a new constitution which would grant more authority to the executive branch and make for a stabilized government responsible to the chief of state instead of the General Assembly. The consultative assembly, a makeshift post-liberation body which was dissolved in August, voted down the proposal for a new constitution four times, insisting that the French government should remain responsible to the parliamentarians. General de Gaulle thereupon decided to take the question to the people.]

HIGHLIGHTS of France's first election since liberation: For the first time in French history women will be eligible to vote—of the 2500 candidates, 298 are feminine.

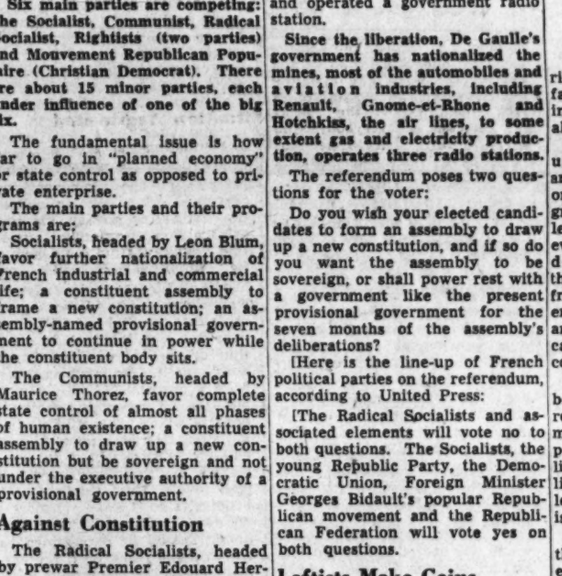
DALADIER

The proposed new constitution would replace the 1875 document under which 140 cabinets were overthrown in 70 years—an average of two a year.

Two prewar premiers, Edouard Daladier and Edouard Herriot, both Radical Socialists, are among candidates. Leon Blum, another, heads the Socialist Party.

The Communists and Socialists are the most audacious contenders for seats—the first having candidates in each of the 96 departments of counties of France; the second, candidates in 90.

The French expression for voting is "going to the urns," which they do literally. The voter enters the schoolhouse or town hall, picks up one sheet of paper for the referendum and all sheets bearing candidates names; goes behind curtains, selects the sheet with his candidate on it and puts his choice, with the referendum sheet, into an envelope, which he drops into a huge sealed glass jar similar to that used in Washington for the draft.



DEGAULLE, PRESTIGE AT STAKE, DOES SOME TALKING, TOO
. . . advocates new constitution, more executive power

Winter Crisis May End Parri Rule in Italy

By George Bria

Associated Press Staff Writer

Rome—Premier Ferruccio Parri's harassed coalition government faces a crucial struggle for survival in the hard winter which lies just ahead for Italy.

Cold, hunger, unemployment and possibly disorders will aggravate its problems and may even bring its downfall. In this prospect friends of Italy's embattled monarchy find some cause for encouragement.

PARRI

Advisers of Crown Prince Umberto, lieutenant general of the realm, are aware that a government crisis may give them an opportunity of smashing the republican-slanted committee of national liberation, upon which partisan leader Parri's six-party government is based.

"Should Parri fall this winter, the committee probably will find it extremely difficult to agree on a new premier," says a highly placed monarchist. It took the six parties six weeks of wrangling before they agreed on Parri to succeed Bonomi last June.

Orlando Suggested

"If the committee can't agree on a new man," he added, "the crown prince probably would attempt to form a government outside the committee."

He suggested Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, 84, last surviving member of the Versailles big four, and Francesco Nitti, another former premier who recently returned after long exile.

The Parri cabinet is composed of representatives of six parties whose interests in many respects are irreconcilable. Because the existing set-up favors the Communists, Socialists and Actionists in preparing for elections for the constituent assembly which will determine Italy's future form of government, the Leftist sector is unlikely to provoke a crisis. Rather the move may be expected from conservatives.

The Communists and Socialists are well organized, but most observers believe their popularity is lower today than at any time since fascism's fall. The Communists are said to have lost many adherents as a consequence of their conciliatory attitude toward Marshal Tito with regard to Yugoslavia's territorial claim to Venezia Giulia. The policy of "fusion" with the Communists pursued by the Socialists under leadership of Vice Premier Pietro Nonni has alienated many of his former followers.

Italians Apathetic

Both Communists and Socialists are believed to be well armed and Allied security officers say all political groups are engaging in large-scale illicit arms traffic.

While political maneuvering is intense among the parties, the mass of Italians look on with apathy. Almost any solution of the political situation which brought with it assurances of work, food, clothing and reconstruction would be acceptable.

Capital Still Marching On—To 2 Million?

Continued From Page 1.

portion of the total population engaged by the Federal Government," he declared, "it should be borne in mind that the retirement system is another influence tending to gradually increase the population.

The comparative steadiness of Government employment, major industry in Washington, also serves as a foundation for one of our largest industries, namely construction.

There is an enormous shortage of apartments and homes. The present tight situation offers a tremendous potential, even if the population were not to change at all.

Slums Must Go

"It is generally conceded that Washington's slum areas must be eliminated. Private builders are prepared to do this job, given adequate enabling legislation, now pending in Congress. At hearings conducted by the Burton subcommittee a few responsible local builders present agreed to build a total of 23,680 low rental housing units in the first few years. Since it has been estimated that there are approximately 20,000 substandard houses currently in need of replacement, these pledges constitute an offer to do all the building necessary.

When commitments were asked from private builders for war housing, they pledged 13,000 units and built 27,000.

33,000 Want Homes

"The outlook for building is thus brighter than it has ever been. The only limiting factor, once materials become available, is the shortage of skilled craftsmen. It is quite possible the construction industry here will have to engage in extensive recruiting from other areas where the outlook is less bright. Since demands for housing will take many years to fill, this represents still another factor of increased migration into the District."

The board of trade survey shows that a total of 33,000 families in this region, in addition to newcomers, are planning to buy new homes. Where will the developments be located?

The overcrowded wartime population overflowed into nearby Maryland and Virginia where new subdivisions were developed—Fairlington, with 3469 housing units; Park Fairfax, with 1400; Suitland, with 1500. Within the District, too, there were many developments—McLean Gardens with 720 units, Bellevue with 2250.

As the Washington area expands, studies indicate major development will take place farther and farther from the geographical District Line. Farm land now may become a home site in a few years. Anticipated gains range from 3 per cent in the Southeast and Southwest to 21 per cent in Fairfax County, Va.

Greatest increase in home ownership will, of course, come from persons now renting, with the greatest demand for houses with three bedrooms in the $6000 to $10,000 price range.

Among other factors destined to contribute to a bigger Washington are its relatively high per capita income, steadily expanding business and its ever growing bank debits.

Planning Heads Busy

No other metropolitan area in the country had a large average family income in 1940 than Washington. Here the figure was $1903, trailed by Detroit with $1783. San Francisco was third with $1710; New York, fourth with $1700; Baltimore, eleventh with $1502.

Planning officials have not overlooked the bright future of a bigger Washington. In the mill are projects designed to expedite the flow of traffic into suburban areas, to provide adequate off-street automobile parking space for thousands of additional cars that will flow into and out of the city each day.

In the District Building are plans for twin bridges across the Potomac to replace Highway Bridge, a new bridge across the Anacostia River from the foot of South Capitol st., an elevated highway over K st. from Rock Creek to Key Bridge to by-pass Virginia traffic from Georgetown's congested M st.

Virginia and Maryland highway officials also are planning new roads to rural sections most likely to become home sites. Transportation and other public utility companies and the big chain groceries are looking ahead, too—for Washington is marching on.

Russians Vie To Get Stalin As Candidate

By Eddie Gilmore

Moscow (AP).—Hundreds of Russian election districts are competing for the honor of having Premier Stalin run as a district candidate in the elections to the Supreme Soviet next February 10.

STALIN

Campaigning got under way this week following official proclamation of election laws, essentially unchanged since the last general balloting December 11, 1937.

The agitation is similar to that in the last elections. The Premier finally accepted the invitation of the voters of Moscow's Stalin District, an industrial section made up largely of factory workers. Stalin made one speech in the district. There was not a blank vote in the balloting. (Casting of a blank ballot is the only way a person votes against a candidate.)

Polls Open to Midnight

"Citizens of the Soviet Union are going to the voting booths closely rallied around their native government, around the party of Lenin and Stalin," Pravda said in a front page editorial. 'Soviet power is now sound as never before."

The polls will be open from 6 a. m. to midnight, when election commissioners will begin counting votes. Representatives of the Soviet press and public organizations may be present.

In the voting for the Supreme Soviet deputies will be chosen for both the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

State Pays Expenses

In the last general elections 632,000 persons cast blank ballots out of a total of more than 100 million. Informed persons predict that nearly 110 million will vote in February.

The state pays all expenses of the election. There is no individual poll tax.

For the first time Soviet soldiers will vote on foreign soil, such as in Germany and in East Asia. Ballots will be sent back. Military districts will be composed of between 50 and 3000 voters. Ships bearing 25 or more, passenger trains on long distance runs, hospitals and maternity homes having not less than 50 voters are to be considered election districts.

'Right' Polls Biggest Vote In Budapest

By M. W. Fodor

Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Budapest—Budapest is still under the spell of the phenomenal victory of the Small Landowner's Party which received 52.8 per cent of all the votes in the capital's municipal elections against the 43 per cent chalked up by the coalition of Communists and Social Democrats.

"The opposition is somewhat frightened by its victory," remarked one politician drily. "They feel that they have bought a white elephant."

Undoubtedly, this impressive conquest at the polls by the Agrarians will have far-reaching consequences not only in Hungary but in the neighboring Balkan and southwestern European states.

Prior to the election, it was generally believed the Leftist coalition would sweep the Budapest municipal elections into its pockets. It was almost universally accepted that the Communists—thanks to the Russian occupation—controlled so completely Hungarian national affairs that no other party would have a ghost of a chance against them.

Agrarians Gain Prestige

In fact, there is reason to believe that the Communists insisted on separate and early municipal elections in Budapest because they were convinced that the voters would bring this ripe plum to the coalition. The Communists also believed that the victory they expected would have a profound influence on the scheduled national elections.

But owing to the unsuspected strength of the Agrarians, which evidently the Communists failed to assess correctly in the prevoting estimates, the Small Landowners Party scored a smashing victory and this party will have gained the prestige that may count heavily in the national elections, provided more upsets are not due.

The reactionary elements are trying to capitalize on the Agrarian victory by sowing alarmist rumors that the Russians will now cancel the elections because the Hungarian Communists lost out. These elections are scheduled for November 4. This rumor, however, is pure conjecture and has no basis in fact at present.

One of the results of the Agrarian sweep is that the Social Democrats are sorry that they made common cause with the Communists and joined the coalition. Their national leaders seem to feel that had the party run on a separate ticket, they would have received a larger number of votes.

Recall Last War

The elections do prove that the Magyar people recall vividly the Bela Kun regime that was set up in the last war and they still shy away from the Communists. The Socialists, it is reported, intend to break away from the coalition and run on a separate slate in the national elections.

While smarting under the defeat, the Communists are still in the electoral fight. One Communist newspaper, in a remark very much to the point, ironically wonders how did all these small landowners suddenly find their way into the urban center of Hungary.

Budapest must be considered as an unique case. During the last 25 years the reactionary and fascist leaders exerted a strong grip on the capital and accumulated a surprisingly large group of adherents who still feel as fascists and reactionaries in their political philosophies.

Thus while the Agrarians can hardly be represented as reactionaries, many concealed fascists and reactionaries voted with the small landowners to roll up a strong vote against the Leftist coalition and to discredit the Communists.

PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

The Washington Post

Here's what they're saying:

"One of the world's ten greatest newspapers." —TIME

"A lively, stimulating newspaper . . . as full of fight as a wild-cat."
—A writer in SATEVEPOST

"The newspaper nearly every member of Congress reads." —NEWSWEEK

"The Post has become the Capital's most influential journal."
—RADIO DAILY

Call NAt. 4200 for home delivery

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year.)

Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

New York Office.....270 Madison Avenue
Chicago Office.....360 North Michigan Avenue

CARRIER DELIVERY

District of Columbia and Suburbs.

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .25	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .15
One month.. 1.10	One month. .45	One month. .65

Elsewhere

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .30	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .20
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .45	One month.. .85

BY MAIL—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year..$12.00	One year....$5.25	One year...$7.00
Six months.. 6.50	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .50	One month.. .85

Other States, Mexico and Canada

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year..$12.75	One year....$6.00	One year...$7.50
Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .85

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

4B Sunday, October 21, 1945

Fare Thee Well

October this year has become the month of parting for warworkers from near and far, home and abroad, who helped to make our Capital a world metropolis without equal, the hub of the titanic war effort of the United Nations. Farewell parties testify to fond association and leave behind them hope of reunion. Our pleasure is that the Capital, which is not renowned for its weather, is putting on a great show as we take leave of Washington's war residents, with the crisp, clear nights and warm, sunny days of an ideal Indian summer. A happier cast to memories is bound to be the result.

Some of those memories, to be sure, are connected with the exasperations and deprivations of wartime life. We have all stood in line for homes, for food, for transportation, for recreation. As one taxi driver, emerging from the snarl at the Union Station exclaimed, "I bet if I died, I'd have to wait in line to be buried." All this, of course, has been coupled with Nation-wide meat, fuel and doctor shortages. Moreover, in Washington, just about every group in the world has been represented: people from 55 nations and American chauvinists, Yankees and Southerners, colored and white, service and civilian, "professors" and businessmen, warworkers and socialites. By 1944, 926,261 souls had squeezed themselves into a city which was already overcrowded in 1941 when it held only 663,091.

Here, indeed, was one world in microcosm, and yet there was not one unpleasant "incident" worth recalling. The credit must lie in part with the individuals themselves, who maintained courtesy and patience amid tension and fatigue, and in part with the warborn force of brotherhood in a common undertaking. Perhaps we had a lot of superior folk in our midst to account for the record. It is becoming of us as hosts, at any rate, to think so now. Those who still search for a moral equivalent of war believe with Henry Wallace that "a man does not grow to full stature until he is reaching for something bigger than himself." In this context there were full-grown people in Washington during the war years, even some giants. They worked in a cause which in the course of the war became bigger than country, and now they are going back to their peacetime businesses, universities, factories, professions, and homes.

$20,000,000 Vs. Slums

Washingtonians have cause for genuine rejoicing over the unanimous passage by the Senate of the 20-million-dollar urban redevelopment bill for the District. Not only has the Senate moved boldly to attack this Capital's unspeakable slums. At the last moment it liberalized the McCarran-Capper-Burton bill to change or eliminate its most questionable provisions and make it something of a model slum redevelopment measure.

While providing for extensive reclamation of filthy and altogether shocking slum areas, the Senate District Committee had attempted to hobble public housing. It wrote a section into its bill designed to restrict use of dwellings built by the National Capital Housing Authority to the one fifth of the city's population with the lowest incomes. This severe restraint would have left a great gap between the lowest-income families that private builders can serve and the highest-income families that NCHA could serve. Before the bill passed, however, this section was eliminated at the request of Senator McCarran. Under the new definition, the NCHA is left free to provide public housing for families whose incomes do not permit them to rent decent, safe and sanitary private housing.

Another amendment to the bill worked out in consultation with Senators Wagner and Ellender, authors of the national redevelopment legislation awaiting action, greatly strengthens the obligation of rehousing low-income families to be moved out of the slums. Before the District Commissioners can approve redevelopment plans they must see to it that good dwellings equal in number to those to be destroyed and with comparable rents are provided. This means, of course, that a well-balanced housing program must go hand in hand with the cleaning up of the revolting slums that were referred to in the debate.

Congress has been inexcusably slow in moving against these conditions which, as Senator McCarran said, "should not be tolerated in a civilized community." As soon as the issue was faced squarely, however, the Senate responded in commendable fashion. Its action is a great tribute to the work of Senator (now Justice) Burton as well as Senators McCarran and Capper. We sincerely hope that the House will approach this problem in the same spirit of resolute determination to make up for years of past neglect—neglect that has exacted from the Capital City an inestimable toll of pestilence, disease, hardship and death.

Buying Power

Reconversion Director Snyder favors increases in basic wage rates to offset losses of overtime pay as a means of assuring prosperity through the maintenance of purchasing power. "The real question," he stated in a public address, "is where, when, and how much wage increase can be granted without losing our fight to keep prices within bounds and to prevent a runaway inflation." This statement of objectives has become familiar to the public from much repetition. But it does not bring us any nearer to a solution of the dilemma growing out of demands for wage increases that in many cases would entail increases in production costs so great as to compel upward adjustments in prices of goods and consequent advances in living costs. However, Mr. Snyder deserves credit for emphasizing the dangers of "an unchecked race between wages and prices that would bring on inflation."

The unanimity with which spokesmen for the Administration preach the necessity of maintaining labor's purchasing power at wartime levels suggests the need for caution. Like so many economic theories, it contains elements of truth that have their uses, but the doctrine also has serious limitations. The great majority of economists today would no doubt agree that any sharp general deflation of wages at this time would seriously retard reconversion by throttling demand for goods. However, it is a far cry from this admission to approval of a wage program calling for increases in basic rates of pay sufficient to compensate in full for the abnormally high earnings of wartime derivable from overtime paid for at extra high rates. The United Automobile Workers, for instance, are demanding of General Motors a 30 per cent increase in basic wage rates to maintain take-home pay at wartime levels when the scheduled work week was 48 hours, with overtime pay for the last eight hours. The union asserts that these increases are "an indispensable 'must' in order to prevent disastrous retreat from the national objective of adequate purchasing power in the peacetime economy." It also maintains that G. M. is in a position to absorb these proposed increases without raising prices of its automobiles—a contention vigorously denied by G. M.'s management.

If wage payments could be divorced from costs, the emphasis upon postwar maintenance of labor's purchasing power might be warranted. But no such divorce is possible. Of course, wage payments in terms of money could be boosted to fantastic levels by the inflationary route, but the result would be widespread disorganization of industry, unemployment and depression. There is a superabundance of mass purchasing power, for that matter, in war-shattered countries, such as Germany. Yet those who have work are on semistarvation diets. The only kind of worker purchasing power that affords support for real and lasting prosperity is that which is based on ability to buy an abundance of goods. That ability can only exist if the industries that provide employment are in a position to produce goods in volume at prices that are reasonably stable.

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, widely known advocate of compensatory Government spending as an aid to maintenance of full employment, is one among many outstanding economists opposed to indiscriminate advances in wage rates as a means of assuring postwar economic stability. He warns that should "we permit a chaotic rise in wage rates now that the war is over—wage inflation—the prospects of economic stability would be very dark indeed." "Wages should, indeed," he adds, "be raised as rapidly as productivity permits, since such increases do not necessitate any increase in general prices. Wage increases which force price increases do nobody any good, least of all the wage earner." He concludes that "What is called for is an orderly adjustment of wage rates as productivity rises, within the framework of general economic and price stability." In his opinion some adjustment of straight-time wage rates should be allowed as an offset to the decline in take-home pay. In other cases, where wartime wage rates are out of line, he thinks that downward wage adjustments are in order. In our opinion, this is the kind of selective approach to the postwar wage problem that is required to lay the foundation for a balanced reconversion of industry. Such an approach is economically sound and politically feasible, and it is offered by an economist whose views have strongly influenced the Government's full employment program.

Hurley's Aid To China

At his first press conference since the defeat of Japan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek modestly but realistically referred to his recent negotiations with Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist leader, as only a step toward unity. He also indicated that he was pleased by the announcement that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley will return to Chungking. Chiang gave Ambassador Hurley credit for bringing the negotiations between the central government and the Communists to their present stage. "If he were in China now," the generalissimo added, "this matter might be brought to a conclusion sooner than is expected."

The fact of the matter was, as Ambassador Hurley realized from the outset, the key to Chinese unity was to be found not in Chungking or Washington, but in Moscow. The mere possibility that Russia might intervene to support the Chinese Communists was enough to cloud all suggestions that Chiang and the Yenan leaders get together. To Chiang, the Chinese Communists appeared to be a faction taking their orders and their ideology from a foreign government. At the same time the possibility of ultimately getting Russian aid certainly tended to minimize any incentive for Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh and their followers to compromise. That is why General Hurley's various missions to Moscow and the assurances he received from Stalin and Molotov that Russia had no intention of intervening in China's internal affairs were the essential prelude to the recent Chiang-Mao talks. The Sino-Russian treaty of alliance and friendship cleared the last external barrier to the meeting of the Chinese leaders. And General Hurley got them off to a good start by flying to Yenan to accompany Mao on his trip to Chungking.

By no means all problems at issue between the Chungking regime and its Yenan rival were straightened out in these talks. Some thorny problems, particularly the disposition of the Chinese Communist armies and the question of who is to appoint the governors of certain northern provinces, remain to be disposed of. The important thing is that the prolonged impasse has been broken and the way has been paved for a really complete meeting of minds that will enable long-suffering China really to enjoy the fruits of victory.

Military Training

The need for a military training program will be the subject of a special message to Congress on Tuesday. It was again pointed up by General Marshall in his testimony in Senate committee in support of service unification. The rapidity of our demobilization is cause for the Chief of Staff's anxiety. He knows that the war is still half won. It will be completely won only when we have established the things we have been fighting for: a just peace and an organization which will maintain it. These things require on our part the retention and use of the authority that this country won while the world was rent in conflict and which no American, we dare say, wishes again to relax. However, authority rests upon armed power, and no statesmanship, no matter how wise, can use authority if that authority is put on the toboggan slide.

To be sure, our authority is still preeminent, and the United States, as Mr. Churchill put it, is seated on the summit of the world. But if demobilization by demoralization goes on, then our authority will be (as it is being) progressively whittled down. That is a matter of simple arithmetic. It is the fear of our allies and the hope of our enemies. Already the establishment in Germany is said to have been stripped to a dangerous level. The situation proves once again the wisdom of Thomas a Kempis' saying "All men desire peace, but few are willing to pay the price to keep it." One of the prices today is the maintenance of the authority of the United States by the retention of the draft and the enactment of military training. If we allow demobilization to go on tobogganing, we must at the same time put something in its place. The enactment of military training would have an electric effect on a world which is recalling the speed with which America after the last conflict left the world again to its own devices.

Military training is not conscription, as Senator Johnson suggested. Conscription is inseparable from a big standing army which is in vogue in France and was standard practice for Germany. What Marshall has in mind is a small professional army. In addition, the Army would take a boy of 18 and train him during a period of one unbroken year for the defense of his country. The boy would not be *in* the Army in the French or German manner. In France and prewar Germany a conscript becomes part of the regular military establishment and can be used as a soldier for any purpose. The real analogy for Marshall's idea is the Swiss model. Every Swiss gets citizen military training so as to be ready to take his part in his country's defense; the trained citizen is even allowed to keep his rifle in his home. The training is an elementary duty that every Swiss does in recognition of his citizenship. In the new world the same duty is incumbent upon Americans in the age in which we now live.

Monitoring Service

The Senate now affords the one hope that the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service can be preserved. The FBIS made notable contributions to our understanding of events and trends abroad during the war and would constitute a vital part of the comprehensive intelligence organization which we ought to have in peace. At relatively slight expense, this agency listens to the messages which radio stations in foreign lands transmit to their publics. Out of this monitoring it gains insight which can be gained in no other way into developing situations about which our policy-making officials need to be informed.

The agency was due to go out of existence 60 days after VJ-Day—which means that its sands are now running out. The funds to operate it were taken away from the FCC in the rescission bill passed by the House on Friday. Yet most of its skilled personnel, despite an understandable tendency to seek employment elsewhere, have stuck loyally to the organization in the hope that it might be saved. We share their hope. FBIS should be taken over by the Department of State, along with the research services of OSS, and kept in being there until the President has an opportunity to present a rounded program for the creation of a foreign intelligence operation to Congress. Careless dissipation of the equipment, organization and know-how of this agency would be a grave and senseless loss.

MORNING

The cock in the thicket sings
And lifts in clapping flight.
(The leaves hand down the dew)

The shaft of morning springs
Over the valley height.

The mountain soars to view
Right through its misty rings.

(The mist dissolves in light)

ERNEST KROLL

Hungary's Problems

By Andre Visson

Struggle For Peace

OF ALL OUR former enemy countries, Hungary is at the present time facing perhaps the greatest number of acute political, social and economic problems.

Next to Germany, Hungary has the largest national minorities outside her boundaries. And within the country financial and economic conditions reached a stage this week infinitely worse than in the spring of 1924, when the League of Nations had to come to Hungary's rescue with a plan for financial reconstruction.

OF THE HUNGARIAN nationals outside of Hungary, those in Czechoslovakia constitute the most urgent political problem. In its desire to have a homogenous Czechoslovakia, the Prague government would like to eliminate not only the Germans but also the Hungarians. In 1930 their number was estimated by the Czechoslovak authorities at 692,000. (The Hungarians, at that time, claimed the higher figure of 719,000.) After her dismemberment at Munich Czechoslovakia lost, with the territories which she had to cede to Hungary, about 613,000 Hungarians. Having now recovered those territories (with the exception of the sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, which has been incorporated into the Soviet Union), Czechoslovakia has "inherited" an important Hungarian national minority which is now estimated at approximately 600,000.

The Prague government would like to send the greater part of those Hungarians back to Hungary, in exchange for the 100,000 Slovaks, who, the Prague government claims, are still living under the Hungarian rule.

The Budapest government is, however, opposed to the idea of exchange of populations. All Hungarian political parties, including the Communists, back the government on this issue. The leader of the Hungarian Communists, Matyas Rakoczi, recently declared that the Slovaks in Hungary do not want to leave the country where they have benefited by the distribution of the big land estates. Nor are the Hungarians, who consider that they do not have enough land for themselves, at all anxious to welcome over half a million Hungarians from Czechoslovakia.

The fate of those Hungarians remains uncertain. President Benes during his last week's visit to Slovakia declared that he would like to see them leave the country, in order to deprive Hungary, once and for all, of any pretext for some day claiming the territory on which those Hungarians live. But as those Hungarians are living in Slovakia, Benes declared that the decision should be made by the Slovak authorities.

Other Hungarian national groups in Romania and Yugoslavia do not constitute a major problem.

WITHIN HUNGARY, financial and economic problems have been intensely sharpened by the developments of the last ten days. The government expenditures for the last quarter of 1945 are 40 times those of the first quarter of the year. Inflation is greater than it was in 1922. The currency circulation is 300 per cent higher than it was in June. A billion pengoes are being printed every day. As a result the prices have doubled during the last ten days. (The dollar which was quoted before the war at 5.75 pengoes is now 20,000 pengoes having jumped from last week's 10,000.) The peasants refuse to sell their product to the cities, where the food shortage is so great that the Hungarian authorities had to make an appeal to UNRRA for urgent aid.

Those disrupted economic conditions naturally aggravate the political crisis which has been revealed by the municipal elections in Budapest. At these elections which took place on October 7, the conservative-minded Small Landowners Party, headed by a Calvinist minister, Zoltan Tilday, obtained a majority (121 out of the 240 seats). The United Workers list which represented the Socialists and the Communists obtained only 103 seats, with the remaining seats being distributed between Democrats (9), Peasants (5) and Radicals (2).

Political observers in Budapest believe that the Socialists would have obtained more seats on an exclusively Socialist list than they have obtained on a joint list with the Communists. Arpad Szakasits, leader of the Hungarian Social Democrats, has declared that the Socialists have renounced the "United Workers" front and will present themselves on a Socialist list in the forthcoming elections to the Hungarian Parliament.

The Small Landowners on the other hand, are naturally very pleased with their victory in Budapest, which they consider as the first bulwark against Communist control of Hungary, but they are well aware of the danger in taking over the administration for the coming winter months, during which inflation and food shortage may cause serious troubles. They have, therefore, asked the present Communist Mayor of Budapest to remain, but it is not certain whether he will care to share the blame with the Small Landowners, who are now controlling the Budapest Municipal Council, for conditions, which are the result of defeat as well as of the presence of the Soviet occupation armies.

Tideland Oil Controversy

By Harold L. Ickes

Court Should Decide; A Communication

IT WAS REFRESHING to read your two editorials on September 27 and October 2 letting some light in on the tidelands issue and, also, the contribution to *The Post* of Attorney General Kenny of California on the same subject. It is of national interest to have this matter examined publicly. I am intrigued by the program of Mr. Kenny to grasp at any forum for the decision of this important question excepting only the courts. He has now used the press and the legislative approaches, and I do hope that, before his campaign is concluded, he will, as chief legal officer of the State of California, find an opportunity to give a vote of confidence to the Supreme Court of the United States and will permit it to perform what is clearly its function —deciding the title to land in which the United States is interested.

Attorney General Kenny, in contrast with most of the other 46 attorneys general who have undertaken this strange crusade to foreclose the court by changing the law before the court says what the law means, is merely earning his pay. He and the other attorneys general of Coast States are hired to get what they can for their clients, apparently, regardless of national interests. They may exercise their legal prerogatives by setting up straw men and then knocking them down, and that is what they are doing. Some may think that States' rights may be a corny slogan, but they know that it remains sure-fire political corn about any statehouse.

BUT I CONTINUE to be puzzled by the motives and efforts of the attorneys general of such seafaring States as Tennessee, Nevada, Iowa and Kentucky to preserve their tidal lands impinging upon the ocean. Such lands have been nonexistent since the Ice Age. Since the land-locked States have already been conceded all that they ask in this unusual legislation excepting only oil rights, I observe that the only beneficiaries of their political drive would be certain oil interests. I confess that I am skeptical enough to suspect sometimes that their endeavors may be lubricated by oil.

As an intermittent practitioner of the art of denunciation, I should pay tribute to Mr. Kenny's raucous statement as quoted by California papers of September 24 that my orderly suggestion that it be left to the courts to decide a question of law is a "pocket-picking expedition." In his communication to you he adds "grabbing" lands belonging to the State of California. In San Francisco recently he insisted that if my contention were upheld by the Supreme Court the Palace Hotel in which he was at the time speaking "could be taken over as well as the Back Bay section of Boston." In his communication to *The Post* he warns that the public "should not be misled."

All of his fancy language is evoked not by any assertion of mine that the State of California does not own the land in question or that the United States does own it. No such assertion have I ever made. Mr. Kenny and his 45 associate attorneys general, whose exhaustive studies have resulted in a unanimity of opinion unprecedented in legal history, say that they know just who owns this tideland oil. Frankly, I don't know. I merely believe that the question of ownership should be determined by the Supreme Court. I, for one, am willing to accept such a determination. In fact, I learned in school that one reason that this Government was equipped with a Supreme Court is to settle such legal questions. The former Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Francis Biddle, apparently had a similar conception when he put the question to the courts where it is pending.

WHEN THE SUIT under discussion was filed in the District Court for Southern California, Mr. Kenney was quoted as expressing his surprise that it had not been filed as an original proceeding in the Supreme Court of the United States. Accepting this statement in good faith, I subsequently tried to persuade him to join with me in requesting the Attorney General to dismiss the District Court suit and to file an original proceeding in the Supreme Court. But on this question the usually eloquent Mr. Kenny has had no eloquence at all. From all of his language it is clear that he does not trust the Supreme Court of the United States, however much he may labor the point that there can be no doubt about the ownership of the title to the tidelands because the courts have already disposed of this question times without number. If they have done so, why is the attorney general of California so reluctant to ask the court to pass upon the question if only to reaffirm prior decisions?

Our public land laws certainly mean something and we should abide by them. This does not seem to me to be the time to start taking the Union apart. When the State of California entered the Union the admission act set forth: "That the said State of California is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to, and the right to dispose of, the same shall be impaired or questioned . . ." If we start amending the admission laws of the States of the Union now, I don't know where we are going to end. That happens to be one of the laws that I have taken on oath to uphold, and it cannot be amended to comport with any whim of the Secretary of the Interior or of Mr. Kenny either.

I EXPERIENCED some pressures with respect to California oil titles when I first came into the Secretaryship of the Interior following an Administration that had been as free and easy with Federal oil titles as might satisfy even Mr. Kenny. This country had experienced Teapot Dome, an historic, if malodorous, episode. One of my early acts as Secretary was to hear a suit that had been brought under the preceding Administration to determine the ownership of Section 36, comprising 1 square mile of land in the fabulous Elk Hills, Calif., oil field. At that time the claim was made that California had title to Section 36 and, therefore, that its leases to an oil company were valid. So it would appear that Attorney General Kenny is only following precedent in claiming everything in sight for his State, especially when oil is concerned.

A chorus of oil interests averred that the Secretary of the Interior was a legal incompetent, a screwball, a victim of a mad desire for power, and that he suffered from other assorted aberrations. Nothwithstanding, I heard the arguments on both sides and found that title had belonged to the United States and had never been divested. The Supreme Court upheld this view and held that title to Section 36 and its millions of barrels of oil was in the Federal Government; that it never was in the State of California; that the Government must be paid by the Standard Oil Co. of California $7,138,297.44 for the oil taken out of Section 36 under an invalid State lease; and also that the vast amounts of oil remaining, as well as the land itself, did belong to the United States, which enjoys that title today. As a result of this education in matters of title to oil lands, I prefer to let the Supreme Court interpret the law—a function which it is quite competent to perform—instead of accepting the opinions, in advance even of a hearing on the merits of the case, of the attorney general for California who does not even claim to be a disinterested party.

I observe that Mr. Kenny in his communication to *The Post* is also perturbed by the fact that he feels that "Mr. Ickes has unwittingly become the protector of racketeers who are carrying on a profitable business based on the hope that by some hook or crook the long-established rule of State ownership may be reversed." Even in the role of a dim-wit ingenue, in which I thus find myself cast by Mr. Kenny, I naturally welcome his whitewash of my motives on the ground that I am so unwittingly dumb that I am being put upon by those citizens of his State whom he describes as "racketeers." Most racketeers whom I have known have not welcomed a pitiless examination in the courts. In this instance, the considerable body of citizens who doubt California's title and thereby get themselves branded as "racketeers" are the ones who wish a court consideration of their case while Mr. Kenny's clients are the ones who seek to avoid such a consideration. If there are "racketeers" in his State as Mr. Kenny avers, it might be suggested that as attorney general he do something about it. I might observe also that in the State of California the law of the jungle has prevailed with respect to the production of oil. There is waste, overproduction, racketeering and the inconsiderate drainage of oil from neighboring wells with no conservation law to lay its restraining hand upon the ill-doers. If Mr. Kenny went about it he might save more oil from present producing fields than he could hope ever to bring in from offshore lands that he seeks to grab without benefit of the courts.

IN THE FLOOD of assorted but expensive literature and propaganda originating in Los Angeles which has been loosed by various persons, none of whom claims to represent any of the oil companies now enjoying California tidelands oil, the point is reasserted that "the Supreme Court has repeatedly declared as a matter of law that these lands belong to the States." This is what Mr. Kenny said in his celebrated "brief." In his communication to *The Post*, he raises the ante and says that this decision has been reached by the courts "at least 50 times." If it has, I just haven't been able, despite the assistance of a lot of capable lawyers, to locate any of the decisions that settle the question of State or Federal ownership of California's tidelands oil. I do not think that there is any. But if, indeed, the Supreme Court itself feels that it has already decided this issue, it will simply say so, if it is given the chance and point out its decision. I express my willingness to obey any mandate of the court as well as my disinclination to foreclose it from passing upon a matter of law.

Whether or not the attorney general of California has confidence in the Supreme Court, the Secretary of the Interior is convinced that the court should have an opportunity to examine this title matter on its merits and tell us where that title lies. This would save a lot of money for those who are financing the present expensive pressure drive to legislate away what may be valuable rights of the United States. Then if the country, in general, and Mr. Kenny, in particular, does not happen to like what the Supreme Court says is the law on this matter, the Congress can consider changing it.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

'Atomic Comfort'

Your editorial on October 13 carries some cogent remarks. You have pointed up the great weakness in our present day Government—that we do not have political "leaders," but political "followers." Something must be done—and that quickly—to awaken Congress to the real impact of present world problems.

There has been no group in our society who have paid less attention to politics and world affairs in general than the scientists. They have kept to themselves, but with the world-shaking development of atomic energy they emerge to hit the nail right on the head. Their conclusions are cogent and logical. No longer can the world afford the luxury of separate sovereignties. We must, at least in certain fields, pool these sovereignties and become one world.

In the editorial you say, "It is perhaps a forlorn hope to make the jump over the great divide of national sovereignties." What other choice do we have, except utter destruction? Civilized man is facing a deep chasm, with a forest fire raging behind him and the wind blowing his way. He has never made a jump as great as the one he must make to bridge the chasm and reach safety, and each moment that he hesitates shortens the distance he has behind him for the running jump necessary to the leap.

Our time is running short if we are to do the great educational job necessary to prepare for world federation. But it is useless to argue the difficulties and there will undoubtedly be many, for we have no other choice. In an open letter the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists at Clinton Laboratories, where they worked in secrecy to perfect the atomic bomb, says that no nation can find security in a stock of atomic bombs and that "some plan of a single world control of atomic energy is an inescapable fact . . . This most certainly means a loss . . . of national sovereignty . . . It is obvious that some form of atomic energy weapon is the ultimate (in offensive weapons) and that mankind has reached the point where it can no longer afford war. The world is too small . . . the power too great."

The problem is far from an academic one—it involves the continuation of our civilization. Can we afford to let the politicians sell us out because they lack the courage and vision to lead? If they will not do it it is up to intelligent citizens, whether scientists or truck drivers, to make their voices heard and demand a proper consideration of the possibilities of world union—of international government by law.

MARGRETTA S. AUSTIN,
Executive Director, Federal Union.
Washington, Oct. 16.

C. O. Pickets

Very puzzling to me, an overseas serviceman, is the article in the October 16 paper describing the dispersal of a group of conscientious-objector pickets from in front of the Justice Department by a group of "servicemen and veterans led by naval Lieut. (j. g.) J. P. Sutton, Laurenceburg, Tenn." Was he acting on behalf of the District police or was he acting on his own because of the police's inability to handle the situation? I trust that, although he was in uniform, he was not acting under naval orders.

I disagree with conscientious objectors, but certainly they, as well as any sincere group, have the right to picket peaceably, subject only to local police regulations. It would seem that any naval officer disbanding them on his own says is violating a fundamental civil right.

As a member of the Navy I feel called upon to apologize for such behavior. I would also respectfully suggest that, if Lieutenant (j. g.) Sutton feels such overwhelming need for pushing people around, he put in for occupation duty in Japan. Some of us prefer to preserve at home a few of the rights for which we fought overseas these last three years.

LIEUTENANT USNR.
Washington, Oct. 16.

Mayor LaGuardia

Your paper on October 12 says that Mayor LaGuardia calls surplus Administrator Symington "incompetent" and ask for "an executive change of personnel." Is this the same Mayor LaGuardia whose administration of the Office of Civilian Defense Raymond Clapper described as utter confusion, and "the worst in 8000 years of history?" Is this really the same Mayor LaGuardia speaking?

Now don't tell me the mayor wants to come down here to be surplus administrator after the City of New York votes in a new mayor on November 6!

PATIENT READER.
Washington, Oct. 12.

Only Two Alternatives

'Rabbit in Hat' Board Can't Solve Labor Woe—Real U. S. Policy Can

By Leo Wolman

Old strikes, half settled, new strikes which defy settlement, the threat of strikes still to come have created another panic in Washington. It seems that we are doomed to crisis in Government in Washington whether we like it or not. The air is full of weird ideas. Somebody wants to reassemble the War Labor Board. Somebody else suggests inventing another—a blue-ribbon board, as the New York Times calls it. The idea is to discover or fabricate an agency able and willing to pull a rabbit out of a hat. The rabbit, of course, is a wage-price policy—not an ordinary, everyday wage-price policy but one which will stop strikes.

Now, it was not so long ago that the Administration devised and announced a wage-price policy. The policy must have been widely read because it was reprinted in John W. Snyder's report on reconversion to the President and Congress, dated October 1, 1945.

In this report, Snyder says, "in order to impart greater flexibility to the collective bargaining machinery, President Truman has authorized employers to grant wage increases voluntarily on the condition that such increases will not be used in whole or in part as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings.'"

Previous Statement Clear, but Won't Work Now

Here, then, are wage and price policies which are clear enough. They would appear to mean that an employer here and there was empowered to grant, voluntarily, without going to the War Labor Board for permission, moderate advances in wages. They could not possibly have meant anything else. For no employer would voluntarily grant large, or immoderate, wage increases, since he knew that, if he did, he would have to ask for an increase in his price ceilings. These policies could not have meant that all employers, or a majority of them, would instantaneously, or shortly, grant wage increases, for such action would indubitably have required a general lifting of price ceilings.

Certainly, these policies did not contemplate general wage advances of 30 per cent, or half that amount, or of 15 per cent followed by arbitration to split the difference between 15 and 30 per cent. For increases of that magnitude are unthinkable without considerable price increases.

But clear as those policies are they have failed. They have failed for much the same reasons that many of our labor policies have failed. They have failed because the Administration has not been frank about them. At no time has the Administration made it clear that general and substantial wage increases would raise wholesale prices, retail prices and the cost of living. By its silence, it led the public to believe that wages could be raised without affecting prices. The Administration knew that this was not so because the increases in living costs of 10 per cent in 1941 and 9 per cent in 1942 were the effective cause of the "Little Steel" formula and the policy of preventing wage advances in order to prevent price advances.

Arguments Continue—but Some Are Not Correct

If, then, it was the purpose of the Government's price-wage policy to keep prices down, then it was incumbent upon the Government to tell labor, the employers and the public that the only effective means of accomplishing this purpose was by keeping wages under as strict control as prices.

Instead of making its position clear, the Government fell into prevailing "arguments" about how wages are raised from profits or from efficiency—or how they can be raised harmlessly because they are so small a part of cost. The difficulty is that these arguments are not correct. They are not supported by the ascertainable facts and they will be disproved by events.

Thus, there are only two ways out of the Government's dilemma. One is to admit that moving to a higher wage level means moving to a higher price level. The other is to revert to its original policy and tell the people of this country frankly and emphatically that granting current wage demands inevitably means higher prices now and still more wage demands a little later. It is hard to see why the Government needs a board to help it choose between these alternatives.

DON'T LOOK NOW, MISTER—MAYBE IT WILL GO AWAY

Lewis Still Makes His Own Laws

By Drew Pearson

One factor helping Lewis in the coal situation is the fact that the National Labor Relations Board has wandered all over the map in trying to decide whether foremen can be organized. The NLRB ruled June 15, 1942, in the Union Colliers Case, that foremen could organize and bargain collectively under the Wagner Act. Later, it reversed itself in the Packard Motor Case, only to go back to its original position later when membership of NLRB was revamped.

LEWIS

Another decision from the NLRB is soon due in the Jones-Laughlin case as to whether supervisors for the steel company have the right to organize.

Regardless of these decisions, however, John L. Lewis has staring him in the face a very definite clause in his current agreement with the coal operators. The clause reads:

"The term 'Mine Workers' as used in this agreement shall not include mine foremen, assistant mine foremen, fire bosses or bosses in charge of any classes of labor inside or outside the mine, or coal inspectors or weight-bosses, watchmen, clerks or members of the executive, supervisory, sales and technical forces of the operators."

Lewis agreed to this in 1941 and again last year. Most people would hesitate before shutting down the coal mines in view of this agreement. But John L. has a simple excuse. He now contends that he is not bound by the agreement because it does not cover foremen but only defines mine workers.

However, this clause may have been one of the big reasons why Lewis suddenly decided to call off his strike.

Capitol Chaff

The State and War Departments at long last have made public the famous blueprint for governing Germany. Adopted officially last May, it was published by this columnist last summer . . . Fiery Australian Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt is certain to be the shining star at the forthcoming Pacific Advisory Committee meeting . . . Some Army-Navy brass hats apparently don't care how long it takes to get released prisoners home from the Pacific. One transport bringing victims of the Bataan Death March back from Japan to Manila took time out for several days of maneuvers.

Noble Starts Fireworks

The editor of the Saturday Evening Post may be in hot water as a result of his current series on Roosevelt's old braintrusters, "Tommy the Cork" Corcoran. Former Undersecretary of Commerce Ed Noble has made some hot demands on the Satevepost through his attorneys which may develop fireworks.

The Post series on Corcoran happened almost to coincide—perhaps no accident—with a suit being brought in New York courts for three million dollars, claiming that Noble cuchered radio station WMCA away from Donald Flamm through the influence of Corcoran and the White House. The Post's highly critical story taking Corcoran and Noble over the hurdles mysteriously forgot to publish the findings of a Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the whole business. The committee found:

"Nothing to censure in the conduct of Mr. Edward J. Noble. Nothing to censure in the conduct of Mr. Thomas Corcoran in the WMCA case.

"The committee finds that there is no evidence or testimony that any use of political influence was attempted in connection with the WMCA transaction. . . .

"The committee feels there was substance to the charges by Mr. Noble that the functions of this committee were being deliberately exploited by counsel for Mr. Flamm as part of the strategy of a private lawsuit being carried on in the courts of New York State."

Noble's attorneys demand that the Satevepost publish the Congressional Committee's report. The Post has refused, and fireworks are imminent.

Pullman Outsmarts Itself

Those in the know are chuckling over the way the Pullman company, which elected to stay in the car-building business and sell its sleeping car operation as the result of a Government antitrust victory, outsmarted itself last year. Now a new type of Pullman berth has been developed—though not by Pullman. It came about this way.

The Maritime Commission, the Army and the Navy were getting complaints about the bunk facilities on merchant and troop ships. The stationary upper berths were so close to the lower berths that there was little room for men to sit up. So the Maritime Commission decided to install a Pullman-type unit, with an upper berth that could fold into the wall.

Accordingly the National Arnot Co. of Baltimore, one of the largest ship-furnishing firms, took the problem to the Pullman Company. Pullman was hardly interested, still being sore about the antitrust suit. Finally it agreed to turn out units for Arnot, but for over $700 per unit—about twice the budget for sleeping units. In addition, Pullman would not make any promises on delivery dates.

Arnot was furious. He took his problem to a young naval architect named Stanley Reed. It wasn't long before Reed discovered a new principle whereby the entire sleeping unit could be operated by a couple of push buttons. Reed worked out an entire new double-berth unit without infringing upon the Pullman patents and the Maritime Commission already has specified this unit for both freight and passenger boats now on the ways.

As a result of the antitrust case, the Pullman company is now in one business only—that of making and equipping first-class passenger cars. But now it finds itself faced with competition in this business which it never had before.

Communist Party Membership Doubles In Russia During War

Moscow (U.P.).—Membership in the Communist Party in the Soviet Union stands today at nearly double its 1940 figure, when the party claimed 3,500,000 persons.

A recent dispatch in Izvestia said it now has six million members. This includes adult members and alternates. To them must be added the approximately 15 million Komsomols or members of the Young Communist League.

Admission of Red army men who distinguished themselves in combat during the war is responsible for the rapid growth. The rules of eligibility to this fraternity which runs a nation of 200 million men were relaxed considerably during the war and some new members lacked the thorough background of doctrine normally required.

Discipline Tightened

Toward the end of the war, party leaders began a campaign to tighten party discipline.

The "bible" of the present-day Russian Communists is the "Short History of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union." It was published seven years ago. Generalissimo Joseph Stalin supervised and edited the text, even wrote a chapter, entitled "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," dealing with the practical application of Marxist theories to modern society.

Theory Practicable

Written on the eve of the war, the book reexamined the Communist position generally in the light of Soviet experience.

It proclaimed the practicability of Stalin's theory: That a Socialist society is possible under conditions of capitalist encirclement. Its corollary—that capitalism and Socialism can exist at the same time, provided that the Soviet state is sufficiently strong militarily—rejected Leon Trotsky's doctrine of world revolution. That the war ended as a result of a victorious coalition of the Soviet Union with the world's greatest capitalistic powers confirms Stalin's views, Communists believe.

Manila Now Like Honky-Tonk Instead of 'Pearl of Orient'

By David Boguslav
Chicago Sun Foreign Service

Manila, P. I.—Manila, the once-polished "Pearl of the Orient," lies deeply tarnished today, buried beneath even more layers of tawdriness than when I left the city 40 days ago.

At that time, the capital was removing the effects of five years of Japanese occupation and five days of Japanese vandalism. Within 40 days Manila has taken a nose-dive and emerged as strictly honky-tonk.

Before the exodus of American combat divisions began, Manila was a noisy, dusty city under the spur of feverish construction and rebuilding activity. The main arteries were lined with shops and restaurants of the cheaper sort, but the atmosphere was somehow clean. There was a feeling of anticipation in the air, of looking toward better times.

Former Life Gone

Today soldiers still throng the streets, but they are different streets. The Manila of old had an atmosphere peculiar to Manila—an entirely unoriental, untropical, healthy business bustle balanced by a precise knowledge of when and how to relax.

Neither such people nor their former way of life are evident today. The main stream appears neither placid nor healthily active. It is not even a stream but more properly a pool in one of Dante's lower hell's of his "Inferno."

Some evil-breeding force appears to be brewing at the bottom, spewing up to the surface a turgid scum of cheapness and moral and physical degeneration.

Two forms of business thrive—liquor shops and stalls and cheap dance halls.

The liquor stalls are seen in every street and alley. Sometimes they are no more than a plank on a bamboo trestle on which are arrayed multilabeled bottles, all containing the same type of rotgut whisky. In addition, almost every store has a liquor counter.

The dance hall is a new phenomenon. Sometime during the 40-day transition, some genius conceived the notion of installing a band in a restaurant.

Today, Rizal ave. for blocks northward from Plaza Santa Cruz is a deafening inferno of roaring motor traffic mingling with the tinny jangle of untuned pianos and the hoarse screeching of badly played brasses and strings.

Daytime patronage is light, although each contains a few GIs and some Filipinos. The waitresses are gaudily made up. With dusk these places fill up. Uncovered, greasy tables surround unpolished postage-stamp dance floors. Illumination comes mostly from coconut oil lamps.

Stability Lacking

The most striking note is the absence of the spontaneous gaiety which was always evident when combat divisions were here. The entire impression is one of drabness, an impression that applies to the entire city during the day.

Under Manila's visible deterioration, there is a general sense of hopelessness among the crowds. One has the feeling that the situation lacks stability. It is as if every job is a makeshift that may last a week or a day. The Filipinos, at least in Manila, are groping for something to hold onto and they haven't found it yet.

U. S. Not Turning Isolationist, People Want Active World Role

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Some people have been saying that this country is turning isolationist again—because of differences with Russia over the peace and because public attention is so strongly focused now on domestic problems.

But a public opinion survey just completed fails to bear out this contention.

The country is certainly less interested in international problems now than it was during the war. Nevertheless, the number of people who want to see the United States take active part in world affairs is virtually as large now as it was a year and a half ago.

The Gallup Poll

This is shown by the sentiment revealed in a survey on the question:

"Do you think it would be best for the future of this country if we take an active part in world affairs, or if we stayed out of world affairs?"

A closely similar question was asked last year and the year before that, with the following trend shown:

	Take Active Part	Stay Out	No Op.
March, 1943	76%	14%	10%
May, 1944	73	18	9
TODAY	71	19	10

The basic decision to abandon isolationism was made by the people a good many years ago—shortly after France fell in 1940, when the American people came to the conclusion that Hitler had to be beaten even if it were necessary for us to go to war.

Decision Unaltered

Even before we were attacked by the Japs in 1941, the majority had come to the conclusion that the United States should join a new organization or league of nations after the war and pursue a policy of active cooperation and leadership in world affairs. That decision has remained unaltered.

There are no important differences of opinion about it by geographical sections — the Middle West being as much in favor of active world cooperation as any other area polled.

The sectional vote follows:

	Take Active Part	Stay Out	No Op.
N. Eng. & M. Atl.	68%	20%	12%
E. Cent.	71	19	10
W. Cent.	70	21	9
South	68	17	15
Far West	80	15	5

The question now for statesmen to ponder is whether the American people will continue to hold to the attitude expressed in today's polling—or whether they will eventually grow weary of occupying conquered Germany and Japan and weary of the squabbles of international politics, and turn to isolationism once more. Do the people believe that with modern airpower and the development of the atomic bomb, the United States can never again remain isolated?

Regardless of what their long-range views may be, for the immediate present they certainly show more concern over the problems of getting back on a peacetime basis here at home than they do over settling international problems.

Issue Important

Now Comes Major Test For Truman

By Ernest Lindley

President Truman's capacity for leadership now is being put to severe tests. Not the least of these is the test of his ability to check a trend which unquestionably is impairing American influence: the overwhelming emphasis placed on rapid demobilization of our armed forces.

LINDLEY

Very heavy cuts in our wartime military establishment are, of course, justified on every ground. The eagerness of men who have done their stint, to get home and of their families to have them home, is natural. Up to a point, public prodding of the War and Navy Departments to speed up their discharge rates has been beneficial.

But the prodding has been so vigorous that it has encouraged the impression abroad that the United States has no military policy except to disarm itself as swiftly as possible. Many of our highest and best-informed officials consider it highly important that this impression be corrected at the earliest possible moment.

Various congressional committees are dealing with a few separate pieces of a future military program. Congress is not to blame for this piecemeal approach. No over-all program has been presented to it. None has been framed.

Action Needed

But at the same time some affirmative action is needed to assure the rest of the world that the United States is not bent on becoming once again a second or third rate military power.

An indication that the President shares the view that affirmative action is important may be seen in his decision to address Congress in person next Tuesday on peacetime military training. Officials and high officers who are concerned about the role of the United States and the organization of a lasting peace hope that the President will be able to convince Congress and the Nation that there should be no delay in underpinning a postwar military program.

Universal peacetime military training encounters a formidable barrier of apathy, skepticism and opposition. It calls for exertion to a degree that the Nation never has been willing to make in time of peace. Many highly patriotic and alert, and by no means uninformed, citizens sincerely doubt that universal training is an essential ingredient of a sound defense program, especially since the arrival of long-range rockets and the atomic bomb.

The President said at a press conference weeks ago that his own ideas on universal peacetime training differed somewhat from those prevailingly discussed. Persons who have discussed the matter with him believe that he favors a plan less rigid than the one year of straight training asked by the Army—a plan with optional alternatives which will permit the training to be taken in several doses or during a fairly brief period of basic training followed by service in the National Guard or ROTC.

Educators Left Out

In several of his conversations, the President has shown a particular interest in reducing to a minimum the interference of military training with the normal education of the young men of the country. Some of the most influential opposition to compulsory training has come from educators. Part of this almost certainly could have been avoided if the armed forces had made the educators active partners in framing a universal service scheme.

How specific the President will make his recommendation remains to be disclosed. But most of the proponents of universal military training would be willing to make some concessions — provided that they can save enough to make universal training worthwhile, rather than a formality which would deceive no one except perhaps the American people.

But, as they size up the situation, the first prerequisite is a change in atmosphere, so that a military program—at least for an interim period until the peace has been organized—will receive the prompt and courageous attention which it deserves. Others have failed so far to produce this change in atmosphere. The responsibility now rests with the President. It will provide a severe test of his capacity to lead.

Canada, Too, Faces Problems

By Harry T. Montgomery

Ottawa, (AP).—The shift from war to peace is being made perhaps more smoothly in Canada than in any other Allied country, but despite this, the government, industry and labor will wrestle with war-born problems for many months.

The change-over moves smoothly because of Canada's geographical remoteness from areas of battle and because of the relatively small economy of her 12 million people.

Canadians are looking forward to getting a flow of consumer goods by Christmas. Some already are in production.

Controls have been lifted, but manufacturers still are having trouble getting raw materials.

The haunting fear of all is a depression. Labor already is vociferous in its demand for peacetime jobs at wartime wages and this, as in the United States, is a puzzle for government and industry.

The peculiar character of the Canadian problem is that Canada expanded her industrial plants to many times its prewar size and she wants to keep as much of it as possible in operation. This would be done principally through expansion of foreign trade.

A full return to the prewar industrial status would be a severe shock. Thousands of Canadians made more money during the war than ever before and do not want to return to farms and small towns and to housework.

If Canada can attain the industrial stature she desires, she will provide a bigger market for British, European and American goods than ever before. But a great deal depends on how much she is able to export herself.

Wage-Price Problem, Simple to Understand, Involves Bigger Issues

By Mark Sullivan

The commotion is about wages and prices. In that superficial form, it is simple enough—wages are going to go up or not, prices the same. But the outcome will set in motion forces leading toward consequences which not all foresee. Also associated with the controversies over wages specifically are other issues that not all recognize.

The suspension of telephone service early this month arose out of a controversy which is not yet settled and which may result in another suspension of service. The controversy was on the existence of independent unions—unions not affiliated with the big Nation-wide labor organizations, such as Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor.

In a plant making telephone equipment, an independent union was declared by an examiner of the National Labor Relations Board to be "company-dominated" and therefore contrary to the Wagner Labor Relations Act. The strike by telephone operators was in protest against that decision.

NLRB Makes Decision

Independent unions are numerous. Some were already in existence when the Wagner Labor Relations Act became law and, of these, some had relations with employers which no doubt would justify calling them "company-dominated." After the Wagner Act, many reorganized in a way intended to make them completely independent. Whether a union is company-dominated is a matter to be decided upon evidence. The decision is made by the National Labor Relations Board.

In the early period of administration of the Wagner Act, NLRB was unsympathetic to independent unions. President Roosevelt contemplated that all labor should be united into a single Nation-wide organization; even AFL and CIO were to be merged. The existence of any independent union was a detriment to this policy.

CIO and AFL resisted Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to amalgamate them and all other labor unions; but the two, for reasons of their own, were as hostile to independent unions as the Administration was. In proportion as independent unions were ended, the power of the big Nation-wide organizations was increased.

Wages Excluded

The independent unions have struggled valiantly to survive. The telephone suspension was an effort to bring their cause to public attention.

In another strike, the coal one, the question of wages was excluded. The controversy was over a demand by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, that foremen in coal mines be organized into a union. The principle involved is whether a foreman is part of management. To transfer him from the status of management to that of labor would be a revolutionary change. In a case that arose last March in the plants of the Packard Motor Co., the National Labor Relations Board held that the foreman is not responsible "for making policies" and therefore is not a part of management.

The coal case differs materially. If the coal case is ultimately decided in favor of Mr. Lewis, who called off the strike Wednesday, the power of the big Nation-wide labor organizations, UMW, CIO and AFL, will be greatly increased.

Most of the present strikes are for increase in wage rates. That wage rises affect prices is well understood—though the Administration, until recently, has gone on the assumption that there could be wage rises without increases of prices. But the over-all fact is that wage rises would lead to price increases, and that price increases bring up the problem of inflation.

Danger Now Greater

That prevention of inflation is a public concern hardly needs stating. In the abstract and in principle, the Administration recognizes it. Throughout the war the Roosevelt Administration, though it made exceptions, nevertheless held a ceiling over wage rises, the "Little Steel" standard.

Today, as Chester Bowles, price administrator, says, the danger of inflation is greater than during the war. The obligation for policy and action rests upon the Truman Administration as heavily as upon the Roosevelt one. The sum of the controversies over wages and price rises composes a domestic problem to which many agencies of the Administration this week have devoted their seriously troubled attention.

New U. S.-Mexico Water Pact To Make Crop Lands of Desert

By William A. Baker
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

El Paso, Tex.—Transformation of semi-desert in the United States and Mexico into land on which crops can be raised, and the assured irrigation of 500,000 acres already being cultivated in this country, will result from the ratification of the United States-Mexico water treaty, according to the International Boundary Commission. The United States Commissioner is L. M. Lawson; the Mexican Commissioner, Rafael Fernandez Mcgregor.

The ratification of this treaty by the Mexican Senate September 28 culminated 40 years of effort to achieve a satisfactory settlement of water problems by the two countries. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate April 18.

For 25 years property in the United States and Mexico valued at hundreds of millions of dollars has been under cultivation dependent upon international water but without a treaty. There are now 4 million acre-feet of water going to waste into the Gulf of Mexico every year, a commission spokesman stated. The proposed storage works will regulate the river and put much of that water to use in the United States and Mexico.

Benefits Determine Cost

The treaty provides for the expenditure by the two countries of 100 million dollars to build three storage dams on the lower part of the Rio Grande (below Big Bend National Park) and for other stream control facilities. The cost to United States taxpayers of the three dams, it is stated, will be 60 million dollars.

The cost of the principal storage dams is to be prorated according to the conservation capacity of each country, it is stated, and the diversion dams and flood-control works are to be charged off in proportion to the benefits each country will receive from them.

Hydroelectric plants to be built at the dams are to be internationally operated and the power is to be distributed in each country.

After the exchange of ratifications by the two governments, the United States section of the commission and the State Department will submit a request for appropriations, it is stated. As soon as the ratifications are exchanged and funds are allocated, construction is to begin.

The United States is to spend 40 million dollars additional to construct Davis Dam on the Colorado River. This storage and power project, below Boulder Dam, is provided for in the treaty, but its construction with United States funds was authorized before the treaty was negotiated.

Valley Highly Fertile

The new treaty applies to the Rio Grande, the Colorado and the Tijuana (a comparatively small river that crosses and recrosses the boundary of California and Baja California, Mexico. The part of the Rio Grande covered by the new treaty is the international portion from near Fort Quitman (75 miles below El Paso) to the Gulf of Mexico. The international portion above Fort Quitman is covered by a treaty of 1906.

For 60 miles between El Paso and Fort Quitman the valley is a rich cotton and alfalfa producing region which utilizes water from Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande in New Mexico 120 miles above El Paso.

The average American—even the average Texan—seems to know little about the river that for 889 miles separates the Lone Star State from the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

Below Fort Quitman the Rio Grande enters a canyon. For several hundred miles, or to beyond the Big Bend country, much of the course of the river is between rock walls that at certain points rise to more than 1600 feet. At Ojinaga, Chihuahua, opposite Presidio, the Rio Conchos enters the Rio Grande. This good-sized Mexican river, according to American officials, supplies one-fourth of all the water in the Rio Grande below Fort Quitman. Near Presidio, in both the United States and Mexico, comparatively small areas are irrigated and crops are raised.

Locations Given

Below Presidio, in the U-shaped "Big Bend" of the river, is the new national park, a region of mountains and desert. On the Mexican side, in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila, mountains come up to the river, leaving only here and there spaces that are cultivated. Near Eagle Pass is the Maverick district, where 35,000 acres are under cultivation, but where it is estimated that by further irrigation 60,000 acres could be made to produce crops.

The first of the dams provided for in the new treaty is to be near Dryden (or, if necessary, farther upstream) below the "Big Bend," the second, between Eagle Pass and Laredo, and the third, near Zapata, 75 miles below Laredo at the upper end of the "Magic Valley" above Brownsville.

The first dam is to be selected where it will be as close as possible to the irrigated area, yet where it will receive the water from the arroyos of the Big Bend country, the mountainous part of Texas. The Pecos, a fairly large river, and the Devil's River flow into the Rio Grande below Dryden but above Del Rio.

The treaty stipulates that work be commenced first on the dam farthest downstream.

The principal thing the treaty is to accomplish in the Rio Grande Delta is to assure an adequate supply of water to lands now being irrigated. That region in particular, and also some other areas, now are threatened every year with the loss of crops because of shortage of water.

National Orchestra's 15th Season to Open Sunday With Milstein

Next Sunday afternoon, the **National Orchestra** will open its fifteenth season in Constitution Hall under the direction of Dr. Hans Kindler whose stimulating leadership and musicianly authority have made the organization not only national in importance as well as in name, but also a worthy ambassador of the National Capital on its annual tours.

The soloist will be the internationally distinguished violinist, Nathan Milstein, who will be heard in the Bruch G minor concerto. The program includes Dmitri Kabalevski's second symphony, a suite from Handel's eighth opera, "Teseo," and an American work, Kent Kennan's lovely "Night Soliloquy."

NORA KAYE, HUGH LAING
. . . coming with ballet soon

Wednesday evening of that week Marjorie Lawrence, the Australian soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, who has aroused universal admiration by her courageous overcoming of infantile paralysis, will be the soloist in the first subscription concert of the season. One of her selections will be the finale from Richard Strauss' "Salome."

One of the special attractions of the season will be Ballet Theater, which will give four performances with the National Orchestra Sunday afternoon and evening, November 11; Monday night, November 12, and Tuesday night, November 13. Leading dancers in this excellent choreographic troupe include Andre Eglevski, Nora Kaye, Alicia Alonso, John Kriza, Lucia Chase, Janet Reed, Dmitri Romanov, Michael Kid and Hugh Laing. Tickets for the ballet engagement will go on sale Tuesday at the orchestra's box-office in Kitt's music store.

Grace Moore, who has been heard only as a recitalist and orchestral soloist in this city, where she studied music as a young girl, will make her first appearance here in a great dramatic role with the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company in Puccini's "Tosca" November 2 in Constitution Hall. For this performance, with which the Philadelphia organization will make its local debut, General Manager Francesco Pelosi has engaged Armand Tokatyan for the tenor role of Cavaradossi and George Czaplicki for the part of Scarpia. Guiseppe Bomboschek will be the conductor.

The company's Washington season includes performances of "Rigoletto" November 22, "Il Trovatore" December 12, "Carmen" January 14, "Faust" February 4 and "La Traviata" March 7. Ticket sales are handled by the Snow Concert Bureau.

Columbia Light Opera Company beginning its ninth season under the direction of Ethyl Manning, will present Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow" Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights in Roosevelt High School Auditorium, under sponsorship of the recreation department. Leading roles of Xenia and Prince Danilo will be sung by Millicent Lewis, formerly of New York and now a resident of Washington, and Lewis Rose, a native son who returns after several Broadway successes.

The cast includes Amelia Shorday as Natasha, Edith Hoffman Jones as Dianne, Connie Krueger as Lolo, Olive Dyer as Mme. Derval, Al Toupe as Raymond, Paul Snyder as Marquis Zanagra, Harold Franke as Count Delacroche, Kerpert Propert as Derval, Will Jayo as Nickov and Harold Moore as Baron Mazzi. Jacqueline Taylor will sing the role of Natasha Thursday. Eddie Sullivan and Clinton Nemmings will alternate as Count de Rochefort. Members of the Erika Thimey Dance Theater will participate in the cafe scene.

Regina Resnik, one of the new young members of the Metropolitan Opera artistic staff, has been engaged by the Washington Opera Company to sing the title role in "Carmen" at the opening of its third season in Constitution Hall Thursday night. Miss Resnik, who made her New York debut as a substitute Leonora in "Il Trovatore" with remarkable success, has since made a tour with the Columbia Concerts Opera Comany in the Bizet work.

Three other Metropolitan artists will be heard in the cast: Jacques Gerard as Jose, Alexander Sved as Escamillo and Carlo Tomanelli as Zuniga. The part of Micaela will be sung by Ethel Barrymore Colt. The performance will be conducted by Gabriele Simeoni, and Luigi Raybaud will have charge of the stage direction.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" will be presented November 14, followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," December 6; "La Traviata, December 21; "Rigoletto," January 24, and "La Boheme," February 18. Tickets are on sale at the Hecht Company and the Willard Hotel.

Three concerts will be given this week by the Soldiers' Home Symphonette, under direction of Franklin B. Charles, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30 p. m. in Stanley Hall.

Anacostia's Art Show Opens

"SENTIMENTAL MOMENT" by Philip Guston, Iowa City, won the $1000 first prize in the painting in the United States exhibition at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, this month. Works of 350 artists are on display until December 9

By Katrina Van Hook

The Anacostia Association of Artists, newly organized, will open its first semiannual art exhibition today at the Anacostia High School, 16th and R sts. se. The exhibition, containing work by residents of the Anacostia region as well as by former students of the high school, will continue through next Saturday.

Showing at the Arts Club beginning today are Sheffield Kagy, William F. Walter and Lieut. Lewis Rubenstein, all of whom are now engaged in Navy camouflage.

The International Galleries, 2010 S st., opened formally last Thursday with an exhibition of paintings by Birger Sandzen, director of the art school at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans. Born in Sweden 74 years ago, Sandzen studied with Anders Zorn in Stockholm and later in Paris. He favors landscapes of Southwestern mountain scenery.

The eighth annual outdoor art fair sponsored by the Times-Herald last week in President's Park, attracted wide popular interest. The jury, composed of nationally known Leon Kroll, Jon Corbino and William Zorach, awarded the grand prize to Navy combat artist Lieut. Mitchell Jamieson for his watercolor of a grim burial scene in Normandy. Two other artists with Navy connections received special honors. Lieut. Edward Millman, now showing at the Public Library, won the first prize in water colors and DeWolfe Hotchkiss, whose work is now on view at the International Galleries, won second prize in oils. The first prize in oils went to Ethel R. Gath.

Why Art Study?

American University is developing an art department this year under direction of W. H. Calfee. In the past university students attended the art school of Phillips Memorial Gallery, but now classes are held in a new studio at 2000 G st. The faculty has been augmented to include Pietro Lazzari, Sarah Baker and Martha Bigelow Eliot.

There is only one "background" course entitled "The Ideas of Man in Art," since the aim of the department is to train potential painters. While there is place for studio work in a college curriculum, we do not feel it should be the main activity of a university art department. More courses in the history of art, one of the important humanities, would be indicated for an institution professing to offer a liberal education. Only a few members of a student body would have the talent to become good professional painters, whereas immeasurably more have the ability as observers to make art a pleasurable part of their lives. The history of art, taught with enthusiasm yet on a sound scholarly level, would reach a larger proportion of the students, and would increase their capacity to understand the principles of all art, contemporary as well as of the past.

Art Removal Proposed

All those concerned with the fate of European art in the war will be watching for any future announcements about the removal from Germany to the United States of perishable German art objects not readily identifiable as looted property. This proposed action was officially revealed by the White House September 26. The stated reason for the removal is that expert personnel is not available within the American zone to assure their safety nor are there adequate housing facilities in Germany.

The release continues that when these art objects are definitely established as being of bona fide German ownership, they will be returned to Germany when conditions there warrant. The National Gallery of Art has been requested to arrange for their storage and protection while in this country. How many works of art to be sent here, by what artists and what collections or museums they come from, has not yet been announced.

A distinguished group of drawings by Fragonard for Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso" will go on view this afternoon at the Phillips Memorial Gallery. This great eighteenth century French master treated the amorous and literary themes which appealed to his aristocratic patrons with the utmost delicacy, airiness and charm. The display will continue to November 19 and should not be missed.

Business, Art? Conductor Asks As He Flays Program Controls

By W. G. Rogers
Associated Press Arts Editor

Erich Leinsdorf, Vienna-born, Cleveland Symphony conductor, is emphatic on the subject of the control of music. "The actual running of music is not in the hands of musicians," he said. "It's the business office that picks what to play in radio and in recording. "Is music a business or is it an art? Are we part of the entertainment business only, or part of the music culture of the country?" he asks.

LEINSDORF

Conductors, he says, are smart fellows. They know how to fill a hall. They know a big audience will turn out for a Tchaikowsky program, but that too much contemporary music will thin out the crowd.

"But it is not our only function to fill a hall," he declared.

Good old music that has been neglected or brand-new music must be performed, he says, for "there is no piece of music that the public won't tire of if it hears it too often," and there is constant need of fresh inspiration.

Even among the masters there was an occasional dud, and nowadays, Leinsdorf notes, only a small percentage of the works of even the three B's is played regularly.

Would Pay, Too

"If you want cream, you've got to have a lot of milk," he adds.

He suggested a way to make contemporary orchestral compositions more worthwhile for the composer and more attractive to the conductor. New scores, unprinted, usually are so hard to read that they discourage a conductor and his men, he said. If a group of orchestras would band together and commission works which each would present eventually, there would be a guaranteed return and it would pay to print it.

Leinsdorf has commissioned works in Cleveland, by Thompson and Still, among others, and said he would welcome a system of exchange which would spread works around and provide him with others. The number of composers to benefit over the years would be large.

Only member of his family to embark on a musical career, Leinsdorf began with the study of piano and composition. His first break came when Bruno Walter engaged him as assistant at Salzburg.

Bolstered by a secure European reputation, he was summoned to this country sight unseen by the Metropolitan Opera Company, conducted Wagner and won extraordinary critical praise. For five years he was in complete charge of the Wagnerian ring at the "Met."

At Met Last Year

He began in Cleveland in 1943, took a year off for the Army, where he rose to corporal, and returned to civilian life in 1944. Last season he served at the "Met" as guest conductor, and is widely known to radio audiences.

Here is a typically crowded Leinsdorf day. First, take tennis lesson; second, change clothes and drive to city from Larchmont; third, lunch with publisher to discuss a book he has partly in mind, partly on paper; fourth, confer with music publisher; fifth, have pictures taken of himself, Mrs. Leinsdorf and two children; sixth, rehearse with soloists scheduled for Cleveland appearances; seventh, hold auditions for a politician and two girls; eighth, give interview for this article; ninth, go home for family dinner.

Forum, Other Meetings Set

Capt. William S. Newman will be speaker at the first National Orchestra Forum of the season Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Phillips Memorial Gallery. He will discuss the opening program to be conducted by Hans Kindler next Sunday. Holder of a doctor's degree in musicology from Western Reserve, Captain Newman has taught at that university and Columbia Teachers' College. His specialty is the sonata and he is writing a book on that subject.

The Waves Glee Club and String Ensemble will present the first YWCA Music Hour program next Sunday at 4:30 p. m. in Barker Hall. The program includes soprano solos by Adel Sudik, piano duets by Jane Skinner and Katherine Nims and the first performance of a "Wave Prayer" conducted by the composer, Miss Skinner.

FRANCES YEEND

ANIA DORFMANN
. . . among musicians appearing in Washington this week

Beethoven's Seventh Feature

Philadelphia Concert Sellout, Other Events Attract Many

Eugene Ormandy, whose contract as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra has been extended for five years until the spring of 1951, will direct the first Washington concert of the season Tuesday night in Constitution Hall, which is sold out for the occasion. Concertmaster Alexander Hilsberg is associate conductor this year, replacing Saul Caston, who is now conducting the Denver Orchestra. There are eight new members in the orchestra, men engaged as replacement in auditions held during the summer.

ORMANDY

Tuesday's program begins classically with Ormandy's arrangement of an overture in D minor by Handel, followed by Beethoven's seventh symphony. Works by living composers constitute the latter half of the concert. First will be Saul Creston's "Chant of 1942" which was scheduled for performance in Philadelphia last April but canceled when President Roosevelt's death necessitated a change. First local performances will be given to "Canto di Palude" by the 37-year-old Italian composer, Renzo Rossellini, and a symphonic poem, "The Four Churches," by the Brazilian, Francisco Migone.

The First Piano Quartet will appear in Constitution Hall November 8 as the second attraction in C. C. Cappel's concert series. The ensemble has been heard here before under the same management with notable success. Prospective auditors are invited to suggest compositions they would like to hear arranged for four pianos.

A Debussy Prize for pianists, donated by Mrs. William Pflugfelder of Garden City, New York, is announced by the E. Robert Schmitz School of Piano in San Francisco. The award of $1000 will be made to the successful contestant next September. Preliminary contests will be held in various cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico and the winners of these will meet in San Francisco. Details of the concurrence and the Debussy compositions required to be played can be obtained by writing to the secretary, 3508 Clay st., San Francisco 18, Calif.

Meta Jho Wheeler, Arlington, has been awarded a three-year scholarship in piano at Peabody Conservatory and a one-year scholarship in organ has been won by Elsie Mae Hartzell, Silver Spring.

The annual Founder's Day concert of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress will be given Tuesday evening, October 30. The program will be played by the Albeneri Trio (Alexander Schneider, violin; Benar Heifetz, violoncello; Erich Itor Kahn, piano), assisted by Milton Katims, viola. It is expected that Mrs. Coolidge will be present to bestow the annual medal for distinguished service to chamber music. Tickets will be available Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. and thereafter at C. C. Cappel's Boxoffice in Ballard's music Store, 1300 G st.

The Music Section of the Women's Club of Chevy Chase will hold the first rehearsal of the season Wednesday at 10 a. m. with the new director, J. Horace Smithey, who succeeds Louis A. Potter, resigned. Hester Smithey will act as accompanist during the absence of Mrs. Warren Grimes.

Hope Elizabeth Baker and Margaret Baker Eberly will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery at 5 p. m. today in a recital of sonatas for viola and piano by Marcello, Schubert, Reger and Hindemith.

Washington Alumnae of Sigma Alpha Iota will meet for the October program and business meeting at 8 p. m. tomorrow in the home of Christine Church, 4040 20th st. N., Arlington. The program will be presented by Carolina Randall, violin, accompanied by Blanche Meyers and Jean Slater Appel, piano.

Harlan Page, president of the Washington Music Teachers' Association, has called a business meeting at 4 p. m. today at 1325 G st. Reports of officers and committee chairmen will be heard and M. Pearl Waugh will announce the programs for the season. October 29 a luncheon will be given in the Willard Hotel with Dr. Charles Louis Seeger as speaker.

Music Week Is Featured By Soloists

Frances Yeend, young American soprano who is rapidly coming to the fore, will make her first appearance here as a soloist with the Washington Choral Society in the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," Tuesday night, October 30, in Constitution Hall. The other soloists engaged by Louis A. Potter, director, are Mary van Kirk, Robert Nicholson and Lucius W. Metz. Tickets for "Elijah" and the subsequent productions of Handel's "The Messiah" (December 11) and Parker's "Hora Novissima" (March 5) are on sale at the Snow Concert Bureau.

Ania Dorfmann, a pianist well-known in Washington, will be soloist with the National Gallery Sinfonietta tonight in the east garden court. Richard Bales will conduct a Beethoven program consisting of the overture to the "Prometheus" ballet, the fourth symphony in B flat major and the first piano concerto in C major.

Margaret C. Tolson will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a piano recital tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. Her program consists of Gavotte and Variations (Rameau), Sonata (Herbert Elwell), Sonata No. 1 (Anis Fuleihan) Visions Fugitives (Prokofiev), Two Etudes (Cherepnin), Excursions (Samuel Barber).

P. S. Pinchik, cantor and concert singer, will be heard tonight at the Jewish Community Center under sponsorship of ICOR, a charitable association organized for information on the economic and cultural life of the Jews. His informal program will include traditional Hebrew chants and modern Russian songs.

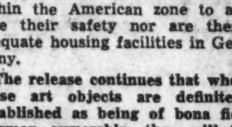
Fritz Kreisler will play a violin recital in Constitution Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock, opening Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey's series. He will be accompanied by Carl Lamson in the following program: Concerto in D minor (Sibelius), Sonata in G minor (Bach), Cavatina in E flat (Beethoven), Rondo in G (Mozart), Slavonic Dances in E minor and G major (Dvorak-Kreisler), Gypsy Caprice (Kreisler).

10-Cent Shows To Be Resumed

New York (AP).—The "10-cent matinees" of established Broadway shows for New York's school children will begin again for the fall-winter season with an afternoon performance Tuesday of "Dear Ruth." The shows were discontinued in 1943 because the heavy demand by war activities groups on performers' talents.

ART MUTH
710 13TH.
MAT. 3386
MATERIAL'S

G.I. VETERANS and OTHERS
PREPARE NOW FOR
PEACETIME POSITIONS



DRAFTING
Complete Specialized Courses
Mechanical, Aircraft, Topographic (Maps), Patent Office, Architectural, Sheet Metal, Lettering, Electrical, Machine, Landscape, Statistical and Ship.

Hundreds of Graduates in U. S. Government and Private Positions

COMMERCIAL ART
General Commercial Art
Cartooning and Cartooning
Commercial Illustrating
Fashion Illustrating
Interior Decoration and Architecture
Architectural and Landscape Rendering

Columbia Technical Institute
H. Gordon Malcolm, Director
Established 35 Years
Register or Start Now—Day or Evening Classes—No Entrance Requirements
1239 Vermont Ave. N.W. (At N St. Bet. 13th and 14th Sts.)
Send for Catalogues. F-945. or Call MEt. 5636 or 5627

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

Schools listed in this directory are personally known to and are recommended by the director of The Post's School Information Bureau. Schools interested in advertising in this directory are requested to call The Post School Department, National 4200, Extension 212, regarding eligibility and rates.

Accountancy

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN UNIVERSITY 1100 Sixteenth St. N.W. at L
One-year course covers fundamental principles of accounting and law qualifies for Basic Accountancy Certificate . . . prepares for worthwhile positions in Government and private business. Complete program leads to B. C. S. and M. C. S. degrees . . . includes C. P. A. preparation. Pace curriculum Coeducational. Ask for 39th Year Book. Registration open for fall day and evening classes.

STRAYER COLLEGE OF ACCOUNTANCY 13th & F Sts. National 1743
ACCOUNTANCY is recommended by vocational counselors as a favored career field. STRAYER courses lead to B.C.S. and M.C.S. degrees. The graduate course includes C.P.A. coaching. Day and evening sessions. Approved training for GI VETERANS. Visit the college for GUIDANCE and information.

Art

ABBOTT ART SCHOOL 1143 Conn. Ave. Bet. L & M NA. 9654
Day and Evening Adult Classes. Saturday class for children. Approved for G. I. Training.

NATIONAL ART SCHOOL 31st Year. NA. 5177 1010 Vermont Ave.
All branches commercial and fine art. Professional faculty. For adults and children. Many distinguished graduates N. A. S. students are in demand. Start now.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL ART DAY EVENING
Drawing Equipment Furnished. General Commercial Art, Cartooning and Caricaturing. Commercial Illustrating. Fashion Illustrating. Interior Decoration. Architectural and Landscape Rendering. Start now. Send for catalogue COLUMBIA "TECH." Est. 34 years. 1230 Vermont Avenue N.W. at N St. between 13th and 14th Sts. ME. 5626 FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. COURSES APPROVED FOR G. I. VETERAN TRAINING. AIR CONDITIONING.

Business and Secretarial

BOYD CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL 1333 F St. NA. 2340
CIVIL SERVICE SPECIALISTS. Resident and Home Study Courses.

BOYD SCHOOL OF COMMERCE 1333 F St. (Opp. Capitol Theater) NA. 2340
REFRESHER and INTENSIVE Beginners courses in SHORTHAND, Typewriting, comptometer, all electric calculators. Vocabulary building, English, Bookkeeping, Accounting. SAVE ½ to ⅔ usual time. SMALL classes. RAPID progress. Accredited. Est. 26 years. Positions GUARANTEED Graduates of complete courses. Day-evening sessions. APPROVED "G. I." SCHOOL for Veterans' training. Director is a veteran himself. NEW Classes starting. Register EARLY.

STRAYER COLLEGE OF SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Enroll for classes starting on Monday, November 5. Shorthand and typewriting for beginners, review or refresher classes, dictation and transcription, also complete secretarial training—accredited diplomas awarded. Apply in advance for admission. Registration office open daily and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Catalog on request. Approved courses for G. I. Veterans. Strayer Employment Service secures positions for graduates.

Dancing

PHIL HAYDEN DANCE STUDIOS 6 Dupont Circle Phone: DUpont 5431
TAP, BALLET, BALLROOM and ACROBATIC dancing for children and adults, beginners or professionals. Catalogue upon request.

Drafting

COLUMBIA SCHOOL of DRAFTING 1239 Vermont Ave. N.W. at N St., bet. 13th & 14th
All branches of Drafting, including Mechanical, Architectural, Patent, Topographic, Aircraft, Statistical, Electrical, Sheet Metal. Hundreds of graduates in Gov't, municipal and private positions Day and Evening Classes. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Catalogue. Start Now. COLUMBIA TECH (Est. 34 years.) Drafting Equipment Furnished. ME. 5626 COURSES APPROVED FOR G. I. VETERAN TRAINING. AIR CONDITIONING.

NATIONAL DRAFTING SCHOOL 1010 Vermont Avenue NA. 5177
All branches of drafting. Many of our graduates now in Government positions; also private industries. Investigate our method of simplified, individual instruction. Start now.

Dramatics

WASHINGTON ACADEMY of SPEECH and DRAMA
1924 Eye Street N.W. DIstrict 1227
WILLIAM JARVIS, Director RICHARD B. HUTCHESON, Dean
Professional training for STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO includes: Public appearances in the JARVIS REPERTORY THEATER. A cultural course for adult or child will give an effective foundation for a successful career. Moderate rates. Day-Evening-Class-Private.

Languages

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES 839 17th St. N.W NAt. 6270
THERE is a BERLITZ SCHOOL in EVERY LEADING CITY of the WORLD

GOOD NEIGHBOR SCHOOL of LANGUAGES RE. 2943 923 17th St. N.W.
SPANISH, FRENCH, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE, CHINESE, ITALIAN. Also tourist courses. Classes now starting.

Machine Shorthand

STENOTYPE INSTITUTE Albee Building NAtional 5329
STENOTYPY (machine-shorthand) is a profession. Learn to write 150 to 250 words per minute at Washington's only authorized Stenotype School. Also approved for veterans under G. I. Bill. Register now for New Classes. Day School, October 22; Night School, November 5.

Radio-Electronics

CAPITOL RADIO ENGINEERING INSTITUTE
Residence school training in RADIO-ELECTRONICS, ENGINEERING, BROADCAST & TELEVISION ENGINEERING, BROADCAST & TELEVISION SERVICING. Classes now in session. ENTER ANY TIME. This training now available also to WAR VETERANS under provisions of the "G. I." Bill. 14th and Park Road N. W. Telephone HObart 1329

Self Improvement

PEARL ATKINSON SCHOOL 1710 Conn. Ave. N.W. NO. 6171
Private or semi-private instruction in Self Improvement. Speech Technique, Fashion Modeling. Subjects include posture, poise, carriage, rhythmic walking, color harmony, wardrobe budgeting, make-up, social counseling.

Speech

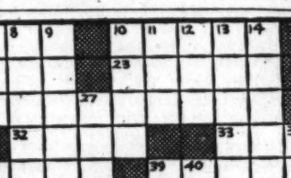
RENSHAW SCHOOL OF SPEECH 1739 Conn. Ave. NOrth 6906
CONVERSATION. PUBLIC ADDRESS. SPEECH. VOICE.

Speech Correction

DISTRICT SPEECH CLINIC 1924 Eye St. N.W.
Group and individual instruction for voice and speech disorders. Call District 1227 for appointment. R. R. Hutcheson, Director.

ACROSS

1 Affix postage
6 Syrian city, near Damascus
10 Display
15 Short-legged hunting dog
21 Striped cat
22 County Buffalo is in
23 Site of Notre Dame Cathedral
24 Acid neutralizer
25 Lesson
26 Cafe
27 Spend time idly
29 Corded fabric
30 Rich earth
32 Arouse
33 Our national emblem
36 Uncle Tom's friend
38 Military stitch
39 Stalk
40 Duplicates
41 Legal paper
42 River in Georgia
44 Sacred
48 Author of "Mr. Dooley"
49 String
50 Tie up in paper
53 Blocking
57 People
58 Mimic
62 Jewish month
64 Stone workers
65 Walked back
66 Covered the wall
67 Alabama seaport
68 Calendar of months
69 Barber
70 Eye's inner coat
71 Ball-and-cord weapons
72 Vase
73 Beverage
74 Fanatic
75 Floodgate
76 By birth
77 Maize
78 A growing old together
79 Play divisions
80 Mahomet's nephew
81 Rationally
82 Gleams
83 Greek letter
84 Meadow
85 River in Kansas
86 Hums
87 Metal screen
88 Educated
89 Muscular
90 Small pitcher
91 Needle-shaped
92 Lists of candidates
93 American statesman: 1777-1852
94 Cuckoo
95 Consumed
96 Dynamo's fixed part
97 East Indian tree
98 Finishes
99 American bandmaster: 1854-1932
101 Commander
102 Declare on oath



LAST WEEK'S ANSWER.

104 English queen
105 American publisher: 1795-1869
106 Gaap
107 Piled in layers
111 Son of Noah
112 Yield
113 Ventilates
114 Insight
115 Biblical judge
116 Marbles
118 Arithmetic rule
122 Biblical cony
124 Establish again
125 Relative
126 Tropical dog
127 The pick
128 Main highway
129 Duties
130 Harvest
131 Prices

DOWN

1 Sudden impulse
2 River in Italy
3 Astonished
4 Assembled
5 Advocate
6 Now
7 Raw metal
8 Error
9 Divan
10 Stimulate
11 Vehicle
12 Age
13 Bowling game
14 French admiral in American Revolution
15 Evening parties
16 Fiber plant
17 Snow runner
18 Glossy fabric
19 Football team
20 Censure
27 Purpose
31 Fish dish
34 Turn right
37 Signify assent
38 Maat
39 Land of Zuni Indians
40 Sheeplike
41 Pertaining to sand hills
43 Toward the mouth
44 Pulverizing machine
45 Remove
46 Crowns
47 Atlantic fish
48 Restore to one's own country
50 Wickerwork cylinder
51 Threaten
53 Scope
54 Variegated in color
55 Antiques
56 City official
57 White heron
58 Metrical force units
60 Fair
61 Plant excrescence
62 Climbs
64 Fail to follow suit
65 Marine fish
68 Marked with belts
69 Descendants
71 Kind of lily
72 Derived from oil
73 Household's land: Eng. hist.
74 Duller
75 Site of Gobi Desert
77 Bolivian mountain
79 Victim
82 Volcanic cavity
83 Rock
84 Accommodate
85 Goddess of discord
87 Rub out
88 Spear of grass
89 Coagulate
91 Cactuslike plant
92 Price
95 Domestic
96 Suspended
97 Potato bud
98 African desert
99 Wild ass
100 Remove spars
101 Medieval lyric poem
102 A termagant
103 Camera attachment
105 Rash
106 East Indian herb
108 Send payment
109 Excite
110 Eats
112 Endure
113 Zeus
114 Button
117 Golf mound
119 Law: Latin
120 Freeze
121 Peruvian tuber
123 Wing

Bakers Return

Moving Day Comes Often For Envoys

By Marie McNair

BEING a member of the foreign service isn't always the glamorous job that legend has made it to be.

True, if you're a career diplomat, you are likely to live all over the world and, if you're lucky, might sometimes have a hand in making history yourself.

But for the wives of diplomats it's a different tale

There's Mrs. Avra Warren, for instance, who came to town last summer from Panama, where her husband had been serving as our Ambassador. She wore out her welcome with friends and relatives, she says, while she searched for a place to live.

Having finally established her family in a house on 22d st., she's going to have to uproot them very soon and start packing for a long, long journey.

For Mr. Warren, now serving as director of the American Republic Affairs at the State Department, has been named Minister to New Zealand succeeding Kenneth Patton, who with Mrs. Patton, is due in Washington any moment for reassignment to a new post.

Mrs. Warren, her young daughter, Anna Maria, and her son, Geoffrey, now an able seaman in the Naval Reserve, have always followed Mr. Warren's footsteps in his travels around the map. They can remember long days in ice-bound Newfoundland; gay and sunny hours in Buenos Aires, and a happy time in Ciudad Trujillo, where Mr. Warren was our Ambassador before going to Panama City.

BEING welcomed back to Washington by old friends are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Baker, who have been living in New York since the early days of the war.

The Baker's estate on Foxhall rd., a long rambling house, was occupied by Nelson Rockefeller until he resigned recently as Assistant Secretary of State. Now William Benton, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Benton, with their two boys and twin girls, are enjoying the wooded gardens and the excellent tennis court, which was the scene of many famous matches when Lawrence Baker and Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, would come together across the net.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker have a house on Dumbarton ave., in Georgetown, the former home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Spalding. Mr. Spalding is now on diplomatic assignment out of the country and Mrs. Spalding, the former Loranda Prochnik, has taken an apartment at 2500 Q st.

Signs of the Times:

With the pressure of war work slackening, invitations to afternoon teas now read "5 to 7" or "4 to 6" and the late afternoon party hours "6 to 8" are gradually disappearing . . . The short evening dress is no more. Gowns are lower at the top, longer at the hem and the elegant era is approaching . . . Tea time conversation theme has switched from shortages and red points, to "Will Washington ever be the same again?" And even if everybody seems to be going home, the town is as crowded as ever . . . The White House fountains, shut off during the war, are splashing again in the gardens, and this time against a new coat of gleaming white paint on the Executive Mansion . . . The reopening of the picturesque Sail Loft at the Navy Yard where Navy and Marine officers entertained at some of the gayest dances of the year, until Pearl Harbor

Justice Burton, Wife Honored At Reception

One of the first large parties to honor the new justice of the Supreme Court, former Senator Harold Burton, and Mrs. Burton was the reception yesterday afternoon given by Judge and Mrs. Ernest Harvey Van Fossan, who entertained at their home, 2101 Connecticut ave.

Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, wife of the chief justice, took her turn at the tea table, and others who assisted were a trio of Supreme Court justices' wives, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Robert H. Jackson and Mrs. William O. Douglas.

Also pouring tea and coffee during the afternoon were Mrs. Robert Taft, Mrs. Owen Brewster, Mrs. Arthur Vandenberg, Mrs. Albert Joseph McCartney, Mrs. Carl Henning, Mrs. William A. Morgan, Judge Annabelle Matthews, Mrs. Parker West and Mrs. Frank Morrison, Detroit. Assisting generally were Mrs. Howard Le Roy and Miss Harriet Jean Hurd, niece of the hosts

Other Features, News in Section

Leesburg Notes	2
Down Virginia Way	2
Club Calendar, P-TA Notes	3
Mary Haworth's Mail	3
News from Annapolis	3
Book Reviews	4
Radio, News of Servicemen	6
Nelson Bell	6

"TELL MY FRIENDS at home hello," Senorita Gabriela Mora, daughter of the Chilean Ambassador and Senora de Mora, says to Lieut. Carlos Anselmo Rios, son of the Chilean President, Juan Antonio Rios. Setting for the conversation was the reception last Saturday evening at the Chilean Embassy when visiting President Rios entertained for diplomatic and official Washington

JUDGE AT THE DOG shows at Alexandria Ball Park, Mrs. Jouett Shouse checks off winners with the chief steward at the microphone. Sponsored by the Mount Vernon and Old Dominion Kennel Clubs, last week's two-day event benefited Childrens' and Alexandria hospitals

MISS MARY ECHOLS
. . . Lieutenant's fiancee

Mary Echols, Edwin Kerr Are Engaged

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Oliver P. Echols announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Lieut. Edwin Bartlett Kerr, USA.

Miss Echols is a graduate of the National Cathedral School and is now a sophomore at Vassar College. She was presented to society in Washington last season. Miss Echols is the granddaughter of the late Prof. William H. Echols of the University of Virginia and on her maternal side is the granddaughter of Mrs. Louis F. Bailey, Houston, Tex., a cousin of the late Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain. She is the niece of Angus B. Echols, vice president of duPont, Wilmington, Del.

Lieutenant Kerr is the son of Mrs. Edwin V. Kerr, Washington, and the late Colonel Kerr, Field Artillery, USA, who lost his life while on a prisoner of war ship en route to Japan in January, 1945.

The prospective bridegroom is a grandson of the late Judge Bartlett Kerr of Illinois and Mrs. Kerr, and on his maternal side is descended from one of the oldest Spanish colonial families in the southwest. He is a nephew of Dr. A. N. Espinosa, head of modern languages at Stanford University and of A. G. Espinosa, author and lawyer of Albuquerque, N. Mex. He is also the nephew of Mrs. Dennis Chavez, wife of the Senator from New Mexico.

Lieutenant Kerr attended Fishburne Military School in Virginia and Brent Episcopal School, Bagino, Puerto Rico. He is a graduate of West Point, class of 1945. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club and both he and Miss Echols are members of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

No date has been set for the wedding as Lieutenant Kerr is en route to Japan to join the occupational forces.

Love—Pates

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph John Love, jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Jane Love, to Lieut. Robert E. Pates, son of Mrs. Glegge Thomas, Chevy Chase.

Miss Love was graduated from Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, where she was a member of Zeta Tau Alpha sorority, and until recently was a member of the staff of the Washington Daily News.

Lieutenant Pates returned last summer from overseas where he participated in several engagements in the European theater of operations. At present he is stationed at Camp Swift, Tex.

Opdyke—Tilberg

Mrs. George M. Opdyke, Washington, announce the engagement of her niece, Miss Mary Jane Opdyke, to the Rev. Cedric W. Tilberg, son of the dean of Gettysburg College and Mrs. W. E. Tilberg.

Miss Opdyke attended Wilson Teachers' College here and was a member of Sigma Sigma Sigma Sorority and Sigma Tau Delta, national English fraternity. She is now studying at Lutheran Deaconess Training School, Baltimore.

The prospective bridegroom was graduated from Gettysburg College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and from Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa. At present he is pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Glenside, Pa. From June 1, 1943, to October 8, 1945, the Rev. Mr. Tilberg was associate pastor of Keller Memorial Lutheran Church, Washington.

Betty Hoppe, Ensign Pirro Repeat Vows

Miss Betty Lee Hoppe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd F. Hoppe, Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride yesterday of Ensign John J. Pirro, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pirro, Syracuse, N. Y. Msgr. Thomas G. Smyth read the ceremony in the Shrine of the Blessed Sacrament. Miss Helene Gilliaert was the soloist.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attired in a white satin and lace gown, made with sweetheart neckline, lace epaulets and long train. Her fingertip veil was held by clusters of pearls and orange blossoms.

Miss Barbara Fehr, maid of honor, was costumed in aqua net and taffeta. Her bouquet was of pink rosebuds.

Ensign David G. Manning, USN, a classmate of the bridegroom at the United States Naval Academy, was best man. Maj. Michael J. Quirk, USA, and Lieut. William Garland, USA, ushered.

A reception for members of the immediate families and a few close friends took place at the home of the bride's parents. Out-of-towners attending included Mrs. Pirro, mother of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Kirks and family, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Samuel Capato and Mrs. Raymond Flaherty, Syracuse.

When the couple left for a month's wedding trip to Pennsylvania the bride wore a brown and gold ensemble. She was graduated from the Academy of the Holy Cross and attended Dunbarton College.

Ensign Pirro attended Syracuse University and Catholic University. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in the class of '45 and has just returned from duty in the Pacific.

Harris & Ewing Photos

PRETTY DEBUTANTE, Miss Joan Exnicios, daughter of Maj. Marshall Exnicios and the late Mrs. Exnicios, will bow to society Saturday, December 29, at a tea to be given by her grandmother, Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler, at her home. Miss Exnicios, who is residing with her grandmother while her father is overseas, was graduated from Foxcroft this summer

Town Talk—

Birthday Parties Without Ike Monotonous; Lizzy Tish Learns About Solicitor General

By Elizabeth Churchill

I ASKED a soldier's wife the other day if she had any hope that her husband would come home soon.

"Gee whiz," she said, "I don't know. He's been gone three years and six months. And that's an awful long time."

It was Mrs. Ike Eisenhower I was talking to and she was just as hopeful and lonely as the wives of all the other soldiers still overseas. She said she didn't know when he was coming home because all she knew was what she read in the papers and Ike hadn't made any statements in that direction.

Last Sunday was the general's birthday and the fourth he's been away from home. Mrs. Arthur Nevins, whose husband, General Nevins, is on Eisenhower's staff, has a birthday on the same day, and she and Mamie Eisenhower have celebrated the respective birthday with a little party for the last four years.

This year Mamie said, "I love you all dearly, but I hope this is the last year we celebrate this way again."

The party ends up with all those present writing a long letter to General Ike and a cable besides. It's the sort of little lonely party that can and probably does happen in many homes in the United States.

LIZZY TISH asked Admiral Richard Edwards what all his ribbons across his chest represented.

"Oh, those are just typewriter ribbons," he said. "You see, I fought the war at a desk in Washington."

Of course she didn't know he was No. 2 man of the U. S. Navy under Admiral King. Admiral and Mrs. Richards were at a brilliant dinner given by Washington Editor of the Saturday Evening Post Forrest Davis and Mrs. Davis. It was in honor of Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Patterson.

Mr. Patterson proudly said that Mrs. Patterson's cooking was improving immensely. "The kids always did like her cooking," he said, "but now they take second helpings!"

Mrs. Patterson was trimly gowned in a black skirt and American Beauty top. She told me of a letter she received from the wife of a soldier which posed a question only Mary Haworth could solve. The wife said her husband had orders for overseas duty, that he was 20 years her junior and would he fall in love with a pretty USO girl while he was away.

The stars and stripes of the admirals and generals around the dinner table shone like the Milky Way and Tony and Forrest Davis are wonderful hosts. Their parties never break up until long after midnight.

"WHAT'S a Solicitor General?" asked Lizzy Tish, reading the paper upside down. "It says here J. Howard McGrath has just got the job."

"He's a very important man in the Justice Department," I told her.

While she wasn't looking I looked the matter up in the Congressional Directory, which sometimes is interesting reading, and found the Solicitor General assisted the Attorney General, as simple as that.

I paid a visit to Senator Theodore Green from Rhode Island, the same State where Mr. McGrath came from. Senator Green is a gentleman of the old school and a pleasure to meet. Even his pinch glasses were old school and I wondered where he'd ever buy another pair if he broke those.

Senator Green told me Mr. McGrath is a very lucky man. He got his job without ever having been in Missouri, that he'd been here only one day when he found a house to live in, and that prior to all this luck he'd been elected Governor of Rhode Island on the Democratic ticket when it's a known fact that the Republicans consider a Democrat a nobody in that teeny State.

Christens Ship

Bataan Hero, Wife Arrive Next Month

By Billy Crawford

CAPT. WILLARD SMITH, survivor of the Death March of Bataan, and his wife will return here from California the first of November. The captain still doesn't know whether he'll be able to remain in the Army but at least will be temporarily stationed here, where he and Mrs. Smith made so many friends during their visit last month.

House hunting for them at the moment are Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Witt, who'll be hosts to the Smiths on arrival in case the search isn't fruitful. Mrs. Witt took time off Tuesday for a trip to New York, where she's the houseguest of Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, but will return tomorrow to resume her duties in earnest.

If the Army doesn't turn into a career for "Billy" Smith, he doesn't know what will be second choice. He entered the service after his graduation from Oregon State College, had little inclination to review his major subject, forestry, in prison camp. He worked to stay alive; worried about his family in Altadena, Calif.

The Smiths were married in May, a month after his return, and the prospective Washington house will be the first of their own. Captain Smith says that his wife's faith that he was alive pulled his father through the long years of waiting.

While he was at Santo Tomas he was allowed to send seven 25-word messages home. His father received all but the last, which was sent in the latter part of '44 and received by the captain this fall in Chicago while he was en route to Washington.

OFFICIATING at the christening yesterday of the destroyer named in memory of her husband was Mrs. Theodore E. Chandler, wife of the late Rear Admiral Chandler, who lost his life in the Lingayen Gulf invasion. In the official party for the launching, at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newark, N. J., were Mrs. Chandler's mother, Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax; her daughter, Mrs. John James Green; and Capt. William Dwight Chandler, USN, cousin of the late admiral.

The four left here Friday for New York, where they made headquarters at the Waldorf, and will return tonight. With the launching scheduled for 7:15 a. m., the party was up at the crack of dawn to meet the official cars.

Sponsor yesterday for the first time, Mrs. Chandler was present for the launching in Philadelphia of the First USS Chandler, named for her husband's grandfather, William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy in the 1880's. The late Admiral Chandler was the first executive officer of the ship and Capt. Dwight Chandler was her first captain.

COMMUTING Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe, who's now at Camp Mackall, N. C., will be here for a visit soon, his wife is hoping. At least she'll see him November 10 when they'll be guests of the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor at the Army-Notre Dame game.

Mrs. McAuliffe will leave Washington the first of December to join the general at Fort Bragg, N. C., where he was stationed before going overseas three years ago.

Captain Clay, Patricia Casey Are Betrothed

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh John Casey announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Patricia Adams Casey, to Capt. Frank Butner Clay, son of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Lucius D. Clay, Washington.

Miss Casey attended schools in Berlin, Germany, and in the Philippines, and was graduated from William and Mary College in September, 1943.

Captain Clay attended Valley Forge Military Academy and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, class of '42.

General Casey, father of the bride-elect, has been chief of engineers of the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Douglas MacArthur since before Pearl Harbor and at present is on duty in Tokyo.

General Clay was director of material on Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell's staff during the war, later becoming deputy to James F. Byrnes when he was director of war mobilization and reconversion. General Clay now is deputy to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Berlin.

The fathers of the engaged couple were graduated in the class of 1918 at the United States Military Academy and were roommates there. They have served together at various times, the last time in Manila on General MacArthur's staff at the request of the late President Quezon.

No date has been selected for the wedding since both Miss Casey and Captain Clay are stationed in Frankfurt, Germany. Miss Casey is an industrial analyst with the Treasury Department.

The prospective bridegroom joined his regiment at Kasserine Pass and fought with the First Armored Division through the North African and Italian campaigns.

Mrs. Huffman's Been in Official Spotlight Since Childhood, but Prefers to Work at Art Hobby

By Peggy Preston

OFFICIAL life holds no unknown quantities for the good-looking wife of Ohio's newest Senator, James Huffman. Fact is, it's all an old, old story.

Rarely has a newcomer to Capitol Hill arrived in town with a better-tried set of rules than the daughter of Ohio's former Governor, former Senator, Vic Donahey. She learned them the easy way, during the years when as Margaret Donahey, eldest daughter in a family of 12, she lived in the Governor's Mansion in Columbus while her father did a three-term tour as chief executive.

Her mother, busy with the rearing of a healthy one dozen children, frequently turned the reigns of official hostess over to Margaret. She did a good job of it, too, according to those who knew her "when," and won an easy triumph in her forays into public life.

Margaret stepped out of the official spotlight when she married James Huffman, utilities lawyer, shortly before her father vacated the Governor's Mansion to move into Washington as Senator. But frequent trips here during those six years were enough to provide a substantial backlog of knowledge for her present role as Senator's wife.

DESPITE her background, Mrs. Huffman is not apt to be seen frequently in social gatherings this winter. In the first place, as she points out, her husband's tenure of office is to be a brief one and hence she has made no plans for a permanent residence here. With their 9-year-old son, Jimmy, the Huffmans are established in a Raleigh Hotel suite and are NOT house-hunting for the present.

Mrs. Huffman plans frequent trips back to Columbus this winter, where her daughter, Peggy, is a student at Ohio State University, and where her parents are still living at nearly Indian Lake.

If she does manage to stay in Washington for any length of time, Mrs. Huffman is more apt to be found in an art gallery than in any of the Capital's salons. She's an accomplished artist herself and is hoping against hope that she'll

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Buffet Supper Celebrates 40th Wedding Anniversary

Leesburg, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Grant entertained at a buffet supper at their home near Hamilton Saturday in celebration of their fortieth wedding anniversary. Twenty-five guests were present. House guests for the occasion were their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hand, Washington, and Mr. Grant's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grant, Rochester, N. Y.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn entertained at a welcoming party Friday at their home in Leesburg in honor of Col. and Mrs. Henry Tucker, who have leased the Knox House for the winter months. They also honored Murray Dyer, who has been with OWI in the Pacific and recently joined his wife in Leesburg.

Two Men Discharged

T/Sergt. Millard E. Rives, who served with the Twelfth Air Force in Italy, has received his honorable discharge from the Army and is now at his home in Leesburg. Mr. Rives holds the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the ETO ribbon with three battle stars and the Presidential Unit Citation. He was in the service 29 months, seven of which were spent overseas.

Corpl. William S. Ashbrook, jr., who served in Italy with the Tenth Mountain Division, has received his honorable discharge. Mr. Ashbrook will leave shortly for the University of Pennsylvania for the fall semester. He will be accompanied by his wife and small daughter.

Miss Lucy di Zerega, accompanied by a schoolmate, Miss Cynthia Bogart, Philadelphia, students at Edgewood Park School, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., spent the week-end with the former's mother, Mrs. A. L. B. di Zerega, at Rock Spring Farm.

Many Are Visitors

Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands is spending a few days in New York this week. Upon her return she will go to Charlotte, N. C., to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Daniel, and their new son, Walter E. Daniel, jr., born October 8.

Lieut. Charles Angle, USMC, Mrs. Angle and children, Cherry Point, N. C., were weekend guests of Mrs. Stirling M. Harrison. Mrs. Louise King, resident nurse at St. Ann's School, Charlottesville, spent the week-end with Miss Lilias Janney.

Mrs. James D. Bush had as week-end guests her mother, Mrs. Charles Lowder, and her sister, Miss Margaret Lowder, Washington. Mrs. Kelly Garges and daughter, Natalie, Jackson Heights, L. I., are the guests of the former's parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Musgrave. Mrs. C. W. Harvell, Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Mary Crismond, Silver Spring, Md., are the guests of Mrs. C. A. Ellmore. Mrs. Wilbur Jefferys and son are spending several weeks with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rives.

Mrs. Howard E. Cole and her son, C. A. English Cole, Washington, left Wednesday to spend two weeks in Atlantic City, N. J.

Miss Josephine Banks, Washington, was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert W. Nix, jr.

Hessler
MRS. JACK DINSMORE
... Dinner follows ceremony

Wedding Vows Are Exchanged By Dinsmores

Two Washingtonians, Miss Betty Lorayne Rosenthal and Jack Y. Dinsmore, made their wedding vows last Sunday in the Carlton Hotel. The ceremony was read, under a canopy of white chrysanthemums banked with palms, by Rabbi Solomon H. Metz.

The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Rosenthal, and Mr. Dinsmore is son of Mrs. Bertha Dinsmore. Mr. Rosenthal gave his daughter in marriage and she was attended by her sister, Mrs. Jerry Bernstein. David L. Weinstein was best man for his nephew.

A wedding dinner followed at the Carlton for members of the immediate families.

Mrs. Dinsmore attended Marjorie Webster Junior College. Her husband attended George Washington University and was graduated from National University Law School. He has just received his discharge after serving three years in the European theater.

The Dinsmores will make their home temporarily with the bride's parents.

Senator's Wife Right at Home In Officialdom

Continued from Page 1

and time to do some portrait study and work this winter.

THIS year, for the first time in many a day, the Czech colony in Washington is ready to do justice to a celebration in honor of their Independence Day, which falls on October 27.

The Czechoslovak Ambassador and Mme. Hurban have cards out for a gala reception next Saturday, marking the republic's twenty-seventh anniversary to which they have invited chiefs of missions, officials and friends in residential circles. Sunday they plan a gathering for Czechoslovakians living in Washington.

Tomorrow the Hurbans will be in New York for a special celebration with their fellow countrymen there which will be climaxed with concert by the Philharmonic in honor of the Czech Republic.

One of the city's most decorative women left for her homeland this week. She is diminutive Mme. Kutiu, wife of the former first secretary of the Turkish Embassy, who is reporting now for duty at the Foreign Office. The couple, with their year-old baby, took leave of Washington early this week after more than seven years as members of the diplomatic colony.

Richard Regers' Return From Trip

Richard Kyle Reger, jr., and his bride, the former Norma Kathleen Mitchell, Albuquerque, N. Mex., have returned to the Capital from their wedding trip. They recently were married in an evening ceremony at New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. George Burroughs, jr., assistant pastor, officiated at the double-ring rites.

The bride wore a suit of gold colored gabardine with brown accessories and orchid corsage. Her matron of honor, Mrs. Raymond Luskey, wore a cinnamon colored suit with black accessories and corsage of yellow roses.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter Fender was best man and ushers were David Fujita, George Meek, James Briscoe and Raymond Luskey.

A reception followed in the Blue Room, Hamilton Hotel, for approximately 100 guests.

Palestinian to Speak

Washington Council, Pioneer Women for Palestine, will sponsor a lecture by Miss Beba Idelson, secretary of the Palestine Working Women's Council, tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Cafritz auditorium at the Jewish Community Center. The speaker, one of Palestine's women labor leaders, will unfold a dramatic tale of rescue and restoration in the Jewish homeland.

MISS PATRICIA ADAMS CASEY
... General's daughter engaged to General's son

Down Virginia Way

Wedding Highlights Calendar, Residents Travel, Give Parties

By Nina Carter Tabb

An important wedding of the month will be that of Miss Van Meter de Butts of Upperville, Va., and Lieut. George Matthews Page, USN, which will take place at Trinity Episcopal Church on October 27.

Lieutenant Page, who arrived last week from overseas duty, is visiting this week at The Hills, home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ashby de Butts, near Upperville.

He has been on duty in the West and Central Pacific for 32 months and was on Admiral Nimitz staff at Guam. Lieutenant Page is from Austin, Tex. When he is discharged from the service he will resume his architectural work in Austin. Miss de Butts is a graduate of Madeira School and has spent her winters with her parents in Washington since graduating.

To Winter in Capital

Miss de Butts and Lieutenant Page attended a party in Washington last Sunday given by Mrs. Donald McNeale at her apartment on Wyoming ave., in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Peter Challis-King, who sailed for England on the Queen Mary on Wednesday.

Lieut. Comdr. Raymond Guest, USN, and Mrs. Guest, Clarke County, Va., formerly of Middleburg, with their two children, will go to Washington the latter part of October to spend the winter. They have leased the William Payne Meredith home on Kalorama rd. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith have an apartment at 2101 Connecticut.

Lieut. Henry W. Frost, jr., has just returned from two years' overseas duty, where he served much time in Italy and England, and has joined his father, Harry W. Frost, at their Virginia home, Frostfields, near Middleburg. Lieutenant Frost will resume his farming and horse activities at Middleburg when he is discharged from the Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Wanner have sold their Virginia home, Jessamine Hill Farm, near Washington, Va., to Charles Edward Marsh, Texas, now living in Washington, D. C. This 600 acres is situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, about 15 miles from Front Royal. Mr. Marsh, who owns a chain of newspapers in Texas, will take possession of his Virginia place about the first of November. Mr. and Mrs. Wanner have taken an apartment in Washington for the winter.

Visits Parents Over Weekend

Miss Betty Carter Fletcher, Upperville, who is attending St. Agnes' School near Alexandria, spent the past weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fletcher, at their home The Maples, near Upperville. She had as a house guest a school friend, Miss Susan Parker. Mrs. Moffett McNeale and son, William A. Moffett 3d, have returned to their home in Washington from a visit to the Fletchers.

Mrs. Cary Langhorne, Washington, spent the past week at her home near Upperville. Dr. and Mrs. Langhorne entertained a few friends at a dinner party Saturday. Among their guests was Dr. Thomas E. Neill, Washington, who is spending a few days at his farm near Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Scott Hardin entertained at a dinner party after the Trinity Horse Show at their home, Newstead, Upperville.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison of New York are spending some time at their home, Blue Ridge Farm, Upperville. Two of Mrs. Harrison's sons, Lieut. Gordan Grayson, USN, and Lieut. Cary T. Grayson, jr., USMC, are also at Blue Ridge Farm on leave. They all attended the recent Trinity Horse Show near Upperville.

Among the Virginians seen at Laurel races the past two days were Mrs. Arthur White and her daughter, Mrs. Newell J. Ward, Mrs. Johnston Hyde and her daughter, Mrs. Richard Kirkpatrick, Middleburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Dion Kerr, Warrenton.

Miss Cutichia Becomes Bride

St. Anthony's Church was scene of the wedding last evening of Miss Carolina Cutichia, daughter of Mrs. Carolina Cutichia, to Pvt. Vernon Francis Gaegler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Gaegler Mount Rainier, Md. The Rev. John Bailey officiated.

Athanas.
MRS. VERNON GAEGLER
... Paratrooper's bride

The bride wore a gown of white satin and finger-tip-length veil of tulle. She carried white roses and was given in marriage by her uncle, Anthony Cutichia.

Matron of honor, Mrs. Florence Leonardi, sister of the bride, wore a pink gown and carried pink roses. Francis Gaegler, brother of the bridegroom, served as best man.

Private Gaegler is a paratrooper now stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. He and Mrs. Gaegler will honeymoon in New England.

Dinner Set Saturday

Mrs. Edith S. Sadler, chairman of the Past Department Presidents Council, American Legion Auxiliary, announces a dinner will be held at the Kenesaw Apartments, 16th st. nw., Saturday at 6 p. m. Past department presidents are to be present and will attend the past presidents' parley at 8 p. m. at the legion clubhouse. All past and present unit presidents are invited to attend this parley, at which plans for this year's activities will be outlined and arrangements made for Thanksgiving and Christmas parties for women veterans at Mount Alto and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals.

Miss Jane Ellis Is Saturday Bride

In Foundry Methodist Church yesterday at 4:30 p. m., Miss Jane Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee E. Ellis, became the bride of Peter Henry Kafitz, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kafitz, Glendale, Calif.

Officiating at the service was the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris. Mr. Ellis gave his daughter in marriage. She was attired in white satin, designed with sweetheart neckline and fitted sleeves and she carried a bouquet of white carnations and orchids.

Miss Shirley Richards, maid of honor, was costumed in yellow satin and carried talisman roses. Robert E. MacKenzie served as best man and ushering were Ensign David Martin and Leonard Schaefer.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The couple left later for a wedding trip in the South and will make their home at 2812 Texas ave. upon their return.

The bride is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and Mr. Kafitz received his degree at California Institute of Technology.

Miss Chadwick Is Engaged To Lieutenant

Of interest to Washington friends is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Julia Ann Dewey Chadwick, Norfolk, Va., to Lieut. Comdr. Stephen Harrison MacGregor, jr., USN, son of Col. Stephen Harrison MacGregor, commanding officer of the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. MacGregor.

Miss Chadwick is the sister of Mrs. Benjamin Eugene Moore, wife of Captain Moore, USN, Norfolk. She is the daughter of the late Capt. Francis Laird Chadwick, USN, and the late Mrs. Chadwick.

The bride-elect was graduated from Goucher College, Baltimore, and was presented to society at a ball given by the Norfolk German Club.

Commander MacGregor attended Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va., and is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1940. He is at present on duty in the Pacific where he spent the first years of the war. More recently he has been executive officer of a fight squadron on board the aircraft carrier, Lexington. He is expected home soon and the wedding will take place upon his return.

Keystone DAR Meets

Keystone Chapter, DAR, will meet at the home of the regent, Mrs. James D. Skinner, 7525 Alaska ave., today at 2:30 p. m. A tea will follow from 4 to 6 p. m. in honor of the following national officers: Mrs. Geoffrey Crekye, vice president general; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, honorary vice president general; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, treasurer general; Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, curator general, and the State officers, DAR, Washington, D. C.

Simple Rites Unite Couple In Marriage

In a simple ceremony last Sunday afternoon, Miss Marjorie Annabel Embrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Embrey, Bethesda, Md., was married to George Hansen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Soren P. Hansen, Quincy, Mass., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bethesda. The Rev. Joseph E. Williams, rector, officiated.

A reception for the bridal party followed in the home of the bride's parents. The couple left the same evening by plane for Miami, Fla., en route to Bogota, Columbia, where Mr. Hansen will take up his duties as branch accountant for the General Electric Co.

Escorted and given in marriage by her father, the bride wore white satin brocade damask with finger-tip viel. She carried a white prayer book overlaid with white orchid and showers of white carnation petals. Her only ornament was a string of pearls which had been worn by her mother at her wedding.

Miss Caroline Embrey was maid of honor for her sister, attired in blue marquisette with Juliet cap and lace mits to match. She carried a colonial bouquet of pink carnations.

Bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Clay Jones, Bristol, Va., and Miss Christine DeBiner, Bethesda. Their gowns were of pale pink chiffon; they wore Juliet caps and carried bouquets similar to the maid of honor's.

L. W. Morrison, Andover, Mass., was best man and ushers were Anthony Nevulis, Quincy, Mass., brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and the bride's brother, Nelson Embrey.

The bride was graduated from Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, where she was elected to Sigma Delta Pi, Spanish sorority, and to Phi Beta Kappa. She also attended the University of Maryland, where she was a member of Alpha Xi Delta. Her husband was graduated from the University of Boston, class of '41, and served as a lieutenant in the Navy during this war.

Trumans Take Box for Series Of Concerts

The Nation's First Family not only like to get together among themselves and sing and play music but they like to hear the great masterpieces played by the top musical organizations and artists.

Mrs. Truman, Miss Margaret Truman, the President, if he can get away from world-important affairs, will occupy the presidential box at the opening Wednesday night all-subscription series of the National Symphony Orchestra in Constitution Hall at 8 o'clock October 31.

There will be 10 Sunday concerts and nine Wednesday night all-subscription concerts. There will be other performances, too—four performances of the Ballet Theater beginning November 11 (matinee and evening), 15 to 30 concerts and special programs under the auspices of Federal employes.

The National Symphony will tour 34 cities and towns in 10 States this season.

The varied program of great orchestral compositions, arias and songs by singers, pianists, violinists which will be presented by the National Symphony will be supplemented by four performances by the Ballet Theater. The ballet will begin with a matinee Sunday, November 11. There will be four Washington premieres.

Box holders announced last week include Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robert Baker, Mrs. Eleanor McCarthy Culbertson, Mrs. Christian Heurich, Mrs. John B. Morgan.

Patronesses Named

Mrs. Florence Howard, well known in society, club and music circles, was appointed chairman of the patronesses' committee for the Washington Choral Society, Louis A. Potter, conductor, announced.

To help celebrate the sixteenth year of this civic organization, Mrs. Howard's committee has set a goal calling for the sale of every box in Constitution Hall during the three performances scheduled by the choral group. Aiding Mrs. Howard are: Mrs. Elma Bergman, Miss Gretchen Hood, Miss Minnie Volkman, Mrs. Bert Williams, Mrs. Miriam Hilton, Mrs. Hester Smithey, Mrs. John Logan and Mrs. Wayne E. Thurman.

How Would You Change Your Face —if you could?

Read and SEE how Plastic Surgery takes years off the prematurely-aged face, reshapes the ill-formed nose, corrects scrawny neck, excessive wrinkles, protruding ears and other feature defects. Fascinating book, "YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE", gives a famous Plastic Surgeon's answers to many commonly asked questions. 88 "before and after" photos. Yours, post-paid, in plain wrapper, only ... 25c.
Franklin House, 629 Drexel Bldg. Pa. Dept. AAS

Bachrach
MRS. KARL A. BARANEK
... At nuptial mass

Karl Andrew Baranek Marries Mary Olivia Burch in Berwyn

Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, Berwyn, Md., was scene of a wedding yesterday morning when Miss Mary Olivia Burch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Raymond Burch, Berwyn, became the bride of Karl Andrew Baranek, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baranek, Riverdale, Md. The Rev. Leo J. Fealy officiated at the nuptial mass.

Escorted to the altar by her father, the bride wore white satin, designed with high neckline, basque, bustle effect and train. Her finger-tip veil was fastened to a Juliet cap of seed pearls. She carried bride's roses, orchids and bouvardia in a shower bouquet.

Miss Jane Burch, maid of honor for her sister, wore aqua brocade satin, fashioned with full peplum skirt and cap sleeves. She wore a matching cap of net and velvet with shoulder-length veil. Her bouquet was of bronze and white chrysanthemums.

Bridesmaids were Mrs. Andre Carrigan, Mrs. Wilfred Hansen and Miss Helen Burch, sisters of the bride, and Miss Gertrude Frey, a cousin. Their frocks were like the maid of honor's, net and plumes formed their caps and they carried arm bouquets of bronze chrysanthemums. Miss Patsy Burch, another sister of the bride, was junior bridesmaid in a similar gown. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of bronze and white flowers and wore a wreath of similar blossoms in her hair.

M/Sergt. Paul Baranek, USA, was best man for his brother. Ushers were Robert Baranek, Sergt. Fred Wiegand, USMC; Lieut. Andre H. Carrigan and Jack Raff, USN.

At the reception which followed in the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. Burch wore a light blue gown with brown flowers and accessories. The bridegroom's mother was in navy blue with a white corsage.

When the young couple left for a honeymoon in New England, the bride wore a green suit and hat with brown accessories.

Army Officer, Marjorie Pitts Are Married

Orange blossoms and a full-length veil of illusion were worn by Miss Marjorie M. Pitts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Pitts, who exchanged wedding vows with Capt. Harry Leonard Richardson, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Richardson, yesterday afternoon at the Salem Baptist Church. The Rev. Richard G. Pullen officiated.

The bride's wedding dress of calla satin was fashioned with sweetheart neckline outlined in seed pearls, and full-paneled skirt ending in a circular train. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and roses.

Miss Dorothy Pitts was her sister's maid of honor in a Bali green gown of faille taffeta with sweetheart neckline, three-quarter-length sleeves, tight bodice and full-paneled skirts She carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums to match her coronet.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Richardson, sister of the bridegroom, and Mrs. M. L. McAdams, jr., Highland, Md. They wore gowns of gold faille taffeta and carried bronze chrysanthemums.

Miss Ann Upshaw was flower girl; Maxie Gregg Brooddus 2d, cousin of the bride, acted as ring bearer.

Lieut. Charles N. Brooddus, USN, cousin of the bridegroom, served as best man. Ushers were Maxie G. Brooddus, jr., Woodford S. Brooddus, Thomas I. Brooddus and Richard W. Gouldin.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Richardson is a graduate of Madison College and a faculty member of Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Arlington, Va.

Captain Richardson was graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and has served in the Asiatic, Pacific and Philippine theaters. He was awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster and a Presidential Citation. He was overseas for 3½ years with the Thirty-second Infantry Division. After the couple's honeymoon, Captain Richardson will resume his duties with the Standard Oil Co., Washington.

Legion Auxiliary Installs Officers

Mrs. Bertha W. Fichthorn was installed as president of Bunker Hill Unit, No. 31, American Legion Auxiliary, yesterday at the Legion clubhouse, by Department President Mrs. Pearl Heagerty, and her staff.

Other officers installed were: Mrs. Vestra Hocter, Mrs. Helen K. Spriggs and Mrs. Ethel L. Bocher, vice presidents; chaplain, Mrs. Martha B. Dawson; sergeant at arms, Mrs. Dorothy L. Johnson; historian, Mrs. Katherine E. Staples; color bearers, Mrs. Ruth A. Rainey and Mrs. Clealon E. Keefer; secretary, Mrs. Mildred Dodson; assistant secretary, Mrs. Marie Burriss, treasurer, Mrs. Elsie Engel.

Teas to Compliment Graduate Students

Graduate women students of George Washington University will be guests of honor at teas to be given by Beta Chapter of Phi Delta Gamma, national fraternity for graduate women, Wednesday and Thursday, from 5:30 to 7 p. m., Columbian House.

Mrs. Myrna Sedgwick, administrative secretary of the university, and Miss Frances Kirkpatrick, associate professor of home economics, will alternate at the tea table Wednesday. Thursday, Miss Ruth Atwell, professor of physical education, and Miss Virginia Kirkbride, adviser on women's activities, will pour tea. Mrs. Lamar F. Renfro, vice president of Beta Chapter, is in charge of arrangements. Miss Clara Hiller, president, and other officers will form the receiving line.

Herman-Pollekoff Engagement Told

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Herman announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Norma Herman, to Sergt. Morris Pollekoff, son of Mrs. Sonia Pollekoff.

Both Miss Herman and her fiance attended the University of Maryland. No date has been set for the wedding.

Face powder to make you beautiful

Dip your puff into AYER FACE POWDER and bring to your skin the loveliness of the rose. See how it smooths, illumines. Scientifically blended for silken texture, lasting adherence, flattering tone, AYER FACE POWDER leaves your skin radiant, petal-textured.

LUXURIA FACE POWDER 1.00 — PINK CLOVER FACE POWDER 1.00
AYERISTOCRAT FACE POWDER 1.00 — TULIPTIME FACE POWDER 1.50
YU FACE POWDER 3.00 — All prices plus tax

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

Gray Hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

CANUTE WATER

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!

• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.

No other product can make all these claims

8 Application Size.....$1.15 at drug stores

2 to 3 Hours

DO IT YOURSELF At Home

I Gave Myself this Cold Wave Permanent this Morning!..

Yes!—with the new Charm-Kurl *Supreme* Cold Wave home kit it's done in a jiffy. Contains the same ingredients used by beauty salons giving COLD WAVES costing up to $10.00, $15.00 or more. The result will be luxurious curls and waves that are natural looking and easy to manage.

It's Easy as Combing Your Hair!

• Perfect Comfort—no machines, no heat
• Takes on fine or coarse hair
• Ideal, too, for children's hair
• Your permanent will last months and months
• Satisfaction guaranteed or money back

THE NEW *Charm-Kurl* SUPREME COLD WAVE only 98¢ PLUS 14c TAX

Each Kit contains 3 full ounces of salon-type cold wave solution with *Kurlium*, 60 Curlers, 60 End Tissues, Applicator, Neutralizer and complete instructions. Get a Charm-Kurl *Supreme* Cold Wave Kit today.

All Drug Stores and Cosmetic Counters

Church Women Will Observe Community Day

The Washington Council of Church Women will observe "World Community Day" with an all-day program November 2 at Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1412 Columbia rd. nw. Following a brief service at 10:30 a. m., Representative Chase Going Woodhouse will speak on "The Price of Enduring Peace."

Three simultaneous round table discussions will follow a luncheon at 1 p. m. Francis O. Wilcox, assistant to Senator Tom Connally at the United Nations Conference and now chief international relations analyst, Library of Congress, will conduct the forum on "Making the Charter Live." Paul H. Appleby, assistant director, Bureau of the Budget, heads the forum of "United States Responsibility." Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who also is committee chairman on World Council of Churches, Washington Federation of Churches, will conduct the panel discussion on "The World Church—Woman's Part in It."

Mrs. Lawrence C. Staples, chairman, World Relations Committee, is program chairman. Mrs. Irving H. Ketchum, council president and Miss Etta Mai Russell, executive secretary, are other committee members planning the program.

Kappa Deltas Will Observe Founder's Day

Mrs. Percival Hall, jr., will be the speaker for the Founder's Day banquet of the Washington Alumnae Association of Kappa Delta sorority Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., Lee Sheraton Hotel. Mrs. Hall is the former editor of the Angelos, sorority quarterly, and a former national chapterian.

Mrs. Clarence Fisher, newly elected president of the council of the Washington Alumnae Association of Kappa Delta, will be the toastmistress for the banquet.

Mrs. Rostenback Chairman

Committee on arrangements consists of Mrs. Royal E. Rostenbach, chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Field, Mrs. John C. Lang, Mrs. Charles Worcester and Mrs. John W. Miller.

Reservations may be made with Mrs. Norbury Terwilliger, 4118 Lee Highway, Arlington, Va., Chestnut 8264.

Kappa Delta, a national sorority with 67 college chapters and 97 alumnae associations, was founded at Virginia State Normal, Farmville, Va., in 1897 and has local chapters at American University, University of Maryland and George Washington University.

Each year national Kappa Delta sends a check for $3000 to the Crippled Children's Hospital, Richmond, Va. This money, used to maintain five beds in the hospital, is raised by the sale of Kappa Delta Christmas seals. Local chapters and alumnae associations also send gifts.

Will Give Magazines

Local alumnae association has worked with groups of service people at Walter Reed and Naval Medical Center, and this year will contribute a substantial number of magazine subscriptions for patients at the Naval Medical Center.

National Kappa Delta has launched a special war service project of working with the American Merchant Marine Library Association. Three unit libraries for merchant marine ships already have been purchased.

Business Women's Talks to Center On Employment

Second in the series of one-day meetings of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., will be held in Washington, Wednesday at the Hotel Statler to discuss "postwar" employment problems of women in relation to health and safety.

Miss Margaret A. Hickey, St. Louis, Mo., president of the National Federation, will preside. Members of the federation's national health advisory committee who will participate in the discussion include, Norman Damon, Automotive Safety Foundation; Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Office of Inter-American Affairs; Dr. Karl Menninger, director of the Menninger Foundation, and Miss Melva Bakkie, American Red Cross nutrition service.

Plans for the committee on how to interpret problems on a national, State and local level will be discussed by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, former president of the National Federation; Dr. K. Francis Scott, president of the Massachusetts Federation, and Miss Helen Dunn, Public Health Nursing Department in Maine. Dr. Irma Gene Nevins, national health chairman, also is the chairman of this advisory committee.

Church Bazaar Set Thursday, Friday

A chance to do Christmas shopping early will be offered to residents of Arlington at the annual bazaar of St. George's Church, North 10th and Nelson sts., Arlington, Va., the evenings of October 25 and 26 in the parish hall. The bazaar will open at 6 p. m. with a supper and booths offering fancy work, aprons, white elephants, stuffed toys, baby clothes, Christmas cards, jams, jellies and canned goods, home baking, books, grab bag and games.

Some of the remaining personal effects of the late Rev. Henry Miller will be auctioned. Mrs. Floyd Jackson is general chairman of the bazaar.

This Week's Club Calendar

All notices for the Sunday Club Calendar must be on the Club Editor's desk by noon each Wednesday. They should be typed separately from stories concerning club activities.

TODAY

South Atlantic Venture Clubs—Ninth conference, 11:30 a. m., Indian Springs Country Club. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, guest speaker.

ICOR, D. C. Branch—First meeting and concert, Jewish Community Center.

Western College for Women, D. C. Alumnae—Fall meeting, 3:30 p. m., YWCA.

Junior Hadassah—Membership tea, 2:30 p. m., home of Col and Mrs. A. M. Ehrlich, 1121 Buchanan pl. nw.

American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, South Atlantic Region—Fall conference, 10 a. m., Indian Springs Golf and Country Club. Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg, guest speaker.

TOMORROW

American Legion Auxiliary, Bunker Hill Unit—Bingo party, Mount Alto Hospital recreation hall.

Pioneer Women for Palestine—Meeting, 8 p. m., Cafritz Auditorium of the Jewish Community Center. Reba Idelson, guest speaker.

YWCA—Choral group meeting, 7:30 p. m.

District Federation of Women's Clubs—First fall meeting, 10:30 a. m., Woman's City Club.

D. C. Wheaton Club—First meeting, 6:30 p. m., Dodge Hotel. Clifton Mack, director of procurement, United States Treasury, guest speaker.

D. C. Business and Professional Women's Club—Dinner meeting, 7 p. m., Presidential Room, Statler Hotel. Gen. Kenneth Claiborne Royall, guest speaker.

Women's National Press Club—Luncheon meeting, 1 p. m., Mayflower Hotel, Lieut. Col. James P. S. Devereux, guest speaker.

Takoma Park Woman's Club—Homemakers meeting, 12:30 p. m., home of Mrs. M. O. Hayes, 807 Ray dr., Silver Spring.

AAUW, D. C. Branch—Poetry group, 3 p. m., room 401. Club tea, 4 p. m. International relations committee meeting, 5 p. m. Dr. J. G. de Beus, Counselor of the Netherlands Embassy, guest speaker. Creative writers group, 7:30 p. m., room 401.

Women's National Democratic Club—Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Mrs. Francis Biddle, guest speaker.

TUESDAY

YWCA—Open house. Secret service agent, guest speaker.

DAR, Capt. Wendell Wolfe Chapter—October meeting, 8 p. m., Chapter House. Paul V. Thompson, American Red Cross, guest speaker.

D. C. Congress of Parents & Teachers—Safety meeting, 10:45 a. m., Room 103, Adams School, 19th and California sts. nw., Dr. Robert W. Eaves, guest speaker.

Kappa Delta Sorority, D. C. Alumnae Association—Founders day banquet, 6:30 p. m., Lee Sheraton Hotel. Mrs. Percival Hall jr., guest speaker.

Sixteenth St. Heights Club—Meeting, 1 p. m., home of Mrs. G. Albert Scott, 14 Denwood ave.

OES, Bethlehem Chapter—Regular meeting.

DAR, Our Flag Chapter, 2 p. m., Chapter house.

Silver Spring Woman's Club—Art group meeting, 9:30 a. m., home of Mrs. W. Franklin Merrison, 405 Ellsworth drive. Literature group meeting, 1 p. m., home of Mrs. Edward M. Nevils, 8515 Cedar st.

Women's City Club—Bridge group meeting, 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

B'nai B'rith Women, Victory Chapter—Card party, Jewish War Veterans Building, 3147 16th st. nw.

Bethesda Community Garden Club—Chrysanthemum show, 10:30 a. m., Battery Park Club house.

YWCA, Young Married Women's Club—Opening party of year, YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw.

National Federation, Business and Professional Women's Clubs—Meeting, Hotel Statler.

American Newspaper Women's Club—Luncheon for Mrs. James M. Byrnes, 1 p. m., Chinese Room, Mayflower Hotel.

Women's Advertising Club—Luncheon meeting, noon, Lee-Sheraton Hotel. Sidney Jenkins, Graham Patterson, Pathfinder magazine, guest speakers.

Phi Delta Gamma, Beta Chapter—Opening tea for graduate women students of George Washington University, 5:30 p. m., Columbian House.

DAR, Chevy Chase Chapter—Meeting, home of Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson.

Zonta Club—Luncheon, 1 p. m., YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw. Dr. Ruth Gruber, Department of Interior, guest speaker.

Capitol Hill History Club—Meeting.

Chevy Chase Club—Poetry group, 2 p. m.

Takoma Park Women's Club—Music department meeting, 1:30 p. m., Calvary Baptist Church, 8th and H sts. nw. Drama department meeting, 8 p. m., home of Mrs. H. C. Hensley, 2021 Plymouth st. nw.

Twentieth Century Club—Nature section, garden of Dumbarton Oaks, 1701 32d st.

Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs—Department of Education meeting, 1:30 p. m., Jessup Blair Community House, Silver Spring. Dr. Wilbur Devilbiss, speaker.

THURSDAY

Hyattsville Horticultural Society—Meeting, 8 p. m., home of Mrs. Eva C. Chase, 5305 Riverside rd., Riverdale, Md. Exhibit of late autumn flowers. Program, in charge of Dr. Ballard, on chrysanthemums and asters.

Chevy Chase Club—Spanish section meeting, 11:15 a. m. International relations meeting, 2 p. m. Dr. William C. Johnstone, jr., guest speaker.

DAR, D. C. Librarians Chapter—Fall meeting, 8 p. m., 1732 Massachusetts ave. Mercedes Jordan, guest speaker.

Woman's National Democratic Club—Dinner, 7:30 p. m., Sapphire Room, Mayflower Hotel. Attorney General Tom Clark, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, guest speakers.

Twentieth Century Club—Executive board meeting, 11 a. m., YWCA.

Women's City Club—Junior guild luncheon, noon, White Birch Inn.

AAUW, D. C. Branch—Morning book review group, 11 a. m., lounge. Art appreciation group, 8 p. m., lounge.

Arts Club—Quarterly meeting, 7 p. m.

FRIDAY

American Legion Auxiliary, Lincoln Unit No. 17—Meeting, Legion clubhouse.

California State Society—Halloween dance, 9 p. m., Sapphire Room, Mayflower Hotel.

D. C. Alpha Phi Alumnae—Founder's Day buffet supper, 6:30 p. m., home of Mrs. John R. Fleming, 216 Rosemary, Chevy Chase, Md.

Women's National Farm and Garden Association—Luncheon meeting, 12:30 p. m., YWCA.

YWCA—Halloween hop, Barker Hall. Kamp Kahlert campers reunion dinner, 6:30 p. m., fourth floor.

National League of American Pen Women, D. C. Branch—Executive board meeting, 5:30 p. m.

AAUW, D. C. Branch—Duplicate contract bridge, 7:45 p. m., lounge.

Women's City Club—Bridge group meeting, 1:30 p. m.

SATURDAY

D. C. Missouri Society—Dance, 10 p. m., main ballroom, Shoreham Hotel.

Lambda Chi National Sorority—Annual Founder's Day banquet and dance, 10 p. m., Burgundy Room, Wardman Park Hotel.

DAR, Mary Washington Chapter—Card party, 2:30 p. m., chapter house.

NSDAR, Federal City Chapter—Meeting and Halloween party, 8 p. m., home of Mrs. Allan M. Thomas, 105 E. Leland st., Chevy Chase, Md.

AAUW—Mixed dinner bridge, 6:30 p. m. Sketching group meeting, 8 p. m., Room 401.

Arts Club—Halloween dance.

Chevy Chase DAR To Honor Officers

Mrs. George Christian Vietheer, Maryland State regent, DAR, will be the principal speaker and guest of honor at the meeting of the Chevy Chase chapter Wednesday at the home of the regent, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson.

Other honor guests will be Mrs. Leo H. Miller, State vice regent; Mrs. R. Wellford Peach, State chaplain; Mrs. John Collinson, State recording secretary; Mrs. H. Arthur Cantwell, State corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. Ernest Woolen, State treasurer; Mrs. Charles Lee Lewis, State historian; Mrs. James Heinlien Harris, State registrar; Mrs. Ewan A. Condon, State librarian, and Mrs. Frank Shramek, State editor.

B'nai B'rith Women Plan Busy Winter

The B'nai B'rith Women of Alexandria have organized several groups to participate in community, educational and cultural activities.

A book review group has met with Mrs. Sidney Weil, temporary chairman. At regular meetings during the winter current books and topics will be discussed.

Plans are under way to produce several one-act plays. Mrs. Moe Goldwyn is sponsoring this group with Mrs. Jules Burnfeld director.

Mrs. Dorothy Greenwald is heading a bowling team, Mrs. Alec Peikin has organized a group interested in modern dancing, Mrs. Larry Wise is directing a gymnastic class, Mrs. I. Bregman is organizing a course for those interested in public speaking. Mrs. Sidney Abramson is over-all chairman.

The women also are cooperating in the Community War Fund drive and the following members are assisting on teams organized to canvass the community: Mesdames Reuben R. Hayman, Jack Rubin, Sidney Abramson, Nat Schuman, Isidore Bregman, Sidney Wasserman, Ben Lehman, Irving Diener, Moe Goldwyn, Sidney Weil, Al Baker, Alec Peikin, Henry Schwartz and E. Joel Treger.

MISS EULA FELTON COUNCIL
. . . *Engaged to Californian*
Bachrach

Maryland Congress P-TA To Meet in Annapolis Nov. 14

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 20.—Addresses by a number of prominent educators in Maryland will be featured during the thirtieth annual convention of the Maryland Congress of Parents and Teachers, meeting in Annapolis on November 14 and 15, with Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor and Charles W. Phillips, second vice president of the National Congress, as guest speakers at the banquet in Carvel Hall.

Delegates will be conducted on a tour of points of interest in Colonial Annapolis and then will be guests at tea of Governor and Mrs. O'Conor at Government House.

Mrs. Stanley G. Cook, president of Maryland Congress, will conduct the convention sessions. The Anne Arundel County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations is the hostess group and arrangements are being made through its president, Mrs. Walter Muchow, of Linthicum Heights.

During Centennial Week at the United States Naval Academy, Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, USN, (ret.), and Mrs. Ellis entertained at their home in Wardour for all graduates of the class of 1896, USNA, who were in the vicinity of Annapolis, their wives and widows of deceased graduates. Among the guests were Admiral Watt T. Cluverius, USN, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Capt. Dudley M. Knox, USN, (ret.), who is in charge of the office of history and records in the Navy Department, Washington, and Mrs. Knox; Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., widow of Captain MacArthur, USN, and sister-in-law of Gen. Douglas MacArthur; Mrs. Roland M. Curtin, widow of Captain Curtin, USN; Capt. Mason E. Mitchell, Arkansas, and Mrs. Bernard L. Austin, wife of Commodore Austin, who is now serving as aide to Admiral Nimitz in Guam.

Marriage Announced

Members of the Alpha Phi and Gamma Phi Beta National fraternities were hostesses at the Pan-Hellenic luncheon held Tuesday in the East Room of Carvel Hall. Mrs. John S. Eversole was in charge of arrangements.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Dove, 3-Action pl., this week announced the recent marriage of their daughter, Irma D. Nichols, to Lieut. (j. g.) Robert M. Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Wagner, Clovis, Calif.

The Rev. J. Luther Neff, pastor, performed the double ring ceremony October 13 in the church parlor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Raymond Davis, Annapolis, was matron of honor and Lieut. (j. g.) Kerman Taylor acted as best man. A reception, attended by the family and a few close friends, was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Wagner now are residing at 16 Grape st., Homoja Village, West Annapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Barney, 312 West st., Annapolis, have announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Doris Mae, to Lieut. James Albert Elder, jr., AAE, brother of Mrs. William D. Perry, 8 Hill st.

The wedding will take place October 27 in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Neff will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception for the immediate families at the home of the bride.

The engagement of Miss Fancey Fern Gordon, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William H. Gordon, Austin, Tex., to Lieut. Shelby Dale Scott, son of Maj. and Mrs. Charles E. Meyers, 242 King George st., was announced Tuesday at a tea in Austin. The marriage will take place November 11 in Austin.

Leave for Panama

Mrs. Tench Tilghman entertained Sunday at a cocktail tea for Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, who are visiting Mr. Lloyd's father, Commodore Lloyd.

Mrs. Burton L. Parke and daughter, Patricia, left Saturday by plane for Panama, where they will join Mrs. Parke's husband, Lieutenant Commander Parke, USNAF.

Comdr. R. C. Turner, jr., USNR, and Mrs. Turner, Annapolis blvd., entertained Saturday at a cocktail party for members of the first class committee of the electrical engineering department of the Naval Academy.

The three-week-old daughter of Lieut. Richard P. Foote, USNR, and Mrs. Foote, of Kirkley rd., was christened Pamela Ann, at ceremonies in St. Mary's Catholic Church Sunday. The Rev. Ronald Conors, C. SS. R., christened the infant.

Following the christening a party was given at the home of the parents.

Lieut. George C. Bullard, USN, and Mrs. Bullard arrived Wednesday to spend the remainder of the week as the guests of Lieutenant Bullard's uncle and aunt, Capt. C. G. Halpine, USN, (ret.), and Mrs. Halpine, 1 Taney ave.

Lieutenant Bullard, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1938, has recently returned from 1½ years' imprisonment in Japan, where he was in the Ofuna, Tokyo, and Ashio prison camps. He was taken a Japanese prisoner on Truk, February 16, 1943.

Given Farewell Party

Mrs. Stringfellow Barr, Market st., has been spending a week visiting her sister, Mrs. Leicester Crosby Lewis, in New York City.

Mrs. Charles V. O. Terwilliger has returned to her home in Duke of Gloucester st. from a week's visit to Mrs. Garland C. Black and Mrs. Robert Gray Bagby, of Washington.

The monthly dinner for wives of submarine officers was held Tuesday at the Blue Lantern Inn. Mrs. Charles Brindupke was in charge of arrangements.

Set First Party Wednesday

The Young Married Women's Club of the YWCA will hold the opening party of the year at the 17th and K sts. YWCA, Wednesday evening. For reservations, call Wisconsin 5132.

The ALL-YEAR Club Resort

One Place You Will Enjoy ANY Time. Yes, Skytop maintains a full program of entertainment and sports the year around—and for sheer rest, excellent food, and abundant sunshine, every season is "in season" here. It's always August on our vita-glassed veranda.

Accommodations Available from November 1st.

SKYTOP CLUB

"High in the Poconos"... Skytop, Pa.
Wm. W. Matteson, Jr., Gen. Manager

Eula Council, Lieut. Cureton Plight Troth

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Eula Felton Council, daughter of Mrs. Charles Monroe Council, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Md., and of the late Mr. Council, to Lieut. West McKelvie Cureton, USNR, son of Mrs. McKelvie Cureton, Berkeley, Calif., and of the late Dr. Edward Cureton.

Miss Council attended Mount Vernon Seminary and is a member of the Junior League of Washington. She is secretary to Representative Chase Going Woodhouse, of Connecticut.

Lieutenant Cureton was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley and holds an M. A. degree from Georgetown University and an M. S. degree from George Washington University. Now on duty with the fleet in the Pacific, he is a member of Chi Phi Fraternity.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Founders' Day To Be Marked By Alpha Phi

Alpha Phi alumnae of the Washington area will commemorate Founders' Day when they meet for buffet supper Friday at 6:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. John R. Fleming, 216 Rosemary, Chevy Chase, Md.

Greetings have been sent from the chapter to one of the two living founders and honorary president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Pasadena, Calif. A district governor Mrs. Lee A. Heine, Louisville, Ky., will be welcomed. She is stopping in Washington to confer with the chapter on her round of visits to collegiate chapters at Goucher, Duke, University of Alabama and Rollins College, and alumnae chapters in Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham and Miami.

Assisting Mrs. Fleming will be Mrs. Robert Castle, Mrs. Gordon R. Fritch, Miss Minna Gill, Mrs. Karl Louther, Mrs. Robert T. Williams, Miss Jessie Mary Hill, Mrs. O. H. Transtrum and Mrs. Roger C. Bates.

Alpha Phi International Fraternity was founded on October 10, 1872, at Syracuse University and now numbers 38 collegiate and 97 alumnae chapters in the United States and Canada. Two chapters have just been installed at the University of Southern California and Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. Installing officer for the latter chapter was Mrs. William H. Hutchinson, vice president in charge of districts, and a Washington, D. C., alumnae member.

Christmas gifts for servicemen and women will be brought to the meeting for distribution by the Chaplains' Service Corps.

All Alpha Phis in the vicinity are invited to make reservations with Mrs. Fleming or any of her committee.

Card Party Slated By DAR Chapter

Mary Washington Chapter, DAR, has completed plans for the card party at the Chapter House Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Edward A. Keyes, chairman of arrangements, reports that national and State officers will attend.

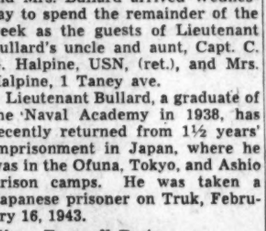
First meeting of the season was held at the home of Mrs. Thaddeus Jones with Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State vice regent, and Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin, State chairman of Good Citizenship Awards, as speakers.

Card Party Set Wednesday

Victory Chapter of B'nai B'rith Women has completed plans for a card party Wednesday evening at the Jewish War Veterans Building, 3147 16th st. nw. The public is invited.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW FOR A FLORIDA VACATION AT

The Boca Raton



Opens for the season December 10th

The Boca Raton, "Florida's Secret Paradise," has every facility for an incomparable winter holiday. Right on the hotel grounds you'll play golf and tennis, swim in surf or pools, fish in the nearby Gulf Stream. Dancing and entertainment nightly. Luxurious accommodations. For 32-page illustrated book, phone or write The Boca Raton, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. REpublic 2642.

The **BOCA RATON**
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA
(Between Palm Beach and Miami)
Gordon B. Anderson, Vice-Pres.

Parent-Teacher Congress Sets Safety Meeting

Dr. Robert W. Eaves, director of safety, National Education Association, will speak at the safety meeting, Tuesday at 10:45 a. m., office of the D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, Room 103, Adams School, 19th and California sts. nw.

Hugh Smith, director of safety for Junior High Schools, will bring ideas of special interest to the junior high groups. Presidents and safety chairmen of local units will attend.

BARNARD

Bundle Day Wednesday. Children have been asked to bring clean clothing which can no longer be used by the family.

BLOW-WEBB

Regular meeting at the school Tuesday at 8 p. m.

KENILWORTH

A luncheon is to be held in the school Thursday.

LANGDON

Miss Katherine Scrivener, supervising principal for the third division Elementary Schools, will be the speaker for the study group on Wednesday, at 9:45 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Robert Karon, 2237 S st. ne. "When and How to Say No" is the topic.

LANGLEY JUNIOR HIGH

Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. there will be a Community War Fund movie, after which the parents will visit classrooms.

PATTERSON

Business meeting will be held Thursday, 8 p. m., in the auditorium.

TRUESDELL

Regular meeting Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the auditorium. Dr. Robert W. Eaves will lead a discussion on "Family Relationships." Dr. Walter E. Hagar, president of Wilson Teachers College, will speak.

Sorority Plans Dance

Lambda Chi National Sorority will hold its annual Founder's Day banquet and dance at the Wardman Park Hotel Saturday. Officers and enlisted servicemen are invited to attend the dance which will be held in the Burgundy room from 10 p. m. until 2 a. m.

Iowan's New Teaching Methods Another Dominican 'Revolution'

By Genevieve Reynolds

When pretty Virginia Geiger—an Iowa lassie—landed in Costa Rica a couple years ago she attempted to teach English. Looking at the textbook, she found they were outmoded British editions, a type of English she didn't understand too well herself. So she chucked the grammers and evolved her own system.

Her method proved so successful that the Dominican Republic invited her to come help with its expanding education program. Now she's in that country as assistant director of English education, coordination committee, sponsored by the Inter-American Educational Foundation.

"Latin Americans who learn British English find it extremely difficult to understand our Americanese," she said, just before boarding a plane for Cindad Trujillo. "No wonder they complain about our expressions. They are entirely foreign to what they learned in school."

Techniques Old Fashioned

Tall, youthful Miss Geiger is out to remedy the situation by teaching practical but correct English, a la United States.

Old fashioned teaching techniques and poor text books were the rule rather than the exception in the majority of schools where English was being taught in Latin America until the Inter-American Affairs Office entered the field a few years ago, according to Miss Geiger.

Her first experience as a "schoolmarm" below the Rio Grande began when she went to Colombia as secretary to the assistant special representative of the Foreign Economic Administration. At the end of her regular working day, she taught English in Centro Colombo—Americano School.

"The school's enrollment skyrocketed to 1200 during the one year I was in Bogota," she explained. "The Colombians showed unusual interest in learning English. They haven't yet become too familiar with our literature. Students showed a slightly contemptuous attitude toward it until they began to understand it. Then they acted as if it were a delightful surprise."

Latins' Friendship Important

Miss Geiger thinks North Americans should make more and better efforts to learn Spanish. At least they should meet the Latin Americans halfway. In other words, if we want our good neighbors to learn English, we should return the courtesy by learning their language. Wherever she goes in Latin America she found the people, especially those between 16 and 20, eager to understand us.

"Obtaining and keeping the friendship of Latin Americans is extremely important," she says. "Generally our friendship propaganda is too obvious for the subtle Latin mind. They appreciate intellectual understanding. There is great hope if we keep on working toward that goal."

In Costa Rica, where she went to study on a fellowship granted to her by the Institute of International Relations, Iowa Woman's Club, she found the women carrying on intense feminist programs. Their activities centered around "Mesa Redonda," an organization similar to our women's clubs. Also, she saw many of them entering universities for the first time to take up various professions.

A continuous exchange of students and teachers is the best method for building permanent good relations between North and South Americans, insists Miss Geiger.

Ah—the Right Look!

Hat and suit by Hattie Carnegie

● The Right Look . . . is looking so sure . . . so natural and unstudied. And your face comes first. That's why Dorothy Gray has make-up foundation for your skin type . . . and face powders that blend best with it. Wear the right Dorothy Gray foundation and powder for you . . . for the right look.

—with the Right Red!

Dorothy Gray Right Red—a red you know is true red. It's clear . . . it's bright . . . it's right for "the right look." Lustrous and smooth lipstick, $1, plus tax. At your cosmetic counter.

Dorothy Gray

AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY

Copr., 1945, by Dorothy Gray, Ltd.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Woman's Experience in Bearing Son, Now 7, Caused Couple to Renounce Plan to Have Two Children; But She Feels Guilty, Regretful

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 32 and my husband is 35. We have been married 14 years, love each other very much and get along nicely. We have a fine, healthy son, 7 years old. Before he was born, we talked of having two children.

However, I had such a terribly difficult time of it then that my husband said we would limit ourselves to just the one child, as he did not want me to endure that ordeal again. I consider his viewpoint thoughtful and kind. As for me, I would be a nervous wreck if I faced that prospect again.

Is Adoption
A Good Idea?

A FEW times our son has asked for a brother or sister, which hurts me deeply. I feel like a coward and I don't know what to do. I would love to have another child if I dared to go through with it. But I am afraid. My husband tells me that he is satisfied just having our son, but I feel he isn't.

Do you think an only child is a happy child? Why do people always talk about an only child's being spoiled, etc.? I know children in families of three or four who are far more spoiled. We aren't rich and one more child is all we could afford. We want to give our boy the good education we missed. I have wondered if it would be wise for us to adopt a child. Your opinions will be much appreciated. E. P.

Doctor Says,
Be Realistic

DEAR E. P.: I have discussed your state of mind with a medical authority who deals constantly in interpersonal relations, who says, in brief: You need to be realistic; need to come to terms and peacefully live with your prudent decision, made years ago, that there is to be no brother or sister.

He says further: You had a shattering experience. It makes good sense not to risk another like it when you have a child to consider and must safeguard your health to take care of that existing obligation. Your husband gives every indication that he is philosophically contented with things as they are. And your misgivings aroused by your son's childish prattle serve no purpose whatever.

Sad Approach
To Adoption

HE advises you to erase those guilt feelings from mind and devote yourself to making the most of what you have. As for the alternative of adoption, which you have considered, he reminds that with your son now 7 years old, the age discrepancy between the lad and a child of typical adoption age—from infancy to 2 or 3 years—would be too great to permit a close, companionable relationship to develop between them.

Also, he points out that your blend of emotional reasons for contemplating adoption does not include, first and foremost, as it should, the general welfare of the child to be adopted. Thus, he suggests that if an adopted child were brought into the picture to assuage your guilt-feelings, he (or she) might be penalized rather than benefited by the arrangement. Not that there would be intentional discrimination, of course; but there is a possibility that, quite involuntarily, you might not cherish that child coequally with your son.

In my opinion, an only child, if intelligently cared for, can be—and usually is—just as happy and no more selfish than those with brothers and sisters. But intelligent care includes, among other things, providing him daily supervised association with other children, beginning at the runabout age—to teach him, by experience, the need and the art of give-and-take. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Weary of the Dreary? Stories of Mice—and Men Will Make You Grin Again

By Sterling North

The Gauntlet. By James Street. Doubleday, Doran. $2.75

Orthodoxy may be your doxy and heterodoxy my doxy. But even skeptics will have to agree that doxies sell books. Whether a James Street doxology be the study of wenches or of religion, this preacher-reporter-novelist can count on a well-filled collection plate.

Latest report from the Elmer Gantry front shows plenty of action in Missouri's Corn and Bible belt. London Wingo, young Baptist divine, leaves the theological seminary in Texas to take a congregation at Linden, Mo. He marries attractive, faithful Kathy—a good girl though a minister's daughter.

STREET

The Linden congregation made up of viper-tongued deacons and gossip-hungry harridans (who under their crusty exteriors are sometimes diamonds in the rough) make the life of London and Kathy a fit subject for Dante. A mortal battle between two frothing factions of the faithful put the parsonage family between Scylla and Charbydis.

Religion seems to be the least of a young minister's worries. The serious business of riding the whirlwind of jerk-water church politics would confound a psalm-singing Machiavel. Not even a kite-flying contest and heart-warming sermons can completely pacify the hard-battling Christians of the Missouri hinterland.

Kathy is worn to a shadow. Forked tongues wag when London develops a Platonic friendship for an attractive widow. And the reader learns that it is as much as a sky-pilot's life is worth to marry a loving couple against parental objection in gun-totin' Linden. The plot reaches a fever pitch when the congregation gathers to vote on the Rev. Wingo's incumbency.

This book is a Baptist "Going My Way"—but less sentimental. It is a strange combination of faith and cynicism; religion and business; small town venom and large-hearted self-sacrifice, all put together by a novelist who knows his business.

If the history of such best sellers as "In His Steps," "Ben Hur," "Quo Vadis," "The Song of Bernadette," "Keys to the Kingdom" and "The Robe" are any indication, this book should net its author all this and Heaven, too.

Stuart Little. By E. B. White. Illustrated by Garth Williams. Harper. $2

Although the fabulous E. B. White here deals with Mus musculus or the house mouse (wearing long pants and sporting a cane) it must be admitted that according to Dr. Hans Von Hornswoggle (chair of Pied Piping, Hamlin) that Mus musculus seldom argues philosophy until five or six weeks after birth.

WHITE

This throws the entire burden of proof on E. B. White, who may have won the Limited Edition Club's Gold Medal for "One Man's Meat" but could never outpipe Von Hornswoggle on the subject of Mus musculus.

The irascible professor pointed out to me in an exclusive interview that it is highly improbable that Stuart Little was ever born to Mrs. Frederick C. Little and that undoubtedly Mr. White's entire book is a hoax.

"How many New York matrons of your acquaintance have given birth to mice?" he asked testily.

"Most of them have Pekingese," I admitted cautiously.

"Exactly," bellowed Von Hornswoggle. "And let me ask the author of this tale whether this miraculous birth was due to miscegenation or parthenogenesis?"

Von Hornswoggle can be very difficult at times, so I let him ramble on, glaring at me through his monocle.

"Lacks verisimilitude from the very first line," said Herr Von Hornswoggle. "Man or mouse, homo sapiens or Mus muculus—no little rodent can sail a ship in Central Park lagoon while still teething. Much, much too Jung."

"Perhaps the whole thing is an hallucination," I murmured.

"Clearly a hoax," hissed Von Hornswoggle. "Fine thing a mouse falling in love with a small talking bird. Who does E. B. White think he is, Robert Nathan?"

"Many people love birds," I said soothingly.

"Adventures down drains, adventure in a garbage truck—fine picture of Western civilization. Mouse teaching school—progressive education, of course. Never could abide John Dewey. Discipline, that's what children and writers need."

"Personally I found the book quite charming," I ventured.

"It is my considered opinion," said Dr. Von Hornswoggle, "that E. B. White labored and brought forth a mouse."

Country Mouse. By Louise Andrews Kent. Houghton Mifflin, $2.50

Louise Andrews Kent, who has sometimes been identified as her own heroine, Mrs. Appleyard, divides her time between Brookline and Vermont; between the art of living and the art of writing; between utmost sanity and utter madness. It is little wonder, then, that the characters in her most recent novel follow a smiliarly hectic schedule.

Briefly, Mrs. Appleyard is at it again, managing, improvising, matchmaking, commenting with cheerful impertinence upon the wayward human race (and how she adores its minor vices!)

She it is who helps Sarah Hunter and Marcella Carmody, a pair of restless Beacon Hill matrons originally from Red Willow, N. Y., to found an art and refuge center at Roland Hill, Vt.

This rural bedlam purports to be a charitable institution raising funds for the Red Cross. Actually it is a club for romantic eccentrics: musicians, writers, chemists, taxidermists, French cooks, phoney countesses, con men and similar screwballs dedicated to the proposition that faith, hope and charity eventually lead to the altar.

There are no less than five—count 'em—love stories woven into this crazy quilt. Before the final hysterically happy page, wedding bells peal every hour on the hour. Never was pagan grove more conducive to trysting than granite-ribbed Vermont.

The femme fatale of this story is Lady Finchfallow, a very superior, wholly unethical gal who plays Lilith in most of these romances. Mother of the brat Chuckles, a widow (she hopes) of the missing Lord Finchfallow, she throws her charm around like the former chorus maiden she turns out to be.

Best bit in the book concerns the twins who want to be taxidermists and try to collect $10 to buy an ancient white horse they want to stuff.

Utterly, utterly mad, and utterly, utterly delightful. And slightly unbelievable.

Whale Makes The Difference In 'Manatee'

Joan Lowell learned about sex from whales. But now the whales can probably learn about sex from Nancy Bruff, who has written a novel about a Nantucket whaler, his family and mistresses called "The Manatee," to be published Monday by Dutton. Whale oil has nothing on "The Manatee" when it comes to lubricity.

BRUFF

Miss Bruff is an attractive, demure, blonde, young Park ave. matron expecting a baby in March. I met her over cocktails at her apartment and she talked quite frankly about her work.

Defends Her Approach

She has written eight previous novels, all rejected. "This torrid business is ridiculous," she adds, "for a woman who has been sitting home working for the past 10 years. 'The Manatee' is not just a sudden bonanza. I wrote it three times. But I was quite happy being a failure."

In defense of her novel approach to the supposedly staid old New Englanders, she continues: "They were not only a rowdy but a gaudy crew." C. B.

Timely Tribute Reveals France To Friend, Foe

FRANCE, by Florence Gilliam (Dutton; $2.50).

With returning Yanks frequently complaining that they can't get along with the French, with many Americans wondering why French thankfulness at liberation hasn't ended political squabbles at least for a while, with De Gaulle's position changeable, mystifying and hence often annoying, this book is a timely, sincere tribute to France by an American woman who lived there for years.

It's surprising how much information is condensed into this small volume; even more surprising how interestingly it is presented.

Just as it was absured to suppose, as Petain did and De Gaulle did not, that since France had lost a battle she had lost the war, so it is absurd to suppose, says Miss Gilliam, that the recent military setback and social shock mean the decline and fall of France.

"Why did so many people everywhere feel that the war was spiritually won when Paris was liberated?" she asks, and her answer is that "we somehow know the fate of France is the fate of our civilization."

Francophiles will love this book; Francophobes will be hard put to refute it.

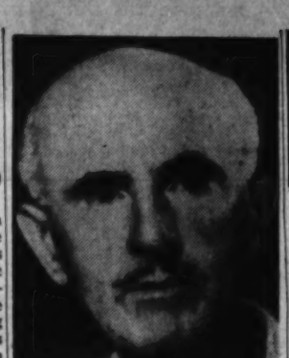
CHICAGOAN Wendell Wilcox, author of "Everything Is Quite All Right," is lauded by Gertrude Stein in "Everybody's Biography." She says of the writer, whom she met in 1934 and who has been writing to her ever since, "He has a feeling for words that is not beyond what the words are saying"—which fits his new novel perfectly, critics agree

East Indies Riots Worry De Jong, Too

"I'm the only Dutch radical in the United States," says Dola de Jong, author of "And the Field Is the World," a deeply felt, tragic novel of the lost children of Europe. She is a good liberal and she is horrified at what is happening in the East Indies. But she also is conscious of the power of reaction in her own country. "There are still no elections in Holland," she says. "It's the old story of a government of the people, by the people and without the people."

But it is the fate of the thousands of homeless waifs in Europe that concerns her most. She saw them for herself in France and Spanish Morocco. "If it could be, there should be some immunity for children in the next war," she continues, lapsing into a slightly foreign idiom as she grows more passionate.

And that reminds me that Bill Weber of Scribner's, publishers of Miss de Jong's novel, wants to know whether I have ever heard the story about the turtle who went out and bought a people-neck sweater. C. B.



A NEW WAR is inevitable, according to Willard Price, author of "Japan and The Son of Heaven" (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, $2.75) unless the emperor myth of Nippon is destroyed. Price lived in Japan five years, almost a neighbor of Hirohito

Have You Tried Any of These?

Top War Stories Are Compiled, Other Titles Deserve Attention

My Favorite War Story, compiled by Look editors (Whittlesey House; $2.50).

Thirty-four correspondents here pick what each regards as "the most engrossing" war story he knows. They are short, and illustrated; you'll enjoy particularly one about a fellow named Roosevelt, another about what must be the only "flier" ever to land on a ship's bridge.—W. G. R.

Seven Times the Leading Man, by Egon Hostovsky (Fisher; $2.75).

Joseph Kavalsky, unhappy "leading man", of this novel, is the strength and weakness, the god and nemesis of seven persons: wife, mistress and friends.

A writer in Prague, he wishes to embrace Nazism, but when its full meaning is disclosed, he finds it too repugnant.

Hostovsky, Czechoslovak now in this country, is an earnest, worthwhile novelist, as "The Hideout" immediately demonstrated. This new book is commendable in purpose but not in craftsmanship. —W. G. K.

Your Legal Rights, by Samuel G. Kling (New Home Library; 69c).

The veil is here withdrawn from legal mysteries and you can read, in easy sentences and clear examples, how to keep the policeman away from the door—or what to do if he knocks.

Any Number Can Play, by Edward Harris Heth (Harper; $2).

Charley King has gambling in his blood. He loves his wife Lon, who loves him, and his son Paul, who doesn't, but cards, dice and roulette matter most.

Despite some tense moments, especially a crap game in which the reader can share the excitement without risking his shirt, this seems to me rather a capable than a good novel.

This is the second recent novel on this subject, and the second to miss a literary jackpot. W. G. R.

"Banish the vapid 'very' from your
A THESAURETTE OF INTENSIFIERS
Over half a thousand vigorous and colorful substitutes for "very," "very much," etc., garnered from the best modern and classic literatures (exemplified). Excellent for rapid reference or building a poignant vocabulary. 25 cents. The N. I. Rabin Editorial Service "P," P. O. Box 1211, Washington 13, D. C. Available also at leading book and stationery stores.

BLACK BOY
by Richard Wright
"... a brilliant account of how it feels to be a sensitive Negro growing up in the U. S. South." —Time
"One of the great American autobiographies." —LEWIS GANNETT, N. Y. Herald Tribune
A Book-of-the-Month Club Selection $3.50
Wherever Books Are Sold
THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

THE SOLDIER'S OWN BOOK!
YANK
FOR SOLDIERS
THE BEST FROM YANK is the war as they, themselves, have seen it—the book the G.I.'s have written and will want to own.
FOR CIVILIANS
THE BEST FROM YANK is the closest they can come to a slice of Army life. Combat stories, cartoons, photos, letters, humor and soldier art.
WHEREVER BOOKS ARE SOLD $3.50
THE WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY
CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK

THE KENNETH ROBERTS READER
is a feast of adventure, romance, and history—26 selections from his famous writings. For readers who have never known the dramatic excitement of a Roberts novel or the salty briskness of one of his biting essays, here is a generous sampler ... And it is a discovery for every Roberts enthusiast, since it includes one piece never before published in book form.
Introduction by
BEN AMES WILLIAMS
At your bookseller's
480 pages, $3.00
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

NEW OLD
BOOKS
PAUL PEARLMAN
1711 G St. N.W.
BOUGHT SOLD

Better Mousetrap BOOK SHOP
110 S. Pitt St., Alexa. Va.
Write for Monthly List of New Books
Any Book Ordered on Request
Large Stock of Children's Books
Phone ALex. 0937

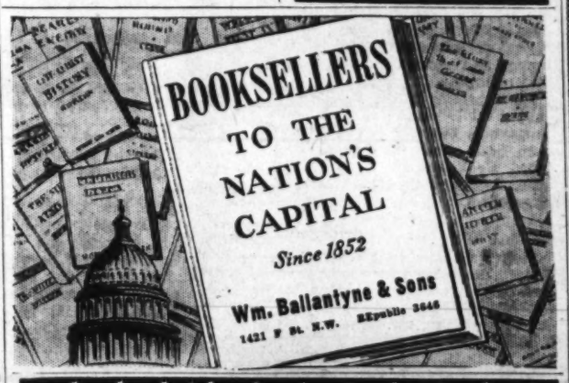
Way Up Top
IN POPULAR ACCLAIM

Up Front
By Pulitzer Prize Winning
BILL MAULDIN
It's tops in the praises of readers and critics ... tops in best-seller lists. The dauntless humor of Joe and Willie lives on, in peace as well as war.
A wonderful book to own ...; a wonderful book to give, especially to your man in service $3.00
Wherever Books Are Sold
THE World PUBLISHING COMPANY
CLEVELAND and NEW YORK

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
BEST SELLERS
So Well Remembered, James Hilton 2.50
The Black Rose, Thomas B. Costain 3.00
The White Tower, Ullman 3.00
Dragon Harvest, Upton Sinclair 2.75
Rickshaw Boy Shaw 3.00
Brave Men, Ernie Pyle 2.50
Black Boy, Richard Wright 3.00
Pleasant Valley, Louis Bromfield 2.50
A Star Danced, Laurence 3.00
Immortal Wife, Stone
SEARS
Wisconsin Ave. at Albemarle (16) Ordway 1122
911 Bladensburg Road N. E. (2) FRanklin 7500

WHETHER OR NOT you have seen Ernie Pyle's motion picture hit THE STORY OF G.I. JOE, you will want to read the book that helped inspire this great picture ... the last book by America's beloved war correspondent, a little man in a soiled and creased brown uniform, who hated wars but loved and understood the men who had to fight them.
$3.00 at all bookstores
GROSSET & DUNLAP
1107 Broadway, N. Y. 10

ERNIE PYLE'S
BRAVE MEN



BOOKS
Reviewed and Advertised
ON THIS PAGE
Are On Sale At Our
Main and Branch Stores
All Orders Sent Promptly
BRENTANO'S
Booksellers to the World
1322 F STREET N.W.
Branch Stores
3428 Conn. Ave. 1823 Columbia Road
5634 Conn. Ave. 8617 Colesville Road
4845 Mass. Ave. Silver Spring, Md.
The Pentagon
Brentano's—Booksellers to the World

THE Gauntlet
By JAMES STREET
The author of TAP ROOTS writes his most powerful novel, about a minister whose words made people worship, but whose wife made them whisper. 1st printing: 725,000 copies. A Literary Guild Selection. At your bookseller's, $2.75
DOUBLEDAY, DORAN

"Likely to rank as one of the most stimulating novels of 1945." —Chicago Sun
THE Peacock SHEDS HIS TAIL
"... soundly constructed, highly intelligent ... a perceptive and lifelike piece of fiction." —The New Yorker
6th LARGE PRINTING
by
ALICE TISDALE HOBART
At all bookstores • $2.75
BOBBS-MERRILL

A glorious selection from the best in American writing
THERE HAS NEVER been a collection like this one. It is a native product of America's heartland. The 99 selections in this rich volume (most of them in complete form) are life-size chunks of Midwestern writing and living. From speeches by Lincoln to verse by James Whitcomb Riley, from the Spoon River Anthology to the opening passages of Main Street, they interpret the mind, heart, and muscle of America's mighty inland empire. A brilliant pageant of folklore, history, and prophecy ... by turns lyric, lusty, and satiric ... AMERICA IS WEST is an anthology unique in scope and importance in our country's literary history.
700 PAGES, 99 SELECTIONS, 84 AUTHORS,
including Hecht, Ferber, Dos Passos, Yerkington, Parrell, Suckow, Sandburg, Darrow, Childs, and 75 others.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF MIDDLE-WESTERN LIFE AND LITERATURE
Edited by JOHN T. FLANAGAN
At all bookstores, $3.75
THE UNIVERSITY OF Minnesota PRESS
Minneapolis 14

Ever fall in love with a river?
It's easy—when the river is the Shenandoah and its story is told by JULIA DAVIS.
THE Shenandoah
One of the outstanding books in the RIVERS OF AMERICA.
Edited by HERVEY ALLEN and CARL CARMER
Illustrated by Frederic Taubes
$2.50 at all bookstores
FARRAR & RINEHART

Nazis Fell for Ankles, Too, Reports Historian for G-5

By Clip Boutell

COL. VAN WYCK MASON
. . . 32 books since '28

"There were a great many more glamorous female spies being used by the Allies in this war than people think," said Col. Van Wyck Mason, master of fictional intrigue, when I interviewed him on his arrival in New York from the ETO. There were a mass of them in Germany."

In fact, Colonel Mason might well write a book called "The Glamour Girls on the Rhine; or the Well-Turned Ankle."

Espionage His Element

The creator of that indestructible and perennially popular character Maj. Hugh North was in his element as he talked of espionage. He said 9 out of 10 of our female agents got into Germany and that somehow the younger German officers always fell for a well-turned ankle because they had gotten the idea that we were not using women.

In addition, the Nazis were easy marks because they had relegated their own women to a subservient, secondary position and just did not believe that a pretty girl might also be intelligent.

Soon to Resume Work

Colonel Mason, who is only 43 (he lied about his age when he enlisted during the First World War), was not actually operating with a cloak and dagger himself, but as chief historian for G-5 (military Government). At SHAEF he was working closely with OSS and was in a position to see all intelligence reports.

Colonel Mason has published 32 books since 1928 and he finds the North stories much more difficult than his historical novels. As soon as he is out of uniform and back at his home near Baltimore, he is going to work on a new North tale to be called "The Saigon Singer Intrigue." Then he plans to complete the historical tetralogy, which already includes "Three Harbours," "Stars on the Sea," and "Rivers of Glory."

He describes the intrigue story, however, as the "coming form"—the "grown-up brother of the mystery."

"It can be great fiction," he says.

Playwright Likes Novels

Victor Wolfson, author of "The Lonely Steeple," just published by Simon & Schuster, is delighted over his discovery of the novel as a means of expression after having written a number of plays including "Excursion" and "The Family."

"When you write a play," he says, "you are conscious of writing for a mass of people who will be listening all at once. In a novel you are addressing each reader in his own solitude. It gives you much more liberty. In the theater you have to look for a common denominator."

Mr. Wolfson has another play finished and is half-way through his second novel.

Remember?

Radio Today Is Far Cry From 1920s

By Jean Meegan

New York (AP).—Daily for 25 years Americans have been able to listen to the radio.

Earlier there had been extemporaneous eruptions of talk and music (to those who went in for the hocus-pocus of crystal sets) but the idea of regular programs every day was born in 1920.

HARDING

The big splash occurred when a brand-new East Pittsburgh station, KDKA, broadcast returns of the Harding presidential election. More than two months earlier, however, Detroit had been informed of the Michigan primary returns over WWJ, then called 8MK.

Within the year there were three other openings: WBZ, Springfield, Mass.; KYW, Chicago, Ill., and WJZ, Newark, N. J.

Happy, Haphazard Business

The first studio KDKA had was in a tent. WJZ broadcast to New York from a ladies' coat room. Lobbies were filled with sopranos who went in on a dare.

Everybody did everything. Executives swept out studios, the janitor at WJZ could and did put on shows.

It was a happy, haphazard business. The curious wandered in. The whine of a cat went over the air. Auditions were untried, timing unknown.

The cardinal principle was that something had to be "on" all the time—there must be sound. They scratched for talent. Announcers now can make $250 in 15 minutes but in those infant days celebrities could be lured only with the candy stick of publicity.

There was only one station in 1920 but there were 218 in 1922. You even could hear two at once. Parlors were cluttered with storage batteries and loud speaker horns. It wasn't until 1927 that the improved electric models appeared.

Commercials Begin

Just who was to pay wasn't clear. The householder considered himself out of it—he'd bought his set, hadn't he? The broadcasters could foot some of the bills—but not enough

Then a wideawake real estate agent walked into WEAF in New York one day in 1922 and said he would like to buy some time on the air to advertise. So came the commercial mind to radio.

In 1926 the Radio Corporation of America, owner of WJZ and WEAF, conceived a plan for hooking up the whole country for programs originating in New York over WEAF. They used long distance telephone—and the company they founded to do it was the National Broadcasting Co.

Two months later competing stations strung together the Blue Network. Late in 1927 the Columbia Broadcasting System began, and in 1934 the Mutual Broadcasting System set up a cooperative network.

Audiences Participate

Radio went "grand." Performers arrived in decollette and dinner jacket. Studios found themselves on the sightseeing list between Grant's Tomb and the Statue of Liberty.

Next came audience participation, the soap opera's bonanza years during the depression, the commentators' great years.

What began so modestly 25 years ago now is a package of over 900 standard stations, big skyscrapers, high finance, big business, 12,000 employes, hundreds of celebrities and the last word in electronic science.

Bridge Fans Eye Games Out of City

By Marian H. Barre

Whether to go westward this weekend for Pittsburgh's "Fall Frolic" at the Fort Pitt Hotel or south to the Piedmont Championships at the Virginia Hotel in Lynchburg is the difficult choice confronting District tournament troopers. The Pennsylvania annual opens Thursday, running for four days with the same number of events on the program. Lynchburg's schedule is shorter, beginning Friday night and including mixed pairs, open pairs and a match for teams.

For Mrs. Jack Bennett the question is settled. Having won the women's Pittsburgh title in 1944, she will defend it Thursday with Mrs. Hilda Stahl of the Smoky City.

"Docs" Take Over Again

Lynchburg, being nearer, will attract the male element over Saturday and Sunday, when "opens" and the team-of-four will be played. Our gang will act as a promotion committee for the District's own championships November 9, 10 and 11 at the Shoreham Hotel. Dr. W. H. Gorton again has been appointed tournament chairman after his outstanding record in the '44 annual, when "the docs" took over in a big way. The other half of the duo is Dr. Neil J. McHugh, president, Washington Bridge League.

There is no master point game here this week. Next event is the Federal Bridge League monthly October 30 at Wardman Park Hotel.

Latest ACBL Bulletin lists five local players who recently attained the rank of "national masters," requiring possession of 30 or more master points. They are Mrs. Marianne Boschan, Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold J. Kauder, John Darsey, John R. Moore.

Final Reckoning Deferred

Having become a master in March, 1945, the former Austrian champion, Mme. Boschan, made a record by stepping up a grade within a six-month period. This feat may be duplicated by Mrs. Sybil Newlands, who surely possesses more points than the advertised 10 as published in the same issue of the Bulletin.

Mrs. D. E. Stephan and A. E. Lane captured the north-south awards in the Capital City Chess Club's monthly master point bridge, winning with a total of 181½. Runners-up in the same position were Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Waits with 168. C. F. Sieweke and John H. Savage finished third with 162.

Winsor Gets Real Rival In Look, Book—and Ideas

THE UNSPEAKABLES. By Laverne Gay. Scribner's. $3.00.

GAY

So many young lady novelists have more brilliance (if not more beauty) than Miss Winsor, perpetrator of "Forever Amber," that one wonders why that shoddy masterpiece cannot be replaced in the taste of a fickle public. A current challenger (and a good one) is this romanticized, gaudy portrait of Theudelinda, wife of two successive Lombard kings in the latter part of the Sixth Century.

Rape and sadistic torture and incredibly bloody feats at arms were the order of the day when the hard-riding "long beards"—the Unspeakables—plagued the Valley of the Po, threatened all of Italy and even the tenure of Gregory the Great in Rome. A novel about them cannot help but include most of the elements of best-sellerdom.

Praised by Pope

Theudelinda, her two kingly lovers, Agilulf and Authari, other assorted dukes and villains, the Exarch of Ravenna, are all dryly noted in history. Whether Linda was also a raving red-headed beauty is not recorded. But she makes a fine heroine.

In less than 400 pages this sexy sixth century minx is abducted, propositioned, discovered swimming nude, married, widowed, married again, plotted against and finally praised by the Pope for having brought a rather casual type of Christianity to her husband's savage court.

Novel Vastly Superior

All this and much more is presented against a highly colored background by a good storyteller. The approach is romantic but the detail is (or appears to be) realistic.

And on one count the novel is vastly superior to many of the current historical crop. The 31-year-old author has integrated her research with her story and she is not afraid to let an idea appear from time to time.

That is obviously a mistake, but, if you can abide a little thought with your romance, you are almost sure to enjoy "The Unspeakable."

C. B.

KATHLEEN (AMBER) WINSOR
. . . may be outsold yet

Somber Tales Superbly Told

Trial Balance. The Collected Short Stories of William March. Harcourt Brace. 506 pp. $3.50.

Theme of these stories by the distinguished short story writer, William March, is injustice—of fate, of passing time and of humans toward each other.

The depression stories show a hopeless bitterness. Then comes a kind of weary resignation. In 1937 "Whistles" offers a ray of hope—salvation through work—and in 1938 a story of a German refugee gives a blazing message of faith.

Later stories indicate a realistic hardening—that's life, make the best of it—although in 1943 a story curiously like "The Little Wife," but not as fine, goes back to the old simple incredulity. Then in 1944 comes "Dirty Emma," in which a typical March character, weak, helpless and pushed around, actually gets up spunk to take revenge on her oppressor.

The characters through whom March expresses this cycle of innocence-disillusion-resignation-action are the ordinary people.

As a story-teller the author is superb—no tricks, affectations or experimental flights. The somberness of his theme is offset by his humor and the deep gratitude for kindness which runs through the stories along with a perfect fury against human stupidity. M. M.

Divan Chess Unit Plays Vs. Federals

By Willard Mutchler

The annual club championship tournaments now are in progress at the Washington Chess Divan and the Federal Chess Club. First round play at the divan saw D. H. Mugridge and Hans Berliner contest a draw, while H. P. Reyss and H. A. Rousseau also halved a point. Other entrants include present Champion O. Shapiro, District Champion M. O. Stark, Sergt. R. B. Johnson, M. E. Kurtz, Dr. L. N. Ponce and Richard Cheney.

Berliner, competing in both frays, defeated Club Champion Edmund Nash in the opening round at the Federal Club. The remaining contestants are H. Burdge, C. F. Sieweke, T. R. Hollcroft, G. S. Thomas, H. Allman, D. Morgan, W. Brown and Lars Korsstrom.

Summer Tourneys Concluded

The summer tourneys were concluded recently at the Federal Chess Club. C. H. Pustilnik and W. Grombacher were first and second prize winners in Group A, while M. M. Epstein was the victor in Group B, and J. Welch and G. R. Armstrong were the two leaders in Group C.

A triple-round Class A rapid tourney and a single round Class B event at the divan resulted:

Class A	W.	Class A	W.
D. H. Mugridge	9	S. Korda	4
S. Naidel	5	R. Cheney	0
Class B	W.	Class B	W.
W. F. Gray	10½	F. W. Gleason	5
E. N. Asmann	9	L. B. Thomas	4½
W. B. Groves	9	Lieut. V. F. Kelly	4
W. Squire	9	J. S. Carpenter	2
Maj. F. A. Bolton	6	H. E. Singleton	2
G. A. Carlson	6	Miss M. Sewall	1

Kenneth S. Howard, problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin and associate editor of Chess Review, is the author of "How to Solve Chess Problems," an excellent addition to chess literature.

Jackson Defends Title

The selections are all modern American masterpieces and represent a valuable collection to expert solvers. Walter Jacobs, Vincent L. Eaton and Richard Cheney, all local composers of fame, are represented in 24 of the offerings. Published by David McKay, the volume is obtainable at local bookshops at $2.50.

The fourth annual tourney for the Stephens Trophy and the amateur championship title of the Nation began yesterday in New York City under sponsorship of the United States Chess Federation. Edward S. Jackson, jr., present amateur champion, is playing in defense of his title.

Advertisement

Listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

Last week in "Listen" we told you about WTOP's 13th anniversary cake-baking contest. Now—a little bit about the judges. We're proud to announce that among the judges will be wives of Cabinet members; food editors from Washington newspapers; Elinor Lee, ace food expert of the WTOP "Home Service Daily" program; and Mary Turner, who heads the Potomac Electric Power Company's Home Service Department.

Having been surrounded by cakes, many of which arrived at the zero hour of judging in last year's contest, we would like to take a few lines to urge that you bring your cakes to WTOP as early in the days as possible in order to ease the last minute dead-line crush. Remember, judging will start promptly at four o'clock in the afternoon!

Winning cakes and recipes used in the WTOP 13th BIRTHDAY CAKE BAKING CONTEST will be the center of attraction in a special window display of the 8th st. window at Lansburgh & Bros. Department store all next week. So we hope you won't mind telling the secret of how the winning cakes were made.

Immediately after sampling by the judges, all cakes entered in the contest will be presented to hospitalized G. I.'s as a gift of the person whose time, effort and precious sugar coupon made the cake possible.

Remember the day for the WTOP 13th Birthday Cake-Baking Contest is tomorrow, Monday, October 22d—the place, WTOP studios in the Earle Building, 13th and E sts. nw.—the prizes, $50 for the tastiest cake, $10 each for the five runners-up.

★ ★ ★

Fan Favorite

"What five American men and women now living do you admire most?" The "Woman's Home Companion" asked this question of their readers in a national current opinion poll. WTOP-CBS star Kate Smith was among the top 30 names listed in the final tally—the only woman radio artist to receive the honor!

Kate Smith

★ ★ ★

Color Television Is Here!

Ghosts caused lots of trouble. They kept popping in and out. They ruined perfectly good pictures. They just wouldn't go away quietly. Finally, when everybody was almost ready to give up, and after gallons of midnight oil (special kind not necessary to the war effort) had been burned, the CBS television staff sent up a Big Hurrah! The ghosts had been dispelled.

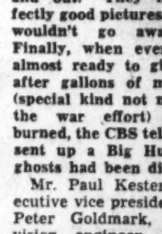
Mr. Paul Kesten, CBS executive vice president, and Dr. Peter Goldmark, CBS television engineer, boarded a train and rushed right down to Washington to tell the FCC, the television set manufacturers, and other radio men—and you—that CBS presents full color television with ghost-free reception for you in your home, not "Maybe," not "Five years from now"—but in the offing! Ghosts, it should be made clear, are similar to echoes in radio and appear as shadows on the television screen.)

CBS has transmitted full color pictures—technicolor television—from point to point in New York. Each picture, Dr. Goldmark said, contains 1575 imperceptible lines of magnificient color! It's the most dramatic disclosure in the history of television, and it will mean a dramatic heightening of your radio enjoyment!

★ ★ ★

Trout Circles Globe

Robert Trout, CBS news correspondent and news analyst left Washington Friday for a three weeks round-the-world flight on the Air Transport Command's widely publicize Globster Route. This trip will be no speed dash, however. Trout and the other radio correspondents have scheduled stopovers in the Mediterranean, Indian and Pacific areas. Whenever and Wherever along the way Trout can find a microphone, he'll be heard on CBS World New programs over WTOP. The Globster will first hop to Casablanca by way of Newfoundland and the Azores, stopping at Cairo and Karachi. Nest point is Calcutta; thence to Kumming and Manila. From Manila, side trips will be made to Okinawa and Tokyo before picking up the Globster at Guam for the final leg home.



Robert Trout

Atlantic City, N. J.

A favorite FOR FALL FUN

A complete vacation package—delicious food, newly decorated rooms, game room. Seawater baths. Cocktail lounge. Less than 200 feet from Boardwalk.

1102 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Phone NAtional 1880
THE SENATOR HOTEL
HARRY H. KAUFMANN, Manager
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Atlantic City, N. J.

VACATION PLEASURES FOR FALL RELAXATION

Enjoy crisp and invigorating autumn by the sea. Solarium. Excellent food. Dance to the melodies of "name" orchestras in the Surf 'n Sand Room. Make reservations now.

1102 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
Phone NAtional 1880
THE Seaside
LEWIS W. GREVE, Mgr.
A BOARDWALK HOTEL
ATLANTIC CITY

Uniontown, Pa.

Internationally Famous Resort
OPEN ALL YEAR
REDUCED RATES NOW
Discount to Honeymooners and Servicemen
The SUMMIT HOTEL
ATOP MT. SUMMIT—NEAR UNIONTOWN, PA.

The popular Trillon Any 7 Nights Room with Bath FOR TWO PERSONS $60
Write or Phone ATLANTIC CITY 4-6521 or Ask Mr. Foster Travel Service

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

HOTEL DELAWARE WATER GAP
"INFORMALITY & FRIENDLINESS"
Ideal Fall Vacation—Restful Surroundings—Mountain Trails—Honeymoon Setting—Good fishing and golf nearby. Best of food. OPEN ALL YEAR. Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Phone D.W.G. 3086.

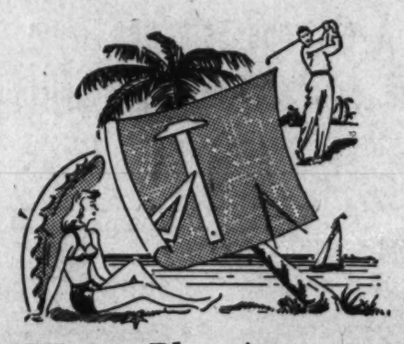
Staunton, Va.

FOR YOUR Autumn VACATION
Golf on Our Excellent 18 Hole Golf Course where the fairways meet the mountains. Swimming, Tennis, Horseback Riding. Spacious bedrooms with baths.
1102 Connecticut Avenue NAtional 1880
The INGLESIDE
HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB
STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Marlborough Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY
You'll enjoy our golden Autumn season more at the Marlborough-Blenheim. Here, at this distinguished Boardwalk hotel, Atlantic City is truly at its best.
Ownership Management
Josiah White & Sons Ltd.

St. Petersburg, Fla.



We are Planning
A GREATER PLAYGROUND
for You!

Sunny St. Petersburg, always in the lead as an outstanding sports center, is now planning to create here an even greater and more attractive playground. Plans include the development of a new 375-acre park on Lake Maggiore, a huge swimming pool at the Spa Beach, a stadium for big-league baseball games and other sports events, a large auditorium for conventions and entertainment, new pavilions on the Gulf Beaches, and many other attractions and facilities.

St. Petersburg again invites its many friends to come for a glorious winter vacation. Same friendly hospitality, plus a great calendar of sport and entertainment. Accommodations in hotels, guest homes and some apartments. We suggest reservations in advance. For illustrated booklets write A. D. Davenport, Chamber of Commerce. . . .

St. Petersburg FLORIDA
THE SUNSHINE CITY

Kansas City, Mo.
in Kansas City
Hotel Bellerive
Recommended by DUNCAN HINES
You'll like it, too!
MODERATE RATES

Miami Beach, Fla.

NEWEST ON MIAMI BEACH
OVERLOOKING OCEAN AND INDIAN CREEK
RE-OPENS NOV. 1st
Private Beach & Cabanas
Arthur W. Howe, Mgr.
HOTEL BROADRIPPLE
MIAMI BEACH
4370 COLLINS AVE.

Miami Beach, Fla.

ANCHOR HOTEL
14th ST. & WASHINGTON AV.
MIAMI BEACH—Block to Ocean
Each Room—Private Bath and Phone
Solarium—Patio
DAVID FODIN, MGR. TEL. 5-6325

Punta Gorda, Fla.

Charlotte Harbor
PUNTA GORDA, FLORIDA
Directly on Charlotte Harbor, in an area of dependable sunshine. Opening on December 1.
Ownership-Management, FLOYD ALFORD, JR.
Consult your agent or Wolfe & Roberts, 500 5th Ave., New York; 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Lake Worth, Fla.

GULF STREAM HOTEL
Lake Worth, Florida
Can still accept reservations for arrival in November and December
Write for information and literature

6 straight HOURS of entertainment noon to 6 p. m.

12:00
Bing Crosby and guest (records)
12:30–1:30
Famous Amateur Hour
1:30–2:00
News followed by the Super Express
2:00
Sunday Matinee
2:30–3:30
News followed by The Honor Roll of Hits
3:30
News followed by Band Box
4:00
Bandbox Music You Like
4:15
Ted Alexander—"Three Little Words"
4:30
Theatre of the Air
5:00
Battle of the Crooners
5:15
Hazel and Harold
5:30
News followed by Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra

WWDC
1450 ON YOUR DIAL

Starting Today
3 to 5 P.M.

★

"Memorable Music"

WITH A MESSAGE ABOUT WASHINGTON

TWO FULL HOURS OF THE KIND OF MUSIC YOU ALWAYS ENJOY

featuring . . .

THESE FAMOUS WORKS BY YOUR FAVORITE COMPOSERS . . . AND OUTSTANDING CONDUCTORS

AN AMERICAN IN PARIS ..... by . . GEORGE GERSHWIN
Artur Rodzinski conducting the New York Philharmonic

MOZARTIANA ..... by . . PIOTR TSCHAIKOWSKY
The New York Philharmonic with Artur Bodzinski conducting

VOCAL MEDLEY FROM OPERETTAS ..... by . . VICTOR HERBERT
Conducted by Al Goodman and his orchestra

JUBILEE ..... by . . GEORGE W. CHADWICK
Presented by the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Hanson

IMAGES ..... by . . CLAUDE DEBUSSY
The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Pierre Monteux

DIE FLEDERMAUS WALTZ ..... by . . JOHANN STRAUSS
Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra

THE ACCELERATION WALTZ ..... by . . JOHANN STRAUSS
The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under the baton or Eugene Ormandy

MARK TWAIN SUITE ..... by . . JEROME KERN
The music of Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra

NIGHTS AT THE BALLET . . . excerpts from popular ballets
Played by the Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Walter Goehr, conductor

CUBAN OVERTURE ..... by . . GEORGE GERSHWIN
Paul Whiteman conducting with Rosa Linda at the piano

INSTRUMENTAL MEDLEYS FROM OPERETTAS by VICTOR HERBERT
The music of Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra

KISS ME AGAIN ..... by . . VICTOR HERBERT
Andre Kostelanetz conducting his famous orchestra

PLUS
A MESSAGE ABOUT WASHINGTON by LEE D. BUTLER
Chairman of the COMMUNITY WAR FUND

★

Presented by . . . JULIUS GARFINCKEL & CO.

TUNE TO 1340 ON YOUR DIAL
WINX . . . . .
The Washington Post Station

WTOP's Maryland Station Now Open for Inspection

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

SO YOU THINK a nurse keeps busy checking her patient's temperature every once in a while. The engineer who keeps vigil over WTOP'S perfectly healthy 50,000-watt transmitter checks and records 19 items every half hour for the FCC report!

This quarter of a million dollar baby, located at Wheaton Crossroads, Wheaton, Md., now is open to the public. During the war, nobody but the engineers themselves could go in the building without express permission of the Federal Communications Commission.

The building was finished in 1940, but it has a curiously futuristic appearance. The transmitter itself is like a super set for a Frankenstein movie, with dimly luminescent mercury tubes glowing and yards of tubes convoluting.

For protection of the engineers and possible stray dogs, all dangerous equipment (where 18,000 volts of electricity mill around) is kept behind locked doors which cannot be opened until the current is shut off.

Antenna Limits Sound

For the benefit of spectators, the working side of the control panels are walled in with glass. You can't touch but you can peek at the two 4-foot 100-kilowatt tubes that get the programs on the air.

WTOP's transmitter is so powerful that in order not to interfere with a radio station in St. Paul, Minn., which operates on the same frequency, a directional antenna has to be used at night (when sky waves, which help carry radio sound, are prevalent) to limit sound going in that northwest direction.

To construct a transmitter of its size (from 10 to 200 times more powerful than any other local station) WTOP had to go out of the city. Direct lines carry programs from the studios on E st. to the transmitter.

Studio engineers and those at the transmitter are in constant communication, synchronizing "peaks" and whatnot. It is possible for an uncontrolled shriek to knock the transmitter out completely, so the engineers are careful to "ride" a strict control over sound "peaks."

Station Swamped With Calls

Every piece of equipment is cleaned regularly. Dirt is often a good electrical conductor and if the electricity "arcs over" from one speck to another, the transmitter stops working. In fact, almost any difficulty will throw the transmitter off, but since there is an emergency duplicate of everything in the building, trouble doesn't last long.

Several weeks ago, however, a difficulty in the power line blew a fuse. The engineer spent 20 minutes trying to dislodge the blown fuse from where it was welded, while the WTOP switchboard was swamped with calls. The fuses are now bolted into place.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Russia in the Balkans, a dilemma in American Foreign Policy, is discussed on "University of Chicago Round Table." **WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Criminal Trials is the topic on "The Lawyer Speaks." **WINX—7:30 p. m.**

Should the Army and Navy Air Forces Be Merged? is subject of discussion by Senators Lister Hill and Cham Gurney, and Representative Le Roy Johnson. **WINX—10:15 p. m.**

MUSIC

Nathan Milstein is soloist with New York Philharmonic playing the Tschaikowsky violin concerto. Rodzinski conducts Weber's Overture to "Oberon" and the first two movements of Mahler's Symphony No. 1 in D major. Dr. E. A. Hooton, anthropologist, discusses "The Science of the Individual." **WTOP—3 p. m.**

All-Dvorak program, featuring Symphony No. 5 in E minor, is played by the NBC Symphony. **WRC—5 p. m.**

VARIETY

Orson Welles, Eddie Bracken, Virginia O'Brien and Johnny Mercer perform on "Request Performance." **WTOP—9 p. m.**

A TWO-HOUR program of light concert music begins today over WINX at 3 p. m. In addition to transcriptions of music by Dave Rose, Ferde Grofe and other nonsymphonic composers, and the 4 o'clock newscast, "Memorable Music With a Message About Washington" will feature a very brief message about the civic event of the week. Lee D. Butler, chairman of the Community War Fund, is today's speaker.

TOMORROW NIGHT at 10:05, WWDC-ABC will begin a 52-week series of boxing bout broadcasts from major arenas throughout the country with the Archie Moore-Homer Williams light heavyweight championship match.

WWDC-ABC found a man on its staff to interview the Norwegian Ambasssador in his native tongue Wednesday at 8:05 p. m. Mark Austad, who broadcasts news daily, spent three years in Norway doing religious work.

Trailers Home To Vets, Wives At Wisconsin

By Luke P. Carroll

A big sign over veteran headquarters at George Washington University here, reads "GW Veterans' Headquarters — George Washington WOULD have slept here."

Madison, Wis.—A practical answer to the housing shortage has been provided by the University of Wisconsin for 78 married servicemen anxious to resume their education under the GI Bill of Rights but just as anxious to resume living with their wives and families.

The University of Wisconsin received applications from 458 veterans for the semester which began September 17. Adequate housing facilities were found for all unmarried veterans but the housing shortage made it impossible to locate quarters for the seventy-eight servicemen who wanted to bring along wives and children.

Just two weeks before the semester began university officials discovered that the Federal Government had 100 trailers which had been used as homes for workers in an ammunition plant 30 miles away.

The trailers, one-room affairs, were completely furnished right down to a gas range and refrigerator and a hookup for water connections. All that was necessary was to install an oil heater in each vehicle, refurbish the insulation.

Vetsville Springs Up

Hauled by a fleet of university automobiles, the trailers were jacked up on stilts and deposited on Camp Randall Field adjoining the campus. Wood walks were laid down, a central sewage plant connected and the area promptly named "Vetsville."

Elated at the unexpected catch, university officials sent word to the married veterans to bring their wives and children and set up housekeeping. Rental is pegged at $25 a month—just what the university pays the Federal Government for the use of the trailers—and all services are included.

On the day before the semester began, the servicemen, their wives and children poured into Vetsville. By nightfall the area housed more than 200 persons, for about one-third of the discharged soldiers have children and three couples have two children.

Many Wives Study, Too

For these families the quarters are admittedly a bit crowded. But these young men and women, most of them in their early 20's, are determined to make the best of it.

Some work remains to be done on the grounds but an inspection showed clearly that the veterans and their families are extremely happy with the setup.

One of the interesting items about the GI families living in Vetsville is that 30 wives have joined their husbands in returning to school.

NAVY RADIO EXPERTS Comdr. Ivan H. Loucks (right) of Washington and Ensign Lafayette F. Vinson, Fort Gay, W. Va., helped speed news of the occupation of Japan back to the United States from aboard the USS Panamint, communications ship. Mrs. Loucks resides at 7107 Harwick rd., Wood Acres. When picture was taken they were in Ominato Bay

Many D. C. Men in Fleet Assigned to Occupation

From ships of the United States Fleet comes news of men from Washington and vicinity who serve aboard them.

USS Kephart—**Warren L. Norment**, Seaman 1/c, and **William B. Olive**, Seaman 2/c, serve aboard this destroyer transport which last month landed American occupation troops at Jinsen, Korea.

USS HYMAN—Aboard this destroyer which helped occupy Ponape Island in the Carolines, are **Kenneth H. Edwards**, radarman 3/c, 2325 15th st., and **Thaddeus R. Hodges**, seaman 1/c. On Ponape was a garrison of 5700 Japanese soldiers and 2100 sailors, as well as a population of 5000 Jap civilians and 5400 natives.

USS JOHN HOOD—After sailing from Aleutian bases, this destroyer arrived at the Ominato Naval Base, Honsu, to aid in the Allied occupation of northern Japan. **Lewis M. McGolerick**, motor machinist's mate 2/c, 13 V st., is assigned to the ship, as is **William H. Dogan, jr.**, chief machinist's mate, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dogan, Manassas, Va.

USS ANCON—An Alexandrian, **Fred Bagwell Smith**, radioman 1/c, 17 South Lexington st., serves aboard this communications ship which is one of the few which fought through the war from the first invasion of North Africa.

USS WEST VIRGINIA—This famous old battleship has aboard **Bruce S. Proctor**, boatswain's mate 2/c, whose wife lives at 201 East Howell st., Alexandria, Va., and **William D. Reidy**, coxswain, son of M. D. Reidy, 53 Seaton pl.

USS BON HOMME RICHARD—Lieut. **Franklin P. Backus**, 202 W. Walnut st., Alexandria, Va., is serving on this aircraft carrier which was assigned to duty as part of the United States occupation fleet off Japan.

USS SEACAT—From this submarine, **Hugh C. Cooksey**, torpedoman 1/C, 19 E. Masonic View ave., Alexandria, Va., witnessed the formal Japanese surrender—one of the 12 underseas vessels chosen to represent the "silent service."

USS IOWA—Capt. **James Lemuel Holloway, jr.**, whose wife lives at 924 26th st., S. Arlington, Va., was commanding officer of this battleship when she and other Third Fleet warships staged a daring midnight bombardment of industrial targets on Honahu.

USS YOLO—Serving aboard this APB (auxiliary barracks, self-propelled) is **Rudolph Carl Nelson**, motor machinist's mate 3c, son of O. J. Nelson, 1631 Harvard st. In her role as "mother-ship" at Okinawa, this ship issued 477 tons of foods, 514 tons of dry provisions, 1,283,442 gallons of fresh water and 195,642 gallons of fuel. Small boat crews operating in the area came aboard to eat, sleep, shave, bathe, see a movie, receive their mail and momentarily escape the trials of battle. This group consumed over 27,000 meals, including lots of fresh baked pies and cakes.

USS MALABAR—This self-propelled icebox—a Navy refrigerator ship (known to the fleet as the "Beef Boat") which carried food thousands of miles to bring fresh supplies to fighting men in the Pacific—has as a crew member **Louis Plavidal, jr.**, fireman 1c., 742 N. Dinwiddie st., Arlington, Va.

USS COLORADO—Aboard this ship when she steamed into Tokyo Bay to support the occupation of Japan were Comdr. J. L. Wickens, whose wife at 4116 3d st..; Delmer F. Laursen, chief yeoman, whose wife lives at 3824 Veazey st., and **James W. Heenan**, pharmacist's 1/c, whose wife lives at 516 Shepherd st.

USS COWANESQUE—This oil tanker was the first to suffer a hit from a Jap suicide plane, but escaped with only superficial damage and was quickly back fueling everything from PT boats to heavy ships. Her crewmen shot two of the attacking kamikazes out of the sky. Serving aboard are **Claggett A. Jones**, watertender 3/c, 4127 [illegible] st., and **Harry L. Meader, jr.**, machinist's mate 3/c, 2008 Monroe st. ne.

USS SHERIDAN—This attack transport has among her crew members **Edwin R. Neider**, gunner's mate 2/c, 1261 Mount Olivet rd. ne., and **Paul H. Wiedor**, 3315 South Stafford, Arlington, Va.

USS SAUGUS—This vehicle landing ship serving in the Pacific has aboard **Jerome B. Ney**, radioman 3/c, 3132 17th st.; **Thomas Richerson**, steward's mate 2/c, 2523 Walter st.; **Joseph C. Robey**, pharmacist's mate 2/c, 120 11th st. se.; **C. C. Welch**, seaman 1/c, 1009 23rd st., and **Dale T. Phipps**, seaman 1/c, 1622 Hanlin st.

Play Publicists Are a Secretive Lot!

Play Publicists Are a Secretive Lot!

By Nelson B. Bell

REMARK WAS MADE here not so long ago of the peculiar reticence exercised by present-day theatrical publicists in the matter of revealing the precise nature of the footlight wares on which they are commissioned to "sell" the public.

The contrast between present practice and that of a decade and more ago was suggested not by any disclosure of the content of "Dunnigan's Daughter," coming into the National Theater tomorrow night for a two-week engagement prior to New York, but by the reminiscent frankness with which Mr. Richard Maney laid bare the form and purpose of "The State of the Union," its successor on the same stage a fortnight hence.

Perhaps our diligence in research has not been all that it should have been, but the fact remains that our present ignorance of what "Dunnigan's Daughter" is all about is no less than sublime.

At one point, as I remember it, the Theater Guild did drop the blazing tip that "One of America's wittiest playwrights, S. N. Behrman has turned his brilliant pen, which, it has been said, can walk into any drawing room without stumbling over a cliche, to highlighting with humor a critical period in contemporary human affairs."

Again, I seem to recall, "Dunnigan's Daughter" was referred to as "a sophisticated comedy with Mexican locale."

But that is all.

Has Valuable Assets

However, without the slightest glimmering of the direction which its confided brilliance and sophistication take, the new play possesses several solid assets to recommend it.

Primary among these, perhaps, is the fact that the Theater Guild is producing it at the peak of a period marked by a succession of unqualified hits.

Secondly, there will be few, I suspect, to carp with the statement that Mr. Behrman IS one of the wittiest, most engaging and most expert of the contemporary playwrights.

In addition to these advantages of birth enjoyed by "Dunnigan's Daughter," there are the further matters of direction by Elia Kazan, who collaborated so happily with Mr. Behrman in the emergence of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel," and a cast of a caliber that hardly would be recruited for a work of small promise—Dennis King, Glenn Anders, Virginia Gilmore, Ann Jackson, Arthur Franz, Hale Norcross and the rest.

By reason of the abundant life of varied activity and wide experience the theater has afforded him, Elia Kazan has been described as an actor who works like a director, and a director who works like an actor.

This is reflective of a unique distinction in his profession, which he came by in and through the Group Theater first, and later through his association with the Theater Guild.

Not Born to Act

If there be any such things as born actors, Kazan was not born one of them.

Feeling himself deprived by nature of the conventional mask of the actor, he decided that he could find only a directorial outlet in the theater. Casting about, he perceived that it was possible to break into the theater as a technician and a technician he became, capable of handling the most complex productions.

Nevertheless, perhaps doubtful of the soundness of his own self-appraisal, he enrolled in acting classes with Lee Strasberg and attended lectures by Harold Klurman, listening to his analysis of plays; spent three summers with the Group Theater and absorbed from Clurman, from Odets, from other Group actors everything they had to contribute on the arts and crafts of the playhouse.

As a consequence of this effort he developed and emotional range and all-round equipment that any so-called "natural actor" might envy.

While he directed "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" for the Theater Guild only a season or two ago, his association with that organization actually goes back to his first job in the theater as a stage manager.

After "Men in White," he stage-managed "Gold Eagle Guy" and "Awake and Sing," and was hoping to direct his first play when Clifford Odets insisted he appear as the taxi driver in his memorable "Waiting for Lefty."

Resistance Was Low

For the next six years he "couldn't avoid acting" and appeared in leading roles in "Paradise Lost," "Golden Boy," "The Gentle People," "Night Music" and the Ingrid Bergman-Burgess Meredith revival of "Liliom."

As a director he emerged again, staging "Casey Jones," "Thunder Rock," "Cafe Crown" and Thornton Wilder's award-winning "The Skin of Our Teeth."

In the face of all this, it was inevitable, of course, that Hollywood would call. It was several seasons back that the Group Theater actor-director presented himself in the cinema capital, a tentative immigrant from the legitimate theater.

The Hollywood maw was unable to ingurgitate both the actor and his name in one gulp.

Kazen was promptly sent to the "name changing department" of his studio to be divested of so obvious a handicap to a successful film career.

The executive in charge thumbed briskly through the K's in the Los Angeles Directory, but the letter K being an unhappy consonant for either place or surnames yielded no fruit. The executive plunged again, this time into the C's, and came up triumphantly with a name to replace Kazan. It was Cezanne.

Thus encouraged, he dove into the E's and dredged up an Elliott. Elliott Cezanne!

"How do you like it?" he asked.

Kazan didn't—"there's a famous painter named Cezanne!"

"Think nothing of it!" he was reassured. "After you've been in pictures a few years, people won't even remember the other Cezanne!"

Under His Own Name

Destiny, however, felt otherwise about it. It was the name of Elia Kazan that was eventually emblazoned for film posterity in the James Cagney flicker, "City for Conquest," and "Blues in the Night."

More recently, new luster was lent his film achievements by the excellence of his direction of the Twentieth Century-Fox production of "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn."

It is highly probable that "Dunnigan's Daughter" will profit by Mr. Kazan's association with it. The young man knows his stuff.

In one of the players at the top of his cast, he will have an actor no less well grounded in the rudiments and refinements of stagecraft.

One-time callboy for the Birmingham Repertory Company in his native England—he was born in Coventry, Warwickshire—King is equally at home in musical comedy, operetta or classic comedy.

Bearing testimony to the facility with which he acts to music or without it, are his performances in "Back to Methuselah," "Rose Marie," "Romeo and Juliet" (Mercutio to Jane Cowl's Juliet), "The Vagabond King," "Parnell," "The Three Musketeers," "Richard of Bordeaux," "A Doll's House" (with Ruth Gordon), "Frederika," "Blithe Spirit," "The Three Sisters" (Vershinin to Katharine Cornell's Masha), and as the gentle diplomat in "The Searcing Wind."

There are even those among us who remember him as an eager young man struggling for recognition as a member of the stock company that imprinted the old Shubert-Garrick Theater deeply upon the consciousness of Washington playgoers.

Time's on the wing!

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, October 21 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8, Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05 Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05. Music Parade, 8:45.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salute, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Legend Singers, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Gardening Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Goodwill Choir	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	CBS Morning News D. C. Dateline Hasten the Day Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward :15 " " :30 Lothrop Stoddard :45 News	Radio Pulpit (Dr. Ralph Sockman) Circle Arrow Show " "	Bible Class " " Melody's the Thing " "	News; Musical Memories Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " "	Church of the Air " " " Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
11	:00 Rabbi Gerstenfeld :15 " " :30 Hour of Faith :45 " "	News; Isles in News Singtime Pleasure Parade Little Betsy Ross Girl	News; D.C.Assignment Let's Waltz Fourth Presbyterian " "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	News; Latin Moods Latin Moods News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Blue Jacket Choir " " Invitation to Learning " "
12	:00 Around the World :15 " " :30 Friendship Ranch :45 " "	News Nancy Osgood Gold Clock Time Gene Archer	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	WINX News The Little Show On Wings of Song " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1945 " "	Today in History Jay Carmody People's Platform " "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 Orson Welles :30 Bing Crosby :45 Redskins Rally	Dairy Farmer America United Chicago Round Table " "	To Be Announced Ilka Chase Sweetheart Time " "	News; Trade Winds Trade Winds Tavern The Animal Fair " "	" " " " News; Super Express Super Express	Transatlantic Call " " Lyman Bryson News; Ed Murrow
2	:00 Redskins :15 " vs. :30 " Philadelphia Eagles :45 " "	Harvest of Stars (Raymond Massey) Westinghouse Program " "	Swing High Operetta Scrapbook Bill Cunningham Dale Carnegie	News; Music by Leo Sowerby's Symphony in B minor (E. Power Biggs) " "	Sunday Matinee " " News; Hall of Hits Honor Hall of Hits	Stradivari Orchestra " " Next Week Olin Downes
3	:00 " " :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	World Parade " " One Man's Family " "	Roosty of the AAF " " Land of the Lost " "	News; Memorable Music " " " " " "	" " " " News; Jam Session Jam Session	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " " " "
4	:00 " " :15 " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 " "	Army Hour " " RCA Show " "	Murder is My Hobby " " The Nebbs " "	" " " " " " " "	Band Box Three Little Words Theater of the Air " "	" " " " " "; News Nelson Eddy
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " " :30 Charlotte :45 Greenwood	NBC Symphony " " " " " "	The Shadow " " Nick Carter " "	News; Music " " Master Works Hour " "	Battle of the Crooners Hazel and Harold News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	The Family Hour " " Gene Autry News, Shirer
6	:00 Hall of Fame :15 Paul Whiteman :30 Sunday Evening :45 Party	Catholic Hour " " The Great Gildersleeve " "	Quick As a Flash " " News, Cedric Foster Fulton Lewis, Jr.	WINX News Concert Hall Three Quarter Time Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " " News; Sports Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Baby Snooks Show " "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 " "	Jack Benny " " Band Wagon (Cass Daley)	Opinion Requested " " Two in Love California Melodies	News; Modern Moods Modern Moods The Lawyer Speaks " "	Ave Maria Hour " " Washington Catholic Hour " "	Thin Man " " Blondie " "
8	:00 Sunday Evening Hour :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Charlie McCarthy " " Fred Allen Show " "	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter " "	News; Music Music of the Americas Congress on the Air " "	Fifth Baptist Church " " " " " "	The Beulah Show " " Crime Doctor " "; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " " :45 Jimmy Fiddler	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Music " "	Human Adventure " " Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Hour Bax, Nonett and Griller String Quartet " "	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " " " "	Request Performance " " Star Theater " "
10	:00 Theater Guild :15 of the Air :30 (Burl Ives) :45 (Josh White)	Hour of Charm " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Operatic Revue " " Symphonette " "	News; Guest Star A Capella Choir Bibleway Church A Capella Choir	The Sunday Players " " News; Concert Concert Orchestra	Take It or Leave It " " We, The People " "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " :45 " "	News; Sunday Feature Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	Hillman, McNutt " " Freedom's Song " "	WINX News Musical Roundup Slumber Music " "	Your Opinion Church of God " " " "	Headlines D. C. Report Vaughn Monroe " "

Station **W3XO**, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Ralph Ginsburgh
7:15 p. m.—Jubilaires
7:30 p. m.—Sunday Serenade
7:45 p. m.—" "
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Glen Gray
8:30 p. m.—Across the Footlights
8:45 p. m.—" "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.—" "
9:30 p. m.—" "
9:45 p. m.—" "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Concert Hour
10:30 p. m.—" "
10:45 p. m.—" "

"CONGRESS ON THE AIR"
NEW TIME . . . TONIGHT 8:30 TO 9 P. M.
Tonight's Subject . . . "Should the Army and Navy Air Forces Be Merged Into a Single Security Force?" . . . will be discussed by Sen. Lister Hill (D) Ala.—Sen. Cham Gurney (R) S. D.—Rep. LeRoy Johnson (R) Calif.—Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D) Wis.
WINX
The Washington Post Station
1340 ON YOUR DIAL

TONIGHT

"BLONDIE"
WTOP • 7:30
ON THE AIR FOR SUPER SUDS
Advertisement

My Family's Crazy!

●"All day Sunday they keep reminding each other to listen to The Baby Snooks Show. They're crazy about Fanny Brice as Baby Snooks, and laugh when she gets daddy into hot water. But they don't laugh when I'm naughty! Queer, don't you think?" Laugh at Baby Snooks tonight, station WTOP, CBS 6:30.

NEW THRILLS! CHILLS! SUSPENSE!
THE SHADOW
Today!
5 P.M. STATION WOL

THE HUMAN ADVENTURE
SPONSORED BY REVERE COPPER AND BRASS, INCORPORATED
TONIGHT THE SURGERY STORY 9 P. M.
TUNE IN WOL 1260 KC

Request Performance
Produced by the MASQUERS CLUB
YOU REQUEST, THE STARS PERFORM
ORSON WELLES
EDDIE BRACKEN
JOHNNY MERCER
VIRGINIA O'BRIEN
AND OTHERS
PRESENTED BY Campbell's SOUPS
WTOP 9 PM TONIGH

Honored Today!
Robert Benchley
America's Number One Humorist
"How to Watch a Football Game."
on the PHILCO Radio Hall of Fame
with Paul Whiteman
Martha Tilton
The Radio Hall of Fame Orchestra and Chorus
WMAL - 6 P.M. Toda

Feen-a-mint presents
"DOUBLE OR NOTHING"
starring
COL. STOOPNAGLE
in a radio salute to the UNIVERSAL PICTURE
That Night with You
an hilarious musical comedy
with FRANCHOT TONE • SUSANNA FOSTER
LOUISE ALLBRITTON • DAVID BRUCE
TONITE
WOL 9:30 PM

HOWARD BARLOW and 70 piece orchestra
RAYMOND MASSEY Master of Ceremonies
IGOR GORIN Famous Opera Star
Listen Every Sunday
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
Big New Program
"HARVEST OF STARS"
WRC
2:00 P. M.

BARTLETT and ROBERTSON Pianists
KARL KRUEGER Guest Conductor
The Ford Sunday Evening Hour
The Ford Symphony Orchestra
Sunday, October 21
8 to 9 P.M. Station WMAL

NATIONAL • 2 WEEKS BEG. TOMORROW EVE. MATS. WEDS. & SATS.
Eves. $1.80; Mats. 2:30
First Play of the Theater Guild and A. T. S. Subscription Season
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
Dunnigan's Daughter
A New Comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
DENNIS KING
Virginia Gilmore Glenn Anders
Settings by Stewart Chaney
Production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner & Theresa Helburn
FIVE DAYS ONLY BEG. TUESDAY, NOV. 6th
—3 Matinees—3—Wed., Thurs. and Sat—
LELAND HAYWARD presents
RALPH BELLAMY in RUTH HUSSEY
State of the Union
A New Comedy
By HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
(Authors of "LIFE WITH FATHER")
with MYRON McCORMICK • MINOR WATSON • KAY JOHNSON
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE • Settings by RAYMOND SOVEY
MAIL ORDERS NOW
EVES.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00; Orchestra, $3.60
MATS.: $1.20, $1.80, $2.40; Orch., $3.00 (tax incl.)
--- Please Enclose Self-Addressed, Stamped Envelope ---

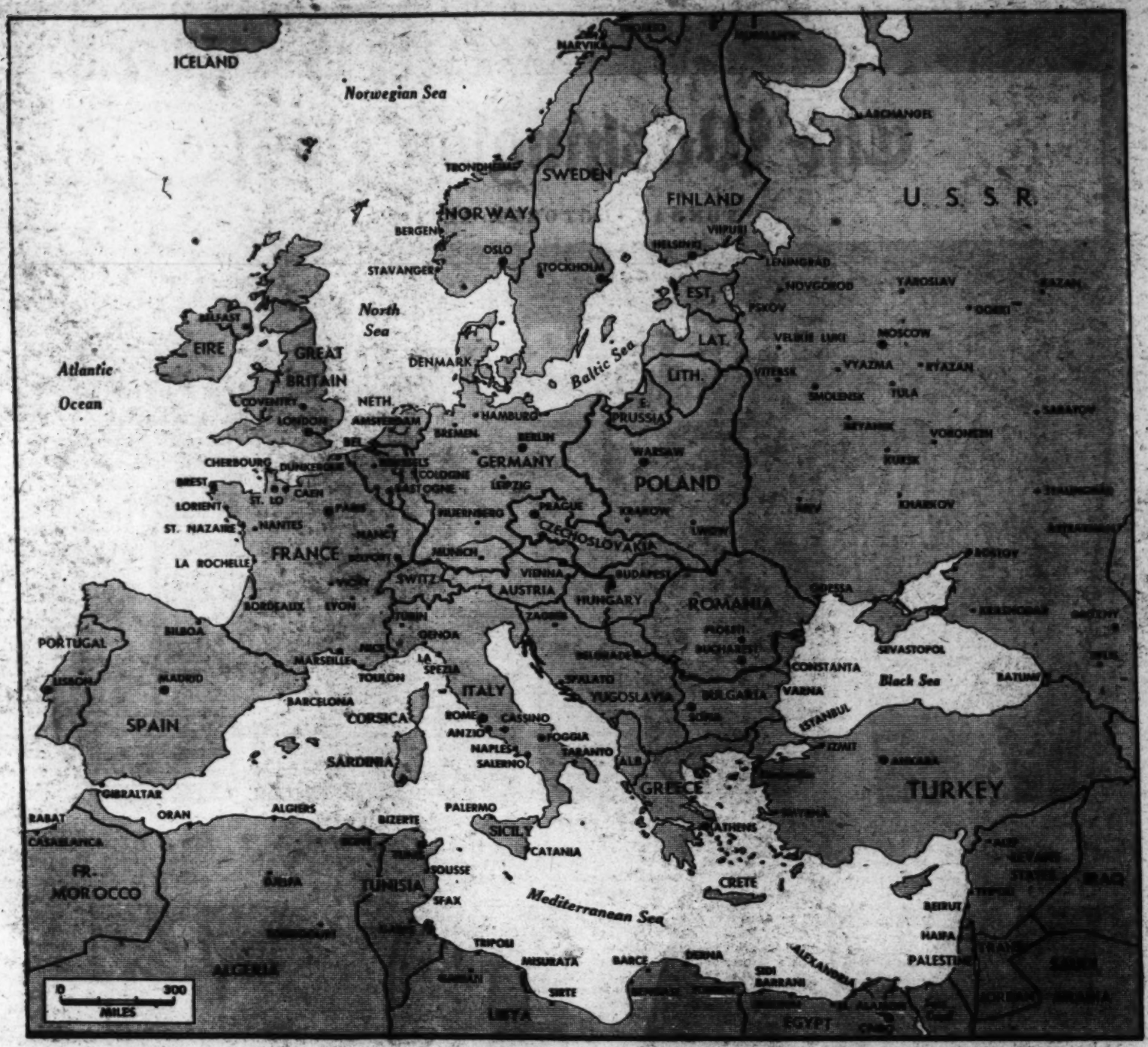
OCT 26 194[illegible]
LIFORNIA
BRARY

The Washington Post

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1945

HISTORY OF

Compiled by The Associated Press



EUROPEAN THEATER: It was here where, for five years, eight months and seven days, the main rounds in the bout against Hitler were fought

Fifty Dates That Give The Highlights Of World War II

Sept. 1, 1939—Germans invade Poland.

Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.

April 9, 1940—Nazis invade Norway and Denmark.

May 10—Hitler invades Lowlands. Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.

June 22—French sign armistice with Germany.

Aug. 8—German air force begins blitz of Britain.

June 22, 1941—Nazis invade Russia.

Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference drafts Atlantic Charter.

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.

Dec. 8—U. S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan.

Feb. 15, 1942—Singapore surrenders.

Apr. 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

May 6—Corregidor falls and organized Philippine campaign ends.

June 3-6—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in naval Battle of Midway.

Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first major Allied offensive of the Pacific war.

Sept. 17—Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.

Sept. 25—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby.

Oct. 23—British break Axis line at El Alamein.

Nov. 8—Allies invade North Africa.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives U. S. decisive naval victory.

Jan. 12, 1943—Russians completely break siege of Stalingrad.

Feb. 9—U. S. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal.

May 12—Axis resistance ends in Tunisia.

Aug. 15—U. S. and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.

Sept. 3—Italy invaded.

Sept. 8—Italian surrender announced.

Nov. 21—Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.

Feb. 10, 1944—Yanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign, New Guinea.

June 4—Allies take Rome.

June 6—Anglo-American forces invade Normandy, France.

June 16—B-29 Superfortresses bomb Yawata, Japan, from China, in first land-based raid on Japanese home islands.

June 20—American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet in first Battle of the Philippine Sea.

July 9—Organized resistance ends on Saipan.

July 20—German generals fail in attempt to kill Hitler and seize control of the Reich.

Aug. 25—Paris liberated.

Oct. 20—MacArthur "comes back" as his forces storm ashore Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 23-26—U. S. Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships in second Battle of the Philippine Sea.

Jan. 9, 1945—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.

Jan. 17—Soviets capture Warsaw.

Mar. 24—Anglo-Americans drive over Rhine in force.

April 25—U. S., Soviet troops link at Torgau.

May 1—Nazis announce Hitler's death.

May 2—Berlin falls.

May 7—Germany surrenders unconditionally.

June 21—Organized resistance ends on Okinawa, 325 miles from Japan.

July 5—MacArthur announces all Philippine islands won back.

Aug. 6—First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.

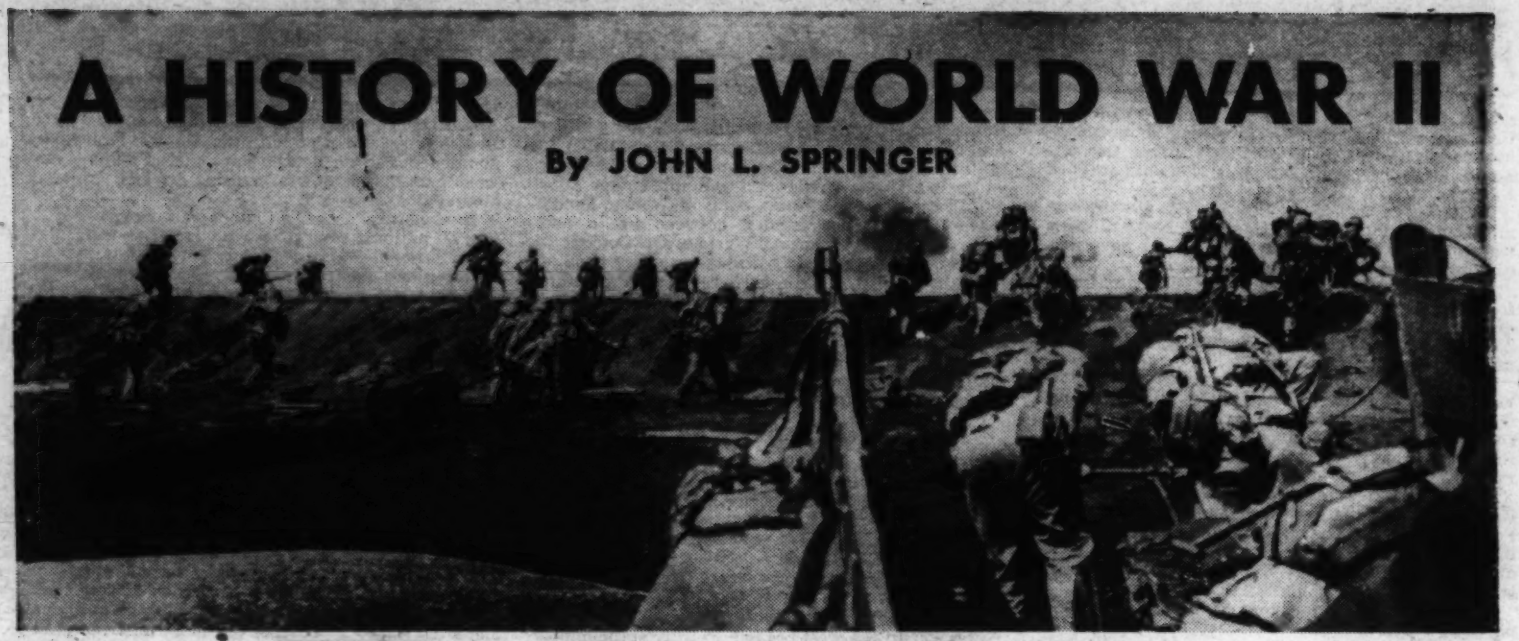
Aug. 8—Russia declares war against Japan.

Aug. 14—Japan announces it will surrender to the Allies.

Sept. 2—Japan surrenders unconditionally aboard U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

A HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

By JOHN L. SPRINGER



GARBED in a field gray uniform with the Iron Cross on his chest, Adolf Hitler, chancellor of Germany, mounted the rostrum of the Reichstag. For 36 minutes, amid heiling and cheering, he accused little Poland of aggression against Germany.

At the same time bomb-laden German warplanes screamed toward Polish cities and massive German tanks stormed over the Polish border.

In that way, on September 1, 1939, began World War II—the bloodiest, most terrifying war in all history. It was a war that before long would sear the globe. It would kill millions and hopelessly cripple millions more. It would leave the wreckage of whole nations in its wake, and it would introduce weapons which, if used in future wars, might well wipe out all civilization.

• • •

LESS than 21 years before, the world had just finished a "war to end war." Then, in 1918, the combined weight of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Japan and many smaller powers had crushed the German Kaiser's armies and left a withered Reich.

Now out of the ashes of that defeat a mightier German force was on the march. The tremendous force that exploded against Poland that September 1 was the realization of the dreams of one man, a former house painter and carpenter, a corporal who wept when told of Germany's surrender in World War I, and who then built a core of tough-minded fanatics around a program of national socialism and world domination for the Fatherland.

The man was Adolf Hitler, organizer of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and advocate of a program which dazzled Germany's malcontented millions: Denunciation of the Versailles Treaty which settled World War I, state work for the unemployed, nationalization of key industries, persecution of the Jews.

Adolf Hitler marched into the chancellorship of Germany on January 30, 1933. That date marked Germany's first big step toward World War II. He had seen the Japanese invade Manchuria in 1931, defying the League of Nations which had been organized after the war to prevent just such aggression. He had watched admiringly the rise of Benito Mussolini, a Socialist turned Fascist who snatched power in Italy in 1922 and who preached a return to the glories of the Caesars' ancient, militaristic Rome. Now he had his own great mark to make.

A fire gutted the Reichstag building in February and the Nazis blamed their Communist enemies. The next day Communism was outlawed—and with it freedom of speech and press and the right to criticize the Hitler regime.

Labor unions were banned. Jews were boycotted, removed from public positions, and began moving toward concentration camps along with outspoken clergymen of other faiths and political opponents.

Hitler denounced, and withdrew from, the arms conference at Geneva and the League of Nations.

Then President Hindenburg died and Hitler clutched the post—not as President, but as "der Fuehrer" of the German people.

A League of Nations plebiscite returned the coal-rich Saar to Germany in January, 1935. In March Hitler reintroduced compulsory military service—despite the Treaty of Versailles—and a year later, hardening the first shock troops of his war machine, he sent his regiments marching into the Rhineland.

Communism had been a special hatred of der Fuehrer. Some of the bitterest passages in the book in which he outlined his program, "Mein Kampf," had been devoted to the Bolshevists of Moscow, just as some of his fondest dreams had been spent on the rich grain lands of the Bolsheviks' Ukraine. The Japanese, with eyes on the undeveloped riches of Siberia, likewise thought it profitable to feed their traditional feud with Russia. The two merged their interests in 1936 in an anti-Comintern pact. Hitler found it easy to persuade Mussolini—with whom he was becoming increasingly friendly—to enter the anti-Russian Axis.

By this time the world was beginning to wonder where Nazidom was leading. Reports told of brutal mistreatment of Jews and intellectuals. Professional men with minds of their own were fleeing from the country, sometimes a few steps ahead of the dreaded secret police, the Gestapo. Children were being taught to goosestep and to "heil Hitler" in a tone that once had been reserved for God.

But, a rarity in a world struggling with economic depression, there was no unemployment in Germany. Instead there were more and more guns, tanks, planes—and soldiers—waiting to be used.

Hitler saw a use for them in Austria. His followers in Vienna had slain the Austrian chancellor Dollfuss in July, 1934, but were prevented from seizing power by an Italian show of arms at the Brenner Pass. Now the Nazis were more powerful, Mussolini could be manipulated, and the democracies had shown a willingness to shut their eyes to any acts remotely resembling war. Italy's Il Duce had shown how easy aggression was in 1935, when he sent his troops into Ethiopia with virtual impunity. Both Germany and Italy had poured reinforcements to General Francisco Franco's revolt against the republican government in Spain. The Japanese had invaded weak China in 1937 and now were happily sweeping over the country. The League of Nations, organized to prevent just such operations, disapproved but did nothing concrete to halt them. This was clearly a heyday of expansion.

In March, 1938, to "protect" Germans from the "Bolshevik terror" that he said had arisen in Austria, Hitler sent his troops racing into Vienna.

But now there were signs that the other powers were rousing. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—a bitter foe of Hitler and Mussolini — had resigned from the British cabinet in protest over Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's treatment of the dictators. America's President Franklin D. Roosevelt was on record as urging peace-loving nations to "quarantine" aggressors. Moscow spoke of collective security against the Nazi-Fascist combine.

Nevertheless the Axis tried again. Large settlements of Germans in the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia began to demand autonomy in the Czechoslovakian government and proportional representation in the civil service and army. The German press bloomed with stories of "atrocities" and "chaos" in the neighboring republic.

The British fleet maneuvered in great strength in the North Sea. France called up reserves. The little Czech army mobilized.

Then Chamberlain asked for a meeting with Hitler to settle the problem peaceably. There was a series of conferences, ending with one at Munich on September 29, 1938, attended by Chamberlain, Hitler, Premier Edouard Daladier of France and Mussolini.

The result was termed "appeasement." Hitler got the Sudetenland—his "last territorial demand in Europe." Chamberlain returned to London guaranteeing "peace in our time." Russia—snubbed at the conferences—retreated from collective security to a foreign policy of her own devising.

In the spring of 1939 Hitler established a "protectorate" over Bohemia and Moravia. Hungary an-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POLAND IS BLITZED 4
THE PHONY WAR 4
RUSSIA BRANCHES OUT 4
SCANDINAVIA FEELS THE NAZI BOOT 4
THE LOW COUNTRIES GO DOWN 5
BATTLE OF BELGIUM AND DUNKERQUE 5
BATTLE OF FRANCE 5
THE WORLD GETS JITTERY 5
BATTLE OF BRITAIN 6
THE BLITZ OF BRITAIN THAT FAILED 6
THE BALKANS GET IN THE WAR 6
HITLER FACES EAST 6
THE NAZIS ARE SNOWED UNDER 7
THE UNITED STATES PREPARES 7
"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR" 7
AMERICA'S FIRST, DARK WEEK 8
JAPAN SURGES THROUGH THE PACIFIC 8
CORREGIDOR FALLS 8
AMERICA BATTLES FOR TIME 8
THE CORAL SEAS AND BEYOND 8
THE U. S. HOME FRONT TOUGHENS UP 9
HITLER'S U-BOATS STRIKE 9
RUSSIA'S DESPERATION 10
BRITAIN'S DESPERATION 10
AMERICA'S DESPERATION 10
THE PENDULUM BEGINS TO SWING 10
THE AXIS STARTS TO RUN 11
FULL TURNING OF THE TIDE 11
"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" 11
UP TO THE UNDER-BELLY OF EUROPE 14
ITALY DOWN, TWO TO GO 14
THE REICH TASTES TERROR 14
MacARTHUR MOVES UP NEW GUINEA 14
BLOOD RUNS AT BETIO, TARAWA 15
UNDERGROUND AWAITS INVASION 15
HITLER ADVANCES BACKWARDS 15
THE NAVY EXPLODES TRUK 16
EISENHOWER WINDS UP FOR INVASION 16
BOMBERS BLAZE THE INVASION PATH 16
IKE SWEATS IT OUT 17
THE INVASION OF NORMANDY 17
ENTER THE "MULBERRIES" 17
NAZIS TRY THE ROBOT BOMBS 17
HITLER GETS BLITZED, BUT LIVES 17
BATTLE OF FRANCE, II 18
THE FIGHTING LADY MOVES AHEAD 18
YANKS MOVE INTO THE MARIANAS 18
COMEBACK IN BURMA 18
MacARTHUR FULFILLS HIS PROMISE 19
THE NAZIS STRIKE BACK 19
HITLER'S SATELLITES FALL 19
UP TO THE RHINE 20
BATAAN IS AVENGED 20
TO THE SHORES OF IWO JIMA 20
THE LAST SQUEEZE BEGINS IN EUROPE 20
THE NAZIS' GERMANY ENDS 21
THE BATTLE OF OKINAWA 21
THE KAMIKAZE REACHES ITS PEAK 21
RUSSIA GETS READY TO HIT JAPAN 22
CHINA COMES BACK 22
PRELUDE TO INVASION OF JAPAN 22
ULTIMATUM FROM POTSDAM 22
THE ATOM FALLS 22
JAPAN GIVES UP 23

—Copyright, 1945, The Associated Press

HITLER SEEMED UNBEATABLE AS THE NAZI BLITZ ROLLED ON

nexed the Carpatho-Ukraine. What remained of Czechoslovakia—Slovakia—announced its independence under German "protection." Hitler also annexed Memel from Lithuania. Mussolini grabbed Albania.

Next Hitler turned to Poland. His propaganda minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, began a press campaign like those which preceded the invasions of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

But Britain and France had been pushed as far as they could go. This time they showed no intention of retreating. Instead, they attempted to woo Joseph Stalin, leader of powerful Russia, into joining a united front against Germany.

Der Fuehrer sent his foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to the once-hated Kremlin and that wily diplomat emerged with a document that shocked the world—a non-aggression treaty with the Soviets that assured the Nazis they could gobble Poland at startlingly little cost in the east.

Now the "war of nerves" reached full intensity. Germany was mobilized for war, but raged when Poland called up her troops. Border clashes grew in number and size. The Nazis moved 300,000 soldiers into Slovakia, massing at four passes leading into Poland.

Britain began sandbagging buildings and prepared to move London children to the safer countryside. Her maneuvering fleet steamed to bottle up the Baltic. France called up 2,000,000 men and put her factories and railroads on a wartime footing. Gas masks were distributed in Vatican City. Experts camouflaged factories in remote Bombay, India. Ships carrying Americans to safety swarmed over the Atlantic, and the U. S. Army and Navy began to build up stockpiles of critically needed war materiel.

Hitler demanded that Warsaw send a representative to hear the Nazis' price for peace. On August 31 he disclosed that he was after all once-German territory—the free city of Danzig, Posen and Upper Silesia, and the Polish corridor leading to the Baltic Sea.

Early the next morning he donned his gray uniform which he vowed he would not take off until victory or death. That night the lights went out all over Europe.

POLAND IS BLITZED

THE Nazis poured into Poland from all directions—east from Pomerania, south and west from East Prussia, north from occupied Slovakia. Under orders to "counter-attack and pursue," motorcycle infantrymen, heavy tank forces and other motorized troops sped along sun-hardened roads against feeble opposition. Howling Stuka dive bombers, speedy Messerschmitt fighters and monstrous heavy bombers roared over Warsaw, Krakow and other key cities, slashing airfields and plane depots, destroying railroads, ripping fixed defenses.

This was blitzkrieg—lightning war. At the end of the first day Poles were digging for the remains of women and children in the wreckage of homes blasted from the sky. The Nazis were 20 miles inside Poland and still moving fast. Albert Foerster, Danzig's No. 1 Nazi and chief of state of the free city, announced the region was incorporated into the Reich.

Chamberlain and Daladier delivered an ultimatum to Hitler to get out of Poland. Hitler never formally replied. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany—an old-fashioned touch in a period accustomed to seeing nations strike without warning. Australia and New Zealand followed. In the United States, President Roosevelt called on Americans for neutrality in act but doubted they could be neutral in thought.

Military experts estimated the Germans had 1,000,000 men, under the command of General Walter von Brauchitsch, ready to throw against the Poles. Poland's Marshal Smigly-Rydz had about 500,000 and could in time produce a million more. But Field Marshal Hermann Goering's Nazi air force had about 7,000 front-line planes against Poland's paltry, second-rate 600. The Germans had an overwhelming might in mobile armor; Poland had little strength that moved on wheels. Her cavalry was pitted against something new—completely armored divisions.

By the time the two big western powers were in the war, Hitler's legions were rolling smoothly across the Polish plains. They already had annihilated Smigly-Rydz's air force. The Polish corridor was practically cut. Railroad lines were battered almost beyond recognition. The Wehrmacht was moving close to Krakow, on the southern road to Warsaw. Jablunka Pass, a vital route from Slovakia into Poland, had been forced.

The Poles fought bravely but proved only that horses were no match for tanks and cavalry lances no defense against dive bombers.

On September 16 the Russians announced they were moving into eastern Poland to "protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities."

Caught in a mighty nutcracker, Poland tried to continue resistance. But the Russians met the Nazis at Brest-Litovsk on the 24th and three days later pitiful, bomb-blasted Warsaw was in German hands.

The country was divided between Stalin and Hitler along a line east of Warsaw. On October 6, the last of the organized resisters—a weary band of 16,000 in the city of Kock, north of Lublin—gave up.

It was a profitable 36 days for Hitler. He counted 10,572 of his own dead and 30,322 wounded. But he had some 400,000 Poles in his prison cages and the bulk of the Polish people, their natural resources and their industries, to help supply his forces wherever he chose to send them next.

THE PHONY WAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN—I'd like a room, please. Must be very, very quiet. I want to sleep.

HOTEL CLERK—Yes, sir!

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Are you positive it's quiet?

HOTEL CLERK—Quiet? Why, sir, this room is so quiet you'd think you were sleeping in the Maginot Line!

THIS story made the rounds in winter, 1939, when the war in the west became weirdly static and—to many Americans, at least—a marvelous joking matter.

On the western front, it was the time of the "phony war," the "sitzkrieg," the period when the powers sat on their frontiers and wafted.

World War I, with its man-to-man trench warfare, had been horribly bloody. After its conclusion a theory that fixed defenses could make attack impractical was spread in military circles in France and England.

In the thirties the French started building such a fortification—the Maginot line, described as an impregnable chain of pillboxes guarding the country's approaches from Switzerland to the North Sea. The British, with the sea and a powerful fleet between them and the Germans, likewise felt secure. There was no reason to take an offensive, said Chamberlain, no sense in rushing "into adventures which offer little prospect of success." He did, however, reorganize his cabinet to include two outstanding Hitler haters. Anthony Eden became Dominions secretary and Winston Churchill returned to the post he held in World War I as first lord of the admiralty.

The French had opened a minor offensive near Saarbruecken in September, and then returned to the Maginot to hole up for the winter. The R.A.F. dropped paper mostly, urging the Germans to desert Hitler.

During the cold months there were only sporadic air raids. The British fleet blockaded Germany from the Atlantic and might in time have been able to starve the resources-poor enemy into surrender.

Nazi submarines began to hit British shipping, and to endanger supply lines bringing in war supplies from America after the United States lifted her arms embargo in November. One U-boat spectacularly penetrated Scapa Flow to sink England's battleship Royal Oak. The Nazi pocket battleship Deutschland roamed the North Atlantic, blasting Allied armed merchantmen. In December, three British cruisers met up with the Admiral Graf Spee, another 10,000-ton pocket ship, and so badly damaged her that she was scuttled by her crew at Montevideo, Uruguay.

In America, President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency and factories were hiring additional workers to handle the flow of war orders piling up from abroad.

Britain and France spent a quiet winter, snugly comfortable in its way. They merely had to wait and build more strength and plan new ways of killing Germans when they came.

WHAT THE WAR COST IN MEN AND MONEY

ESTIMATES have been made that the war cost 30 to 60 million dead, military and civilian, and more than a trillion dollars in government budgeted costs. But few reliable statistics have been compiled and the following table of available figures should be labeled in most cases "accept at your own risk."

COUNTRY	MONEY IN GOVERNMENT WAR BUDGETS	MILITARY CASUALTIES (Dead, Wounded, Missing, Prisoners)
UNITED STATES	$300,000,000,000	1,070,138
BRITISH EMPIRE	130,355,000,000	1,233,796
RUSSIA	135,856,000,000	5,300,000 to 20,000,000
FRANCE	16,980,000,000	2,000,000
CHINA	Undetermined	3,000,000
OTHER ALLIES	9,113,000,000	Undetermined
GERMANY	280,000,000,000	5,000,000 to 18,422,440
JAPAN	49,000,000,000	3,000,000
ITALY	14,500,000,000	700,000
OTHER AXIS	3,750,000,000	Undetermined

RUSSIA BRANCHES OUT

LIKE Germany, Russia had some territorial demands to make in Europe. With Poland's eastern regions, which had been taken from prostrate Russia after World War I, back in the fold, the Soviets turned to other countries once under czardom's rule.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania paid their allegiance to the Czar in 1914 but became independent republics after the war. The Kremlin now promptly signed them to "mutual assistance" pacts and took the right to occupy naval, air and artillery bases along the Baltic approaches to industrial Leningrad and the Kronstadt naval base.

In October Stalin called representatives of Finland—also a prewar part of Russia—to Moscow. The subject again was "mutual assistance." The Finns were offered a strip of Soviet Karelia, on their eastern border. But a strip of the Karelian isthmus north of Leningrad was to go to Russia, along with rights to the naval base at Hanko guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, some islands in the Gulf of Finland, and Finnish demilitarization on the frontiers.

The Finns demurred. On November 30 Russia sent bombers over Helsinki, the capital, and other cities while troops moved onto the Karelian isthmus.

"Plucky little Finland," one-fiftieth as populous as her enemy, fought back fiercely, had the League of Nations denounce Russia, won most of the world's sympathy but got only a trickle of aid, even from the inactive Britain and France in the west.

It was one of the coldest winters in 50 years and highly mobile Finnish ski troops held the invaders to a standstill for months.

In January the Finns were announcing the annihilation of whole Soviet divisions. Nevertheless the Russians pressed on. Their bombers pounded every city in the country, and their ground forces finally penetrated the Mannerheim line of defenses on the isthmus.

Finland could not stand long against such a force. She surrendered March 12, 1940.

Her capitulation brought a stormy session in the British House of Commons, widespread dissatisfaction with the meager and belated assistance given by Britain, and a quotation from the World War I Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, that seemed to tell the Allied story. He said :

"It is the old trouble: Too late. Too late for Czechoslovakia. Too late for Poland. Certainly too late for Finland. It is always too little or too late or both. That is the road to disaster."

The Finnish fiasco knocked Daladier out of office in France. A new cabinet was formed by Paul Reynaud, former foreign minister, with Daladier reduced to minister of national defense.

Russia got all her original demands and a little more.

SCANDINAVIA FEELS THE BOOT

WITH British, French and American factories turning out more and more munitions, Chamberlain announced in April, 1940, that der Fuehrer had "missed the bus."

On April 8 the British virtually sealed the western approaches to Germany by mining the waters off Norway through which German ships had sneaked home with Narvik's precious iron ore.

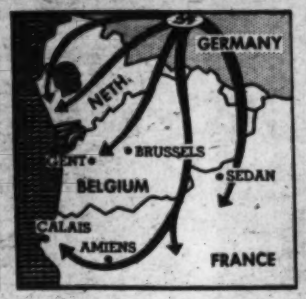
On the very same night Hitler's troops swarmed into Denmark and Norway.

The Danes had seen what happened to the Poles. Their King Christian urged them to submit. At the cost of one soldier the Nazis rolled up the Jutland peninsula, across the Skaggerak from Norway.

The move into Norway was made amid planned confusion. Troops hidden in the holds of ships scampered ashore to seize vital coastal points like Narvik, Bergen, Stravanger, and Trondheim. "Civilian travelers" put on army uniforms and assured Norwegians the battle was already over. Faked orders to surrender were passed on to unsuspecting Norwegian officers. Nazis appeared suddenly at railroad terminals and airports. German warships disgorged soldiers along the southern coast while

Five Major Battles When Hitler Had The Allies On The Run

BATTLE OF POLAND: On Sept. 1, 1939, Nazis invaded Poland from Germany, East Prussia, Czechoslovakia; drove on to Warsaw, Lwow. On Sept. 17, Russia invaded Poland. Warsaw surrendered on Sept. 27.



BATTLE OF FRANCE, I: While the French sat behind the Maginot Line, the Nazis on May 10, 1940, attacked the low countries. In forty days, France was whipped and the British had fled Dunkerque.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN: In Aug., 1940, Hitler began to air-blitz England. London took it, but R.A.F. bombers smashed a German invasion fleet of 3,000 barges and the Luftwaffe lost heavily in the sky.

BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC: U-boats made their biggest threats in 1941 and 1942, striking at vital Atlantic supply lines. New detection devices, air patrols and attacks on sub pens finally beat them.

BATTLE FOR MOSCOW: On June 22, 1941, Hitler attacked Russia. By October he had gained 600 miles and was at Moscow's gates. The Reds held, then counter-attacked and drove 125 miles.

bombers roared overhead and native Nazis cheered. That same day a small force goosestepped to the tunes of a military band into Oslo, the capital, and put it in the hands of Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader. Within two days virtually all that remained of Norway's army, which originally numbered no more than about 30,000 men, was concentrated in the far north, above Narvik.

A week after the invasion, the British and French sent expeditionary forces to Andalsnes and Namsos on the central coast, to Narvik, and to smaller ports. Totaling only about 12,000 men, and assigned to chase out almost ten times that number of firmly-secured Nazis, they never got heavy equipment ashore and most of them soon withdrew.

Again in England the bitter cry went up: "Too little, too late." Labor Leader Clement R. Attlee taunted: "The Prime Minister talked about missing the bus. He and his associates missed a number of buses since 1931. They missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus." After a vote in Commons, Chamberlain learned that members of his own party had deserted him and he no longer could count on a majority.

As Hitler struck again, Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister and Britain's King George VI appointed Churchill as his successor.

THE LOW COUNTRIES GO DOWN

THE Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg were almost fully mobilized to repel invasion. Together they had fewer than 1,000 warplanes and 900,000 men, of whom many were poorly equipped. The Dutch had a "water line," based on their dikes, and they threatened to flood the path of the invader. Belgium had a defense system of forts and pillboxes running along the Meuse River and the Albert Canal. Little Luxembourg had virtually nothing.

South of the low countries, the French under General Maurice Gamelin and General Viscount Gort's British Expeditionary Force also were ready for battle. They had the Maginot line which, experts abroad were convinced, the Germans had less than one chance in five of successfully passing.

Of the some 3,500,000 Nazis under arms, an estimated 1,500,000 were poised on the western front. Hitler had superiority in the air, and twice as many armored divisions as the Allies.

Holland knew on May 5 that the blow was about to fall. But, preferring to maintain her neutral status rather than call for help, she failed to notify the Allies.

Hitler's Lowlands push on May 10 was like the others—begun without warning, with planes and tanks striking like lightning bolts. The Nazis used not only the secret agent tactics that helped so well to spread confusion in Norway, but for the first time also dropped parachutists in large numbers in Holland.

The chutists, aided by traitors and long-time German residents, grabbed the vital Maas-Moerdijk bridge through which Allied ground aid for Rotterdam would have to pass. Armored spearheads broke through all along the border, pointing long fingers at the Netherlands' three key cities: Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague and virtually cutting the country in two.

Queen Wilhelmina and her government fled to London. After the surrender, on May 14, Goering's planes ripped whole blocks out of the heart of Rotterdam.

BELGIUM AND DUNKERQUE

THE moment Hitler struck Belgium, King Leopold appealed for help. Gamelin and Gort eagerly raced out of their fixed positions. The French Ninth Army moved up from Sedan, a vital anchor in their Maginot line, but rashly left the Ardennes region exposed.

The Nazis threw their big punch at Maastricht and hopped the Albert Canal, overwhelming such reputed strong points as the fortresses of Liege and Eben Emael with screaming dive bombers which made the defenders think they were up against some eerie secret weapon. Then they roared through the Ardennes, to hit the Ninth Army on its flank, and forced the Meuse River.

This sudden break wiped out the value of the Belgian "little Maginot" line. Before the stunned Allies could hit back, Hitler's armor was pouring through the hole left west of Sedan. By May 14 it was beyond the Maginot Line itself which in that area, it developed, was based more on Belgium's neutrality than anything else.

The first Nazi penetration was not large but was fast. It was a gamble. Thin streams of tanks sped from Sedan, arced out, then swung back to encircle small areas and produce an ever-widening wedge. The Allies in Belgium, a million strong behind the stream, were caught flat-footed. The main French forces in the south could not rush up to close the gap, for the Nazis carefully had bombed the communications hubs.

Hitler's armor continued to pour through, paratroopers dropped on key points behind the lines and the Luftwaffe bulled over the ground ahead of the troops. It bombed small towns and villages with no apparent military value. When the survivors fled to the roads, they were machine-gunned by planes.

The British by now had been driven from Louvain in Belgium after having lost it once and then retaken it. The Nazi tank ace, General Heinz Guderian, continued to plow through France—over the Oise, May 17; into Peronne and St. Quentin, May 18; into Amiens, May 19. On that day, Reynaud sent Maxime Weygand in to replace Gamelin as French commander.

The Nazis had been expected to swing south to encircle Paris. Instead they drove for the English Channel. They reached St. Valery-en-Caux on May 22 and five days later punched through to Boulogne and Calais. Belgium—and the British Army—were caught in a monstrous, armor-riveted trap. His troops without food or ammunition, Leopold abruptly surrendered.

Britain ordered virtually everything that floated to Dunkerque. There the Tommies, littering the open beaches, dragging their wounded with them, could have been slaughtered by Nazi airmen. But the skies mercifully closed in and the R.A.F. hung over the beaches to help hold off the enemy. Britain's tattered soldiers, bleeding and bowed, waded into the sea and were carried off to safety by warships, fishing boats, tugs, yachts. All their equipment lay behind them.

Three-quarters of the army—along with some French, Belgians and Dutch—had been saved in one of the most thrilling rescues in history. But they left more than 50,000 dead and prisoners and Winston Churchill growled: "Wars are not won by evacuations."

BATTLE OF FRANCE

BACK in France, Weygand had removed 15 defense-minded generals, replacing them with men like Charles de Gaulle, a brilliant advocate of offensive power. Now, with the campaign reduced to a battle for France, Weygand hurriedly strung his forces along a line from Montmedy, the natural defenses of the Meuse, the Aisne and the Somme, to Abbeville.

On June 5 German artillery began to pound the Somme. The barrage continued while bombers tore up French rear communications. Weygand's defenses cracked.

In Rome, Mussolini decided the time was ripe. On June 10 he gave France a "stab in the back" by declaring war and sending his forces over the Italo-French frontier.

By that time the Germans were across the Seine, threatening Rouen. The government, which had already fled to Tours, declared Paris an open city.

The Nazis kept pressing on and France plainly was on the ropes. Paris fell; Reynaud, moving his government again to Bordeaux, pleaded with Roosevelt to send "clouds of airplanes." Churchill raced desperately to France, to propose a merger of empires and continuation of the fight.

On June 16 Reynaud himself fell, to be replaced by 84-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who had uttered the phrase "They Shall Not Pass" as the defender of Verdun in World War I.

Into Petain's government, as minister of justice, went former Premier Pierre Laval, who had permitted Mussolini to overrun Ethiopia.

The next day Petain, with a "broken heart," asked for an armistice. Hitler jigged for joy. In the railroad car at Compeigne where the World War I armistice was signed, the French received the terms. Germany would occupy all the northern half of France, and a strip along the Bay of Biscay averaging 40 miles wide below the Loire to the Spanish border. France would pay the occupation costs. The French fleet would be kept in French ports.

On June 22 Petain accepted the surrender. He then was forced to seek a separate armistice from Mussolini, who demanded demilitarization of the naval bases at Toulon in southern France and Bizerte, Ajaccio and Oran in north Africa.

Two weeks later the French republic was dead; in its place there arose an authoritarian regime headed by Petain and showing the strong hand of Pierre Laval. Defeated France took a new slogan: "Fatherland, Family, Work."

De Gaulle had fled to Britain to form the French National Committee to spur France's colonies to continue resistance. His banner was the Cross of Lorraine; his slogan: "France has lost a battle. She has not lost the war."

THE WORLD GETS JITTERY

THE fall of France had repercussions throughout the world. In mid-June Moscow moved more troops into the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—and a month later, under Soviet scrutiny, those nations voted to become part of Russia. On June 28 Reds went into the Bessarabia and northern Bukovina regions of Romania. Nazi forces moved in to "guard" Romania while turning over Transylvania to Hungary and Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The British had won a pre-surrender pledge from Reynaud that the French fleet would not be turned over to Hitler. But when they digested the surrender terms and noted the French admirals showed no disposition to keep their fleet on the Allied side, the British seized French vessels in British ports. Then they sent their navy against Oran, Casablanca and Dakar. When the smoke cleared only one French battleship—the "Strasbourg"—was still considered an effective.

The Japanese saw a chance to apply pressure. They strong-talked the British into shutting off supplies for China through Hong Kong and into temporarily closing the Burma Road. They demanded that French Indo-China cease all traffic with China and took the right to establish naval and military bases in that country.

The United States, seeing the fate of the weak, started thinking more seriously of her own strength.

Already President Roosevelt had advocated giving the Allies all aid "short of war." He had set up a Council of National Defense to speed America's rearming; on the day Hitler attacked the Lowlands he urged the production of 50,000 planes and asked

A Quintet Of Britain's War Leaders . . .

Marshal Harold R. Alexander led Mediterranean drives.

Adm. Andrew Browne Cunningham led the British at sea.

Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery led 21st Allied Army Group.

Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten commanded in Southeast Asia.

Arthur W. Tedder, air chief marshal, was deputy to Eisenhower.

Congress to appropriate an additional billion dollars for defense. A vast expansion program to provide a "two-ocean navy" was under way, and in June conscription bills were introduced in the Senate and House. But war itself seemed remote from the United States in mid-1940 as the country prepared to elect a President.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

THE BRITISH were alone. From the coasts of their tight little isle they could see only Axis nations, or Axis sympathizers, or Axis-occupied countries, or jittery neutrals fearing to offend the swaggering Reich.

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat," Winston Churchill had told them when he became prime minister. And as the last exhausted survivors from Dunkerque returned to English soil, he had vowed:

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

Almost all their ground equipment was left in Flanders. But with a few tanks and cannon, hunting guns and pitchforks, Britons grimly prepared a defense. A civilian home army was mobilized. Disguised pillboxes were erected along city streets. The R.A.F. hid airfields throughout the countryside to protect its meager force. More barrage balloons went up around London to halt low-flying bombers. Workmen feverishly dug trenches—and air raid shelters—in the public parks. Churchill, heeding the lessons of "fifth column" treachery in Norway and the Lowlands, sped dubious aliens into concentration camps. Church bells were silenced; when they pealed again it would mean the Germans were coming—by parachute.

Women and old men went into munitions plants in a grim race against time, and watched their rations grow slimmer as the navy strove desperately to keep open Britain's sub-infested life lines.

The Luftwaffe set up airbases along the Atlantic coast from Norway to the Bay of Biscay. "We're Sailing Against England" was the most popular song in the Reich.

Early in August the German air force began to come in greater numbers. At first they came by day, and hit port areas. Then they moved inland.

Goering sent his fast and lightly armored bombers swooping over by the hundreds to hit factories and railroad centers. But often they bombed population centers without military value and strafed persons on the streets.

The R.A.F. nursed its 700 speedy Spitfires and Hurricanes carefully, sent them up only when the probable Nazi bag seemed worth it, and often refused to be drawn into hopeless battle.

There were 61 major attacks from August 8 to September 5. The list of targets grew long and varied—the naval base at Portsmouth; the Croydon airport; the Tyneside industrial area near Newcastle; the Thames estuary; the residential London suburbs; the great shipping port of Liverpool. Civilian casualties reached an average of 75 a day.

On August 17 the German government announced the whole area around the British Isles had been mined; in a night raid on September 9 a time bomb was dropped in the garden of Buckingham Palace, 70 feet from the king's study; on September 12 Britain moved 2,000,000 soldiers into defense positions along the English and Scottish coasts.

But the air blitz was just beginning. Just before noon on September 15, Goering sent 250 planes over London and two hours later 250 more. The R.A.F. went up to get them, and Sunday crowds stood in the streets and cheered madly as flaming bombers plumeted out of the 700 square miles of sky above the sprawling capital. At least 185 of the enemy's planes—and possibly as many as 230—went down.

THE BLITZ THAT FAILED

AT THAT point the Germans switched almost exclusively to night bombing. But they kept coming in even greater numbers—and their targets were greatly widened.

The civilians took it. A million went underground to sleep in subway stations and stairways. They emerged in daylight to dig out the dead and watch flames roaring through the streets. For days on end the skies were black with smoke above London, Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and scores of other places. Winston Churchill, chin thrust forward and eyes blazing with anger, stepped among the ruins and made a "V" sign with his fingers.

Despite their losses the British could see progress. R.A.F. bombers were going over Germany and even Italy, striking key industrial targets in the Ruhr, Berlin, Mannheim, Bremen, Danzig, Turin, Milan and Genoa. Day after day they pounded the ports where invasion barges were massing. Roosevelt gave 50 old American destroyers to reinforce the hard-pressed British Navy in return for U. S. leases on bases like Newfoundland, Bermuda and Trinidad in the western hemisphere.

The air blitz intensified its fury. On November 14 some 500 Nazi planes converged on Coventry, northwest of London. They blasted motor factories—along with churches, hospitals and schools—and left the city virtually in ruins. A power-shovel dug a trench to bury 200 dead in one grave. On December 29 a record incendiary attack was made on London. It wrecked a square mile area in the city proper, including many landmarks, and started the greatest fire the city had known since the blaze of 1666.

But the British stood to their guns. A new device—radar—which could seek out the presence of objects even through clouds warned of approaching planes, and the R.A.F. continued to exact a toll.

The Germans made one mistake in all this, and as usual it was a honey. They bombed in an attempt to break Britain's morale, as much as to break her industrial system. The morale didn't break; her industrial system might have done so had it been subjected to sufficiently concentrated attack.

Finally, in the spring of 1941, the attacks abated. Bullet-riddled German invasion boats lay awash along the French coast and the bodies of Nazi troops, trained to sail against England, floated in the channel.

The British lost 42,950 civilians killed in the blitz. Churchill toasted the R.A.F.: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Britain was still alone. But Britain was still free.

THE BALKANS GET IN IT

HITLER had won a great deal in the West merely by rattling his sword. Then he turned to the East and rattled. Some of the Balkans liked the sound.

In Romania, uprisings of the fascist Iron Guard made the regime of King Carol II so precarious that he fled the country with his morganatic wife, Madame Lupescu, on September 6, 1940, and left the throne to his son Michael. But actually the Iron Guard and General Ion Antonescu took the power, and as soon as Carol left more German troops moved in.

Hungary moved into the Axis camp, and Bulgaria headed that way too.

Mussolini thought he had bought off Greece's generals and could occupy that country easily. On October 26 the official Italian news agency charged a band of armed Greeks had invaded Albania. Greece denied the charge. The next night Mussolini sent an ultimatum demanding the right to occupy strategic Greek bases for the war's duration. Greek Premier Metaxas rejected it.

Il Duce sent his warplanes over the Italian border and into Greece. The invaded country had only about 150,000 troops and a puny navy, but Mussolini discovered the generals were not bought.

Holing up in their mountains, the Greeks held off the invaders and by the end of a month had chased them all off Grecian soil. The British sent in planes and from coastal bases the R.A.F. bombed southern Italian cities.

The Greeks kept moving right into Albania and Hitler, who had not been advised of Il Duce's Grecian plans, now let his ally stew.

In February, 1941, der Fuehrer changed his mind and put the heat on Yugoslavia, demanding passage for his troops through that country to Greece and other concessions that would pull the Yugoslavs firmly into the Axis. The Yugoslav cabinet got ready to accept. Then undercover resistance grew so great that 17-year-old King Peter II took over the government and formed an anti-Axis cabinet. A friendship pact was signed with Russia.

Hitler's troops marched into Yugoslavia from Bulgaria on April 6. In three days they broke across the Vardar Valley, cut the links between Greece and Yugoslovia, and were at the Aegean Sea.

The British forces, which had come up from Africa, tried to stand at Thermopylae. It was useless. Nazi tanks rolled through the streets of ancient Athens on April 27. By then Yugoslavia had fallen under, and King Peter and his cabinet had fled.

Hitler next pulled a new trick out of the bag. He sent paratroopers floating down over mountainous, jagged Crete on May 20. Some of the invaders wore British and New Zealand battle dress.

Ten days later the chagrined British admitted the loss of the island.

The swastika now flew from the top of Norway to the Black Sea. It flew over an empire greater than Napoleon's, greater than the Caesars', greater than Charlemagne's.

But this empire still was not great enough for Hitler.

HITLER FACES EAST

WHEN the Germans and Russians signed their friendship treaty in 1939, veteran students of Europe wondered how long the match would last. In "Mein Kampf" Hitler made it plain that he regarded "the Bolsheviks" as Germany's Number One enemy, and almost as inbred in Germans as the goose-step was the desire to get their hands on the lush grain lands of the Ukraine. In 1940 there were periodic rumors—not taken seriously—of an imminent conflict between the two powers. But in the spring of 1941 reports began to multiply that Hitler was massing great numbers of troops along the

. . . And Five Top Fighters Of The Soviet

Marshal Ivan S. Konev led the 1st Ukranian Army for the Reds.

Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky led the 2nd Ukranian Army.

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky led 2nd White Russian Army.

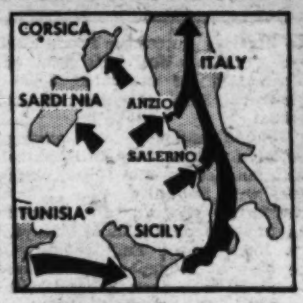
Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevski led Red Far East drive.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov led the Russian armies into Berlin.

Five Major Battles That Finally Brought Hitler To Defeat

BATTLE OF NORTH AFRICA: The British attacked at El Alamein Oct. 23, 1942, advanced 1,500 miles into Tunisia, met Allied forces which had landed in Algeria. Axis was driven from Africa by May, 1943.

BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD: Hitler in 1942 aimed at Stalingrad. After a bloody four-month siege, the Russians encircled the Nazis, caused 330,000 casualties, kept driving west to invade Poland.



BATTLE OF ITALY: The Allies landed in Sicily July 10, 1943, on Italy's toe Sept. 3. Other forces invaded at Salerno, then at Anzio. Rome was taken June 4, and Yanks and British continued northward.

BATTLE OF FRANCE, II: Invading Normandy June 6, 1944, Eisenhower's Anglo - Americans broke through to Brittany, Paris, Belgium, trapping Nazi armies. Other forces crushed from southern France.

BATTLE OF GERMANY: With Yanks and British hitting from France and the lowlands, and the Russians attacking from Poland, the battle of Germany began in early Sept., 1944. It was last Nazi stand.

eastern borders. That could mean but one thing.

At dawn Sunday, June 22, 1941, Hitler ordered his forces over the line and declared war on Russia.

He gave a long list of causes: He disapproved of the Soviets' Finnish and Baltic acquisitions; he accused Russia of conducting a long campaign of sabotage against the Reich; he saw a deep-laid Communist scheme to encircle Germany; he charged repeated frontier violations. Now, he said, he could tolerate no more.

"The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all," he proclaimed.

He was joined immediately by Italy and by Romania, now thoroughly under his thumb. Three days later Finland formally joined the "crusade."

But Churchill threw aside the traditional distrust of his Conservative party for Russia and in a ringing address declared Britain would give all help possible to the Soviets. "Russia's danger," he said, "is our danger, and the danger of the United States."

President Roosevelt only two days before had sent a special message to Congress calling its attention to the "ruthless" sinking by a submarine of the American merchant ship "Robin Moor," and asserting "the government of the German Reich may be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have."

Those were strong words; now, with Russia in the war, a declaration was issued on his behalf assailing "Communistic dictatorship" as "intolerable," but opening the way for aid to the Soviets under the Lend-Lease Act, passed in March, which permitted the President to send war supplies to nations fighting the Axis. On Saturday, June 21, American Communists had opposed aid to Britain and had as their slogan "The Yanks Are Not Coming." On Monday the slogan was changed. It was "The Yanks Are Not Coming Too Late."

In one day the entire Axis front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was moving forward. One prong drove into Lithuania from East Prussia; another headed for Grodno, about 150 miles northeast of Warsaw; another, in southern Poland, raced toward the Bug River north of Lwow; still another crossed the Prut into Bessarabia.

Three million men in six armies under Germany's generals von Falkenhorst, von Leeb, von Bock and von Rundstedt, Finland's Mannerheim and Romania's Antonescu, went into the drive. Out of her 190,000,000 population, Russia had a potential of perhaps 15,000,000 soldiers with a million and a half new ones added every year. But many military men who had closely watched Russia's tough struggle with little Finland in the winter of 1939 were convinced she lacked the leadership, training and equipment to halt the modern, mechanized force being hurled against her.

THE NAZIS ARE SNOWED UNDER

THE experts seemed to be right. The Nazis tore across Russian-occupied Poland and kept right on going. Tanks sliced through at two points on a sector, then turned inward for the lunge to the center and, aided by infantry, the clean-up. This was the famous pincer movement.

Brest-Litovsk fell in two days; Cernauti in two weeks; Novgorod, Velikie Luki, Gomel, Dnepropetrovsk in two months.

Almost daily the world heard, from the Nazis, of Russian armies being encircled and annihilated. But somehow the Reds seemed able to fall back. If they were trapped, they fought until the situation became hopeless, then dissolved into guerrilla bands which harried German supply lines, exposed ammunition dumps, burned stores, wrecked trains, and ambushed isolated soldiers.

The Russians were under orders to scorch their earth. Burning fields and villages marked the path of the Nazi advance. Before they evacuated cities, the Soviets carefully planted time bombs and delayed-action mines that blew up in the invaders' faces. When the Nazis took Kiev, they removed 10,000 mines. Then, five days later, large numbers of additional mines went off to start fires that destroyed 20 blocks in the heart of the city.

On October 3 Hitler announced: "The enemy has been hit so hard that he never again will rise." It appeared he might be right. On October 19 Stalin announced a state of siege for Moscow. The Germans were less than 70 miles away. On October 21 the Nazis announced that Leningrad was encircled, and foreign correspondents in Berlin were invited to go witness its fall. The great naval base at Sevastopol also was besieged.

Civilians in Moscow were armed with anti-tank and machine guns. The approaches to the city were made into one vast mine field. But many government officials moved to Kuibyshev on the Volga, 550 miles away.

Then Hitler ran into Russia's great ally, the force that had beaten Napoleon: Winter. Snowstorms and freezing nights slowed the offensive in the north and central fronts and stalled the Nazis virtually before the gates of Moscow. In the south their armor clanked to the city of Rostov, the "gateway to the Caucasus," and ground to a stop.

In the numbing Russian winter, the Soviets put runners on their rolling stock and camouflaged their troops in white. They sent phantom-like guerrillas behind the Nazi lines to slash at the invaders, suffering miserably in the frightful cold for which they had neither training, clothing nor adequate equipment.

The experts who had predicted Russia's finish in three months were wrong. The Soviets were not beaten yet.

THE UNITED STATES PREPARES

AMERICA was well started on the path to preparedness when Hitler invaded Russia. Draftees were swarming into Army camps, under the Selective Service Act passed in September, 1940, which provided that they receive a year's training. For a while they maneuvered with broomsticks and pretended that trucks were tanks, because much of the output of the growing U. S. war arsenal was being shipped to supply depleted Britain.

In January, President Roosevelt introduced a new phrase—"the four freedoms"—as America's objective for "everywhere in the world." They were "freedom of speech and expression," "freedom of every person to worship God in his own way," "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear."

In July, he announced American occupation of Iceland as vital to the defense of the western hemisphere. Then in August he sailed out on the Atlantic for a secret rendezvous with Winston Churchill. U. S. diplomatic and military leaders were in the party, and out of it came the "Atlantic Charter," with an eight-point program for a peace that would strip Germany of her war gains and permit "all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

The Nazis continued to attack American shipping—which, however, was flying the flag of Panama to get around the Neutrality Act designed to keep U. S. vessels out of waters in the war zones. Roosevelt grimly announced the new world would do everything in its power to crush the Nazis.

The President's moves caused a mixed reaction in America. Many persons endorsed them fully—some thought they did not go far enough. Others—"isolationists"—argued that his steps would lead to hostilities and that the U. S. lesson of World War I was to remain aloof from "Europe's age-old quarrels." The debate often became bitter. Isolationists were accused of pro-Axis sympathies; those advocating a stronger stand against Hitler were accused of "war-mongering."

In September the sinkings multiplied. The U. S. destroyer Greer—"minding its own business," the President said—was attacked by a submarine off Iceland. The Nazis claimed the U-boat had been attacked first. Roosevelt ordered the Navy to "shoot on sight" thereafter, and promised the destruction of Nazis raiders found in U. S. waters. Amid much debate, Congress increased the training period of draftees from one year to 30 months and repealed parts of the Neutrality Act to permit U. S. merchant ships to mount guns and steam into the war zones.

Oddly, these steps ostensibly were taken to strengthen the country against possible attacks from Europe. Americans generally overlooked, or minimized, trouble brewing in the Pacific.

The Japanese, once they had won bases in French Indo-China, had squeezed the Petain government into permitting total occupation. In August the U. S. State Department was certain the Nipponese planned to invade the Indian Ocean area to isolate China and block out Britain. At that time Roosevelt warned the Japanese ambassador, Naokuni Nomura, that further Nipponese aggressions would be followed by U. S. "steps" to safeguard her security.

In November, Saburo Kurusu joined Nomura in Washington to try to reach a settlement. They asserted America was attempting to "encircle" Japan and decried the Lend-Lease aid being given China. Secretary of State Hull outlined a "proposed basis for agreement" which would end aggressions in the far east and result in the withdrawal of Nipponese troops from China and Indo-China. But instead of taking troops out of Indo-China the Nipponese sent more in.

On December 6, the State Department reported that Roosevelt had sent a personal appeal to Japan's Emperor Hirohito in an effort to avert hostilities.

On the morning of December 7, 1941, the Japanese gave their answer.

"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

IT was a quiet Sunday morning at Pearl Harbor on the little island of Oahu, T. H., where America's Pacific fleet had headquarters.

Seamen and soldiers slept peacefully in their barracks or in the holds of their mighty ships. Others already on duty were performing the many routine chores that keep a great fleet and its base in peacetime trim.

In the harbor eight battleships, many cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships were moored in rows or tied up in drydock. Scores of warplanes stood on nearby airfields.

At 7:55 planes marked with the rising sun zoomed over the coastline and dropped bombs.

The blast awakened the entire island.

Flames and black acrid smoke shot up from the harbor. The pounding rose to a shattering crescendo until fire and smoke enveloped the shipping, the docks, the oil-covered waters and the airfields. Machine gun bullets sprayed down on plane hangars and on servicemen running from their barracks. A Navy chaplain praised the Lord and passed the ammunition to try to fend off the attackers.

A battleship captain fell, his stomach ripped open by a shell fragment. He refused to be carried to safety and died on his flaming bridge. A bluejacket saw his 10 battery mates shot down by a strafing plane but kept their five-inch anti-aircraft gun go-

U. S. SPARRED FOR TIME AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

ing single-handed. An officer leaped from his hospital bed and took his fighting station.

Some American planes rose from their bomb-pitted fields to strike back. Anti-aircraft fire boomed. But 150 of the red-balled demons continued to thunder in.

By 9:45 they flew away—all but 48 which had been shot into the earth or surrounding waters by U. S. ground or airplane fire.

Behind them, they left the wreckage of the United States Pacific fleet. Eight of the nation's 17 battleships lay crushed in the harbor. One, the Arizona, had blown up. The Oklahoma had capsized. Others had gaping holes and still billowed smoke. Three destroyers and a mine layer were sunk, three cruisers a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged, 177 airplanes were wrecked.

Beneath the debris of planes and out of the waters and the hulls of the ships, the lifeless bodies of 2,343 Navy and Army men were removed, along with 1,272 wounded.

Isolationism had become a dead issue. For all practical purposes, America was at war.

AMERICA'S DARK WEEK

THE news of the attack was flashed to the White House. Less than an hour later Nomura and Kurusu blithely called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum charging the United States had concocted a far-reaching anti-Japanese conspiracy, had prevented peace in China, and was readying for war with Germany and Japan. To their faces Hull accused them of "infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them." Some of the straight-talking Tennessean's other remarks were of the type which written history records only by dashes.

By now the news had been broadcast throughout the nation. Armed guards rushed to protect public buildings in Washington. Army and Navy leaves were cancelled. Soldiers mounted shore defenses. Americans asked the way to enlisting stations.

That evening, U. S. time, the American ambassador at Tokyo received word from the Japanese foreign minister belatedly announcing the state of war. The next day a grim and fighting President went into a combined session of Congress to call the day of the attack "a date which will live in infamy." When the rollcall came on the war vote there was but one dissenter—pacifist Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, other Japanese planes bombed the Philippines, Guam and Wake. Britain's port of Hong Kong in China, and Malaya. Troops moved into Thailand and, in the Axis pattern, had a host of traitors waiting to greet them as liberators.

On December 8 they bombed Midway. Thailand capitulated and they crossed into northern Malaya.

On December 9 they occupied the northern Gilbert islands, far east of New Guinea and along the line from Pearl Harbor to Australia.

On December 10 they landed at Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon island in the Philippines. Their planes sank two great British warships—the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse—off Malaya.

On December 11 their Axis partners—Germany and Italy—declared war on the United States.

On December 12 after incessant bombing and a forceful landing against less than 600 American sailors and marines they occupied Guam.

It was a dark week. Americans coined an angry slogan: "Remember Pearl Harbor!" Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and General Walter C. Short, accused of being responsible for Pearl Harbor's defenses, were relieved of their posts. The best that could be done now was to speed reconstruction workers to help rebuild the base.

JAPAN SURGES SOUTH

ON paper mighty nations were now aligned against the 80,000,000 Japanese with their small home islands, Manchuria and a part of China, with their relatively meager natural resources, and with their industries still handicapped by some feudal hand-labor hangovers.

By December 15, 21 countries were avowed enemies of Japan: United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, China, the Netherlands, Free France, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland and the Union of South Africa.

The United States had an army of 1,600,000 men, with a potentiality of over 10,000,000; Japan's potential was only about two-thirds of that. In theory, the United States had a mightier fleet of 344 warships against Japan's 262; but the core of the U. S. Pacific fleet lay gutted in Pearl Harbor and Atlantic units were in a desperate fight with Nazi U-boats. Japan had an estimated 3,600 planes; America's numbered 3,000, of which only 1,157 were fitted for combat.

Moreover, Japan had her war-making power where she wanted it. She held full control of the western Pacific and could shuttle her Army thousands of miles with impunity.

Shuttle her army she did. She poured troops down into the thick, black forests of Malaya, headed in a straight line for the huge, heavily-fortified British naval base at Singapore. After landing at Aparri, she sent 80 transports packed with 80,000 troops to Lingayen Gulf on Luzon and landed still another force 130 miles southeast of Manila. Her planes and warships shelled Wake relentlessly.

This was a tremendous surge of power; at the time it seemed devastating. Later events made second guessers say the Japanese would have done better by striking a more solid blow at Hawaii and the United States, instead of dispersing her forces to the south.

CORREGIDOR FALLS

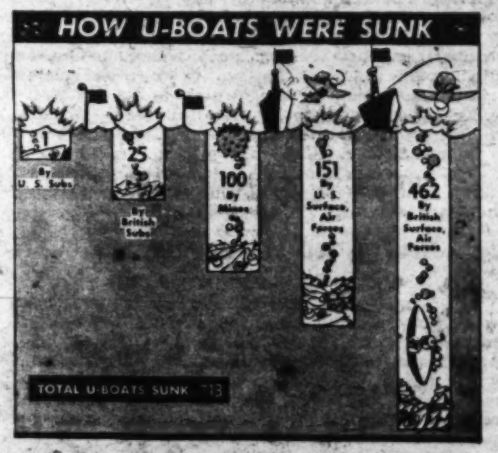
GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR had only 7,000 Americans and 75,000 Filipinos to hold off more than 200,000 of the enemy. His puny air force was smashed in the war's first day. Reinforcement from Hawaii was impossible.

The enemy moved south from Lingayen and northwest from the Legaspi peninsula. The objective was Manila. The American general knew the glittering capital, "pearl of the Orient," could not be held. He declared it open; the Japanese bombed it anyway.

On January 2 MacArthur pulled out of a Manila still smelling of death to establish a line in the jungles on Bataan peninsula, above the rocky, heavily-gunned fortress of Corregidor which guarded the approaches to Manila harbor.

Even then the outcome could hardly be in doubt, but the Americans refused to accept it. Ragged and worn, they beat back repeated waves of Japanese infantry. Capt. Arthur Wermuth, Bataan's "One-man army," sent more than a hundred Japanese to their ancestors. Little torpedo boats—MacArthur's Navy—sped through Subic Bay to do successful battle with warships and Lt. John D. Bulkeley, a torpedo boat commander, became one of the war's first heroes.

Nippon continued to pour reinforcements onto Luzon. By then General MacArthur had become a



symbol of American hopes and resistance. He was ordered hurriedly to safety.

Leaving his command to General Jonathan Wainwright, he rode Bulkeley's PT boat on a thrilling dash through Japanese-infested waters. After transferring to a plane he arrived in Australia and announced "I shall return."

The defenders of Bataan, dying of wounds and shaking with malaria in the jungle, were running dangerously short of munitions and medical supplies. If they found time to listen to the news from the rest of the Pacific they found little to cheer them, either.

After making a Pacific Alamo of Wake during 14 benumbed days of incessant Japanese bombing and shelling, the small Marine garrison had succumbed on December 24 to an enemy invasion force. Hong Kong had fallen December 25 and the Japanese had bayoneted some of their British and American prisoners. Malaya had been overrun. "Impregnable" Singapore had proved strangely vulnerable from the rear and had fallen unceremoniously. Springboarding into Sumatra, Borneo and Java, the Japanese had seized the bulk of the world's rubber resources. They were in the Solomons on Australia's eastern flank. Their submarines had shelled invasion-jittery California.

Only on Midway, where a Marine and Navy garrison had beaten off repeated sea and air attacks, was the news at all encouraging. But Midway was far from the Philippines.

On March 28, the foe on Bataan opened a shattering artillery barrage. After three days, opposed only by a few cannon and by sheer courage, enemy infantry smashed Wainwright's eastern flank and overran the peninsula.

The wounded, hungry, ailing Yanks retreated to Corregidor. There in caves beneath the rock, while shells and bombs showered down, they waited for 26 days. Finally, after a direct assault, they raised the white flag and let the grinning enemy come to get them.

They got them, and put them through the torture of a death march across Bataan to prison camps. Like Pearl Harbor, this march was sometning Americans vowed never to forget.

THE BATTLE FOR TIME

While the ground forces of the Rising Sun were sweeping across the western Pacific area, the American fleet whittled at the enemy's naval might and fought for time.

Pugnacious Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey and his aircraft carrier task forces had the luck or good judgment to be at sea when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, and the major burden of fighting the sea war in the Pacific fell on America's seven flattops, on their planes and on the "silent service"—the submarines.

In America's first offensive move, on February 1, 1942, Halsey led a force of two carriers, five cruisers and ten destroyers in pounding first the Marshall and Gilbert islands, and then Wake.

To stem the Japanese push on Java, a small force of American, British and Dutch units under Dutch command hurled itself on February 27 against Japanese warships in the Java sea. When the smoke lifted after two days, 13 Allied vessels were out of action.

In April the Navy helped the Army carry out an idea that famous James H. Doolittle (by this time a brigadier general) had been mulling over.

The aircraft carrier Hornet, carrying 16 two-engined Mitchell B-25 Bombers on its 800-foot deck and accompanied by a task force, moved to within 800 miles of the Japanese home coast. It would have gone closer but for a Japanese fishing vessel sighted and sunk. Fearing the force's position had been revealed, Doolittle climbed into the lead plane and bee-lined for Japan. His squadron streaked behind him and almost touched the wave tops in an effort to be inconspicuous. It was the first carrier takeoff for big bombers.

Hours later, as they neared the coast, some of the planes headed for Tokyo, some for Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka. Before the startled foe knew what was happening, the Mitchells were hitting their designated targets through 20-cent bombsights—a gasoline plant, an aircraft factory, a shipyard which was building a cruiser, steel and powder plants, rail yards. The Japanese belatedly threw up fighter planes and ack-ack. The Americans raced off for especially prepared airfields in China.

But the change of plans forced by that fishing vessel now took its toll. The original schedule had called for the planes to hop off 400 miles from Japan and to land in China by day. Now their gas was low, and they would have to land at night.

Not one plane made the prepared fields, but most of the men crash-landed in China and lived. Eight were captured. Some were beheaded but four survived in prison camps.

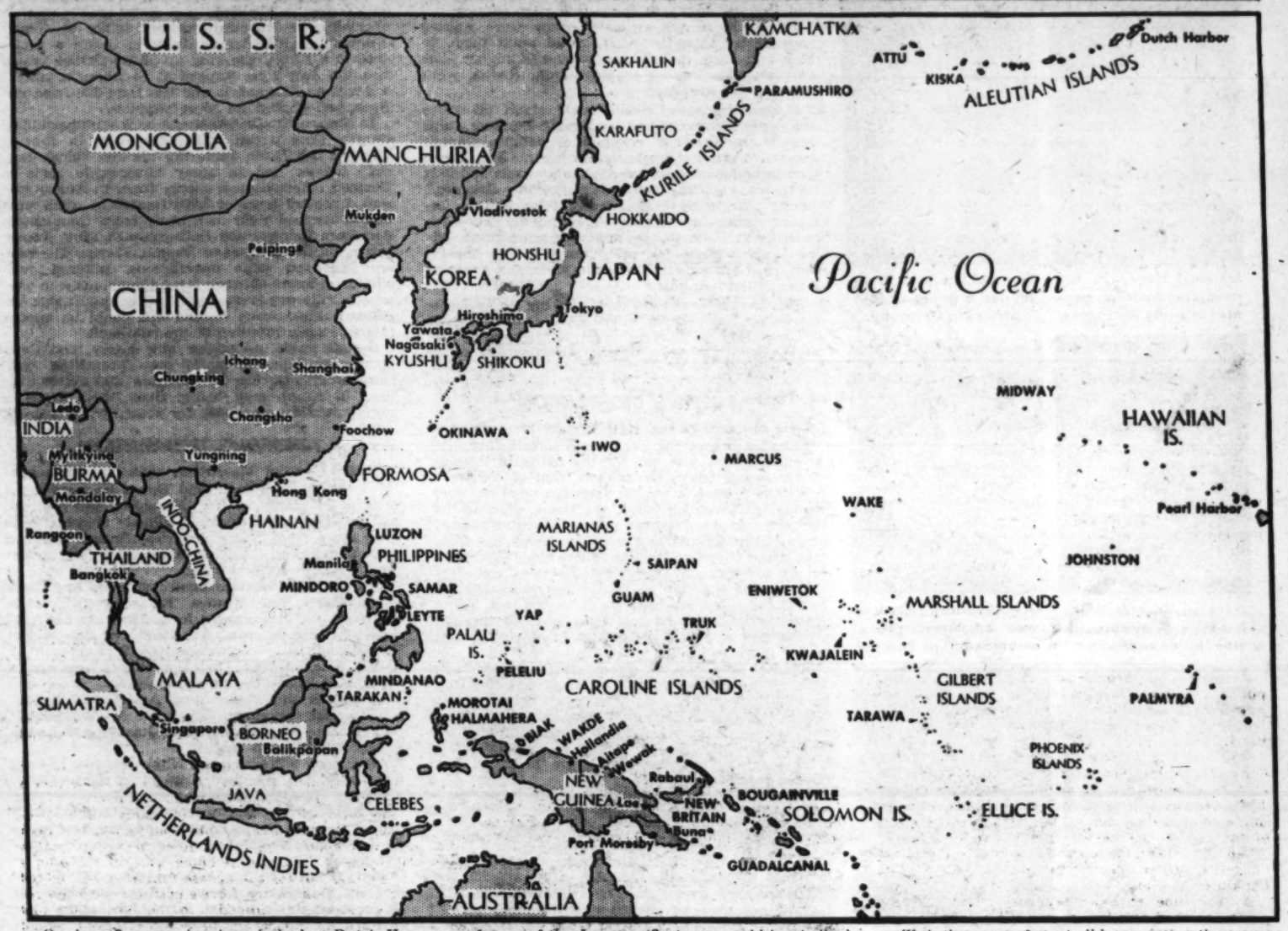
The Japanese tried many ways to learn how, and from where, the Yanks had carried out such a daring raid. But for a year all they got officially was the information, from President Roosevelt, that the ships had set off from "Shangri-La."

THE CORAL SEAS AND BEYOND

THE Navy got another crack at the foe when the Japanese tried to establish a Solomon islands base which would endanger the U. S. supply line to Australia. A carrier task force headed by Admiral Frank J. Fletcher went to break up the invading force.

What happened in that "Battle of the Coral Sea," fought from May 4 to 8, was a new thing in warfare. The ships of the opposing fleets never made contact. Their carrier planes did all the fighting. American pilots sank one flattop, damaged another, sank two cruisers and two destroyers, and damaged two additional cruisers. The cost was high. The carrier Lexington exploded and sank. The Yorktown was damaged. But the Japanese surge to the south was stemmed. Quickly the Japanese turned north.

The Pacific Theater Where America And Japan Clashed



On June 3, heavy bombers lashed at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, in the first big attack on the North American continent. The next day, U. S. Army and Navy fliers sighted an enemy fleet, apparently destined for Unalaska. They sank one cruiser and damaged another.

Meanwhile the main enemy force neared Midway, heading for Hawaii. Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commanding two task forces, were there to meet it. The American high command had out-guessed its foe.

It was an engagement like that of the Coral Sea. The fleets never actually sighted each other. Torpedo and dive bombers from the Enterprise, the hurriedly repaired Yorktown, and the Hornet did the fighting. The "Torpedo Eight" squadron from the Hornet took on four carriers and scored hits, but only one pilot survived. Torpedo planes from the Enterprise and Yorktown picked up the attack and hit two carriers. Then dive bombers raced in, putting two flattops out of action and damaging a third so badly it was easy prey for a U. S. submarine.

Only one enemy carrier remained, and it sent its planes screaming against the Yorktown. But Enterprise and Hornet pilots, striking back, left the carrier in flames. Then they ripped a nearby battleship and cruiser.

Army Flying Fortresses from Midway damaged a heavy cruiser, hit a battleship and a destroyer, and inflicted more wounds on a damaged carrier. By the night of June 4 the Japanese were in flight.

Navy and Army planes kept up the assault for two days, smashing four more cruisers and a destroyer. By then the banged-up Yorktown had been taken in tow, and when the destroyer Hammann moved alongside to put a salvage party aboard, an enemy submarine sneaked in close and sent two torpedoes into the Yorktown and another into the Hammann. The Hammann went down and the next day the Yorktown joined it.

The Battle of Midway was what the Navy had been waiting for. It was the most decisive trouncing the Japanese fleet had received since the Korean admiral Yi-sun smashed Nipponese forces off the Korean coast in 1592.

A part of the Japanese fleet now could be chalked off. The threat of an invasion of Hawaii was averted.

A week later, however, Army pilots over the foggy, desolate Aleutians discovered the Japanese had invaded those islands.

America now could worry about the threat of an enemy push onto Alaska.

THE HOME FRONT TOUGHENS UP

THE American home front got tough in the first six months of war.

Draft calls were increased and the draft age widened to include men from 18 to 45. Recruiting stations—Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard—were swamped with volunteers. A great movement of troops to vital defense areas like Australia, Alaska and the Panama Canal zone got under way. On January 26, the first troops of the American Expeditionary Force stepped off the gangplanks in North Ireland.

When the blow fell at Pearl Harbor, America was producing 2,000 planes a month. The "two-ocean Navy" was taking shape in 11 government shipyards and 110 private yards. About 30 ordnance factories were in production, with 30 more under construction or planned.

That was a mere beginning. When America found herself at war she set her sights on the greatest production goals in history.

President Roosevelt grimly announced: "We shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him." He called on the nation to spend $100,000 every minute on war production. He called for the output in 1942 of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 8,000,000 tons of shipping.

Old men came out of retirement to handle rivet guns. Women left their kitchens to run lathes. Girls walked past their class rooms, put welding helmets over their heads and went into shipyards. A Women's Army Corps, the WAACS, was set up to provide workers for non-combatant jobs to "free the men to fight." A similar organization—the WAVES—was created for the Navy. Like units were planned for Marines and Coast Guard.

With the snort of the bulldozer setting the tempo, engineers, concrete mixers, steel workers, electricians moved onto the plains of Kansas, the corn fields of Indiana, the cattle ranges of Texas, the groves of California to rear monstrous, mile-long factories that soon began to spew out planes, guns, tanks and thousands of other items of equipment.

Production of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, clocks, vacuum cleaners was shut off. The Office of Price Administration fixed price ceilings on virtually everything the nation ate, wore or used. Sugar was rationed—and prospects were that many other things would be doled out by ration before the war was over. Lingerie manufacturers began making mosquito netting. Watch makers were fashioning fuses.

Soon merchant vessels—"Liberty ships" and tankers—were being added at the rate of one a day. Real rifles and machineguns were being put in the hands of the forces in training. Powerful tanks, versatile "jeep" cars, landing craft began to speed from the assembly lines.

A tremendous synthetic rubber program got under way to offset the Japanese capture of most of the world's natural rubber resources in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. Scientists and explorers working for Henry A. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare struggled to find substitutes or new sources for quinine, tin and hemp.

THE U-BOATS STRIKE

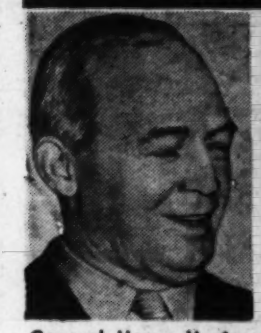
HITLER could not hit remote America with his Luftwaffe, but he knew he had to do something to cut down the value of American production going to England and Russia.

The surface vessels of his navy already had been proved unsafe on the seas. The great battleship Bismarck had been sunk after a thrilling 1,750-mile sea-air chase in 1941, and while the British had lost their big cruiser Hood in that engagement, the Germans hesitated to risk their remaining ships in another battle.

So Hitler called on his U-boats to do the job.

One month after the war began Nazi submarines were prowling the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of

Some Of The Key Yanks ...



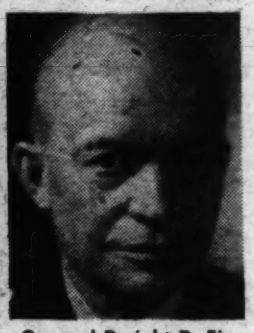
General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of Army Air Forces.

General Omar N. Bradley led a group of four armies in Germany.

General Mark W. Clark led Fifth Army through the Italian campaign.

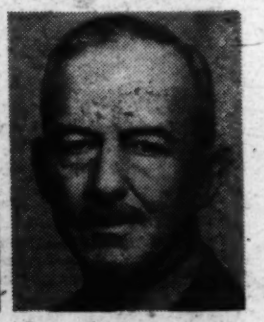
General Jacob L. Devers was an Army group commander in Europe.

General James H. Doolittle led the first bombing raid on Tokyo.



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allies in Europe.

Admiral William F. Halsey headed the famed U. S. Third Fleet.



General Courtney H. Hodges headed the American First Army.

General George C. Kenney directed MacArthur's Pacific air arm.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the American fleet.

Mexico, torpedoing heavily-laden oil tankers and merchantmen. They reached the St. Lawrence and the mouth of the Mississippi; they stood off Aruba and Trinidad and sent shells into oil refineries.

By April, it was estimated, they were sinking ships faster than the Allies could build them. In May and June the sinkings rose still higher. The narrow lanes leading to Murmansk, Russia, were strewn with wreckage.

Discovering the U-boats could stand off shore and sight the silhouettes of coast-hugging ships against the lights of cities, U. S. defense officials ordered coastal brownouts at night. The Coast Guard was given new sub-fighting vessels and sent to search out "the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic." Aerial patrols were established. The British, increasing their bombing of the continent, struck repeatedly at U-boat bases and submarine shipbuilding yards in Germany and France. In July the U-boats' toll fell to half of that in June, and dropped lower still in August.

But the submarines kept sticking their periscopes up into waters where they could do great damage. How to prevent them from doing so became one of the most urgent problems the Allies had to solve.

RUSSIA'S DESPERATION

THE Russians began their first winter offensive shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and when the news was bad for the Allies in the Pacific it was good on the eastern front of Europe.

Within a week after the swastika went up over Rostov in November, 1941, the Nazis were fleeing the city. In the central sector, Red tank units pushed through swirling snows to crack the German arc in front of Moscow. There the Wehrmacht set up a system of "hedgehog" defenses considerably behind the line of its farthest advance, and pulled some soldiers back for a needed rest. Those who stayed to defend the gains suffered through the coldest winter in 150 years. Advancing Soviet troops found many frozen in the snow.

The Red offensive was spectacular—it freed one-fifth of the 500,000 square miles of territory the invader had gobbled in his summer drive, and it relieved the pressure on Moscow. But the Nazis still encircled Leningrad and Sevastopol and by April, when the Russian offensive stopped, they were planning a tremendous drive to knock out the foe completely.

The Allied picture brightened slightly in the Pacific in June with the Navy's victory at Midway, but by then it was generally bad elsewhere.

Hitler's well-rested Panzer divisions—along with some forces from Italy, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania—began rolling in May with attacks on Russia's Kerch peninsula. The city of Kerch fell May 23, and the Axis pushed against heavily-fortified Sevastopol. They blasted bunkers, gun emplacements and minefields for three weeks. But when they stormed into the city itself on July 1 the Russians resisted almost to the last man.

Meanwhile the tide ran toward the Caucasus. At best the Soviets could only delay it. At the end of July the Nazis were back in Rostov. Then they drove into Maikop at the end of the Caucasus' great oil region to find the Reds had filled the wells with concrete before evacuating. By late August they threatened the oil riches of Grozny and Baku. If they could slice through the mountainous terrain ahead and grab that oil, they could keep their war machine running indefinitely.

Nazi forces farther north were equally successful. By August they won back all the territory lost in the winter campaign, and far more, except in the Moscow area. They were into the Don River bend, moving toward Stalingrad with its great tank and tractor plants.

Late in the month the Nazis opened a massive dive bomber-tank assault against the city and began penetrating the suburbs. Russian armed forces and civilians fought back desperately. In September furious street fighting began, from house to house, virtually from brick to brick. Communiques talked of gains in blocks, then in yards, then in houses. But Russian women, the aged and children, fought behind the rubble. The city's plants continued to deliver weapons. By mid-September the Nazis were in the center of the city and claiming success.

If Stalingrad fell, the Nazis would be at the Volga. The whole middle east would lie open. All Russia west of the Urals would be threatened.

BRITAIN'S DESPERATION

WHEN the Soviets fell back under Hitler's summer blows Stalin called for a "Second Front" from the Allies in the west. But Britain had her own woes in Africa.

Since Italy's entrance into the war, battle lines had see-sawed back and forth across the continent. By 1942 the British had knocked the Italians out of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, and had penetrated Libya. That spring the Afrika Korps of wily Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel, sent in to reinforce the Italians, was given supplies to try to push the British out of Libya and drive to Suez.

Late in May Rommel jumped off from Tmimi, 70 miles west of Tobruk, and in a tank battle, his specialty, he knocked out 230 tanks of General Ritchie's Eighth Army. Then he began a furious race into Egypt, chalking up 50,000 British casualties. On July 1 he stopped at El Alamein, only 70 miles from Alexandria and less than 200 from vital Suez, and waited for more supplies.

In Europe, the British struck back with hard blows by air. They began 1,000-plane raids in June on Cologne and Essen, featuring two-ton "block busting" bombs, and in many lesser-scale raids hit German industries and supply lines. In August they sent a ground force of 5,000 Canadians, with small detachments of their own black-faced Commandos, American Rangers and DeGaulle's Fighting French, ashore on the beaches of Dieppe, France. The raiders destroyed some installations, suffered overwhelming losses. Of each three Canadians who went ashore, only one came back. On the credit side, the Allies learned many lessons that could be applied to a full-scale invasion of the continent.

But air raids, no matter how heavy, and Commando landings, no matter how promising, were mere excursions. The British knew that unless their lines in Africa held before Suez, their hopes of victory would be set back for years, if not entirely.

AMERICA'S DESPERATION

WHEN General MacArthur took over in southeast Asia, all he found Down Under were a handful of planes, a few destroyers and cruisers, and just two Army divisions. Slowly men and supplies came from North America. Anzacs returned from Africa, and the Australians were fully determined to fight for every inch.

In July, the Japanese landed at Buna and Gona on northern New Guinea, 100 miles from Port Moresby—the springboard for a drive against Australia. In late August they went over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains. In September they halted, 32 miles from Port Moresby, to await more supplies. It looked bad for Australia.

To protect ship routes from America, U. S. Marines under General Alexander A. Vandergrift fought their way ashore tiny Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands on August 7.

After their first shock the Nipponese fought back fanatically. On the second night a cruiser force surprised an Allied squadron off Savo island and sank four cruisers. Enemy bombers started coming regularly over the beachhead and Japanese warships offshore made it perilous to bring in reinforcements

The Yanks brought a small but dogged air force onto captured Henderson airfield and began to hit Japanese landing attempts. But supplies were running low. The malaria-ridden Leatherpecks found it increasingly difficult to hold off the fanatical foe.

In September America still was hanging on in Guadalcanal. But any day the Japanese might snip the slender threads by which she held.

Those were the darkest days for the Allied nations.

In the fall of 1942, it seemed entirely possible that the Nazis would conquer Stalingrad and the Caucasus, and swing north and south to cripple Russia's chances for a comeback within a decade. It seemed entirely possible that the lines before Suez would crack and Hitler would have the entire middle east within his grasp. It seemed entirely possible that the Americans on Guadalcanal would be thrown back into the crocodile-infested sea, that the Nipponese would move on to Port Moresby and then Australia. It seemed entirely possible that Hirohito's forces, driving from conquered Burma, would slash into discordant India and into the heart of Asia.

It seemed entirely possible that the Axis soon would dominate the world.

THE PENDULUM BEGINS TO SWING

MACARTHUR hit back first. His men beat a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay, at New Guinea's tip On September 25, Australian forces under his command moved up from Port Moresby.

By November 2 their cautious offensive had taken two mountain villages, Kagi and Kokodu. Then their big blow fell. Allied engineers blasted roads through the mountains and thousands of Americans under General Robert L. Eichelberger sped over them. Air transports flown from Australia landed more troops ahead. General George C. Kenney led Army air force units that chopped off enemy reinforcements. Tanks and mortars blasted the route of advance.

In less than a month, the Australians were in Gona. The Japanese, with tremendous fanaticism and endurance and a big bag of jungle tricks, fought fiercely for the village. On December 9, however, it was in Allied hands. At Buna, the Yanks, using 13-ton tanks to blast a string of incredibly sturdy pill boxes, finally took the community on December 14. A month later MacArthur

slashed into Sanananda Point to end Japanese resistance on Papua. The threat to Australia was chalked off.

The second Allied counter-blow fell in Africa. Command of the British Eighth Army had passed to General Bernard L. Montgomery, and he had carefully massed his reinforced army, a fleet of airplanes and powerful tanks, including America's Shermans, which had come around the Cape of Good Hope. An advocate of Spartan principles, he had drilled and whipped his forces into shape. Despite the glowing goal that lay ahead for the "Desert Fox" Rommel, the Nazis had short-changed him with supplies and instead sent most to the Russian front. A tiny but indomitable British fleet slashed constantly at such German supplies as were moving across the Mediterranean.

On October 23 the stillness of the desert night at El Alamein was broken by the wail of Scottish bagpipes.

Suddenly Monty's big guns exploded with a blinding, deafening roar. Gun barrels lined up almost side by side shoved forward and back, lighting the night with great splashes of fire and a thunder the desert had never heard before. A thousand planes roared overhead.

Then there was silence again, and the bagpipes' wail. Monty's infantry and tanks began to move.

In two weeks the line was fully shattered. The Nazis were in retreat, and Monty started chasing the Desert Fox past the Qattara Depression, into Matruh and Sidi Barrani.

THE AXIS STARTS TO RUN

THE Allies struck their third big blow at the other side of Africa.

In the black morning hours of November 8, 1942, a huge armada of assault boats pushed toward Algiers, Oran and Casablanca in French North Africa. It was the first major Allied invasion in the war against Hitler.

Eight hundred and fifty ships—largely American battleships, cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, transports, trawlers—joined in the assault. Some had come more than 3,000 miles across the perilous Atlantic with Yanks fresh from the training fields. Others had shoved down past Hitler's occupied coasts of France from Britain.

Previous arrangements had been made with the French underground and with General Henri Giraud, who had escaped from a Nazi prison camp after his capture at Sedan in 1940, to make the entry as bloodless as possible. As the landings got under way, the Americans broadcast appeals to Vichy French officials to lay down arms and help speed their own liberation.

At Algiers a few French mounted machine guns but within the day the city was firmly held by Yanks and Tommies.

At Oran, a French destroyer answered by slashing at two British ships moving into the harbor. Fighting raged three days before resistance ended.

At Casablanca, under orders from Vichy Admiral Jean Darlan, the battleship Jean Bart and other warships hurled shells into the Allied ships and shore batteries raked the landing forces. For three days the Jean Bart pounded away until silenced by naval dive bombers.

Early Wednesday, Admiral Darlan surrendered unconditionally. Immediately in the name of Marshal Petain but with Allied acquiescence he assumed control of all French forces in North Africa.

The invasion was bloodier than it might have been. But the Allies, under General Dwight D Eisenhower, now had 400,000 men ready to blast the Axis out of Africa. Enraged, Hitler ordered his forces into unoccupied France. They raced to the Mediterranean in time to find the French scuttling the remainder of their fleet at Toulon. Mussolini moved into Corsica and Nice.

British paratroops took Bone, across the border from Tunisia, and Eisenhower sent the British First Army on a long-shot attempt to grasp the key ports of Tunis and Bizerte. It failed.

The German High Command swung into action quickly. Huge transport planes with men, tanks and guns roared onto Tunisian airfields and by the end of the year, when rainy weather made fighting almost impossible, the Nazis were planted firmly along a corridor from western Tunisia to Libya.

Nevertheless the Allies had what they wanted: A chance to meet the Teutonic "supermen" on equal terms and slash into Hitler's fighting forces; a chance to free the Mediterranean lifeline; and a chance at the soft under-belly of Europe.

An assassin's bullet was pumped into Darlan on Christmas eve. General Giraud took over.

FULL TURNING OF THE TIDE

A FOURTH decisive blow fell at Guadalcanal. In October the Japanese, moving their forces down the "slot" of the islands, landed only 15 miles from the U. S. lines and started moving heavy artillery ashore.

America strained to match the stakes. Newly repaired warships rushed into position. Marine and Army reinforcements squeezed ashore.

On November 12 aircraft from Henderson Field discovered an enemy force of [illegible] carriers, four battleships, five heavy cruisers, about 30 destroyers and a number of transports heading for the Solomons. There followed the greatest in a whole series of Guadalcanal naval battles.

Admiral Halsey, who in October had replaced Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley as commander of the south Pacific force, realized all the Guadalcanal chips were riding on the success or failure of the Japanese invasion force. Ordering "Attack, attack, attack," he sent Admiral D. J. Callaghan up to Lunga Point with eight destroyers and five cruisers to intercept the enemy.

It was a wild battle in the dark and moonless night. The Americans moved between the enemy columns and had them shooting at each other. Ships blew up. Others burst into flames. Torpedoes streaked wildly. The U. S. destroyer O'Bannon closed to fight it out with a battleship. Ships out of control careened madly. A salvo smashed the bridge of Callaghan's ship, the San Francisco, killing Callaghan and many other officers; but the cruiser kept pounding until she also smashed a destroyer.

Admiral W. A. Lee, Jr., with two battleships, the carrier Enterprise and escorting destroyers, got into the scrap November 15 north of Savo Island against six to ten enemy ships. Another battle raged.

When the full score was tallied, the Japanese had lost an estimated 16 warships and 12 troop-packed transports. The threat to Guadalcanal was virtually over. The Yanks on the island slashed out of the airfield and pushed into the underbrush. On December 9 command passed to the Army under General Alexander M. Patch and the Battle of Guadalcanal approached the mop-up stage.

The fifth great Allied blow was struck at Stalingrad. Nazis continued to pour bombs and shells into the rubble and their foot soldiers battled for hours to gain a stairway. But the Soviets would not yield. Children armed themselves with improvised explosives—"Molotov cocktails"—to throw at the invaders' tanks. Women snipers crept up from behind to rip the Nazis in the back. Old men worked through the night, ferrying supplies across the Volga on bridges strung below the water to prevent Nazi air detection.

On November 19 the Reds were ready to exterminate the foe. They massed their guns 300 and 400 to the mile and fired 689,000 shells on that one day alone. They sent rockets swishing into the enemy lines. North and south of Stalingrad, reserves sliced through Nazi lines in a great envelloping movement to cut the Stalingrad-Rostov railroad.

In the first week of the counteroffensive 50,000 Germans were killed or captured and soon, blocked off from supplies in the growing cold, they faced capture or annihilation.

The critical autumn of 1942 had opened with the Axis roosting across three continents. After Stalingrad, North Africa and Guadalcanal, the winter of 1942 ended with the Axis on the run.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

THE pen and microphone may or may not be mightier than the sword. But the war's opposing forces, however much they put their main reliance on bombs and bullets were not scoffing at the written or spoken word.

William Joyce, who claimed to be Brooklyn-born but who went to Berlin via Britain, broadcast nightly on the Nazi radio to try to convince John Bull his cause was hopeless. Early in the war the English dubbed him "Lord Haw Haw" and his Oxford-accented broadcasts won a large but scoffing following. But the wily propagandist Goebbels had as his biggest weapon a steady stream of words that tried to split the Allies. He played up a bogey of Bolshevists running over Europe, of dollar-grabbing Americans, and of Britons "spilling the blood" of other nations.

A Japanese entry in the war of words was "Tokyo Rose," one name given glib Misses with a line of jivey chatter directed at America's fighters in the Pacific. Between recorded jazz they tried to convince the Yanks that their women were unfaithful and their home front was a mess. In Asia the Japanese sought to convince the natives the "co-prosperity sphere" would end white men's "exploitation."

The staid British Broadcasting Company beamed programs into Europe to give unvarnished news and hold out a hope of liberation to those who braved a death penalty to listen. The United States set up an Office of War Information to carry America's story to the world.

This was psychological warfare. It was fought on all levels—to disrupt civilian morale, to spread defeatism, to encourage surrenders.

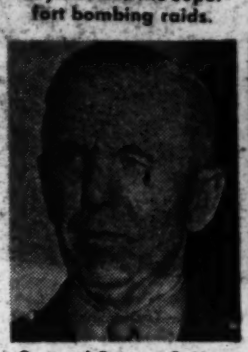
In January, 1943, the "Big Two"—Roosevelt and Churchill—met at Casablanca.

At the conclusion of their talks they boldly announced they would accept nothing less than un-

... Who Smashed The Axis

General Curtis E. Le May directed the Superfort bombing raids.

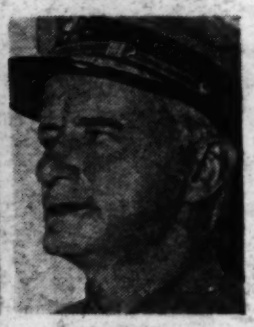
General Douglas MacArthur, supreme Army commander in Pacific.



General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, was top soldier in U. S.

Admiral John S. McCain was chief of U. S. task force 38.

Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of U. S. task force 58.



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commanded all naval forces in Pacific.

General George S. Patton set pace for the race across Germany.

General Carl Spaatz headed the U. S. Strategic Air Forces.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance headed the American Fifth Fleet.

General Alexander A. Vandergrift became the top Marine commander.

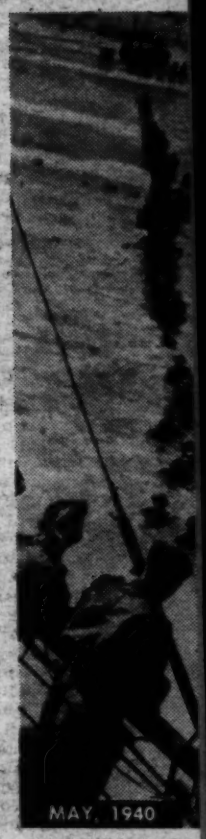
VICTORS ON THE MARCH—Thousands of triumphant Yanks march along the Champs Elysees with the Arc de Triomphe behind after Paris was liberated.

MEMORY OF PEARL HARBOR—After the planes of the Rising Sun completed their sneak attack on Hawaii, this is what remained of the once-mighty U. S. battleship Arizona. But in less than four years the Navy repaid Japan with interest.

WORLD WAR II PICT

A DESTROYER DIES—The periscope of an American submarine looks on the throes of a Japanese warship as it disappears after an attack with two torpedoes.

IT'S INVASION!—American assault troops (above) push ashore on the Normandy beachhead with full equipment to open the last battles in Europe.



BRITAIN'S DARK DAYS—British soldiers form a human chain (right) as they wade to a rescue ship taking them from Dunkerque.

THIS WAS TARAWA, one of the bloodiest of many bloody battles the Marines fought across the Pacific. The above picture by Associated Press Photographer Frank Filan won a Pulitzer Award.

DOWN GOES A KAMIKAZE—Anti-aircraft gunners aboard a U. S. escort carrier pour deadly fire into an already burning suicide plane near Okinawa.

THE RUINS OF COLOGNE—Dramatic bombings is this view of the Rhir stroyed from the air. The famous c

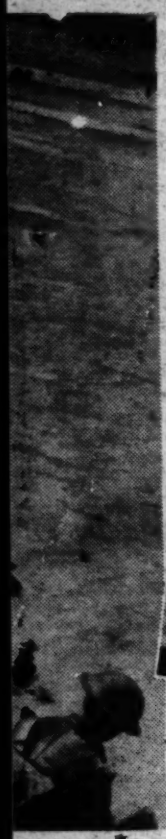
JANUARY, 1944

IGN FOR DESTRUCTION—Britain-based U. S. planes leave vapor trails in the -stratosphere as they fly out to bomb enemy territory. Flying Fortresses leave ight trails to mark their path while accompanying fighters make curved ones.

URES TO REMEMBER

SEPTEMBER, 1943

DEATH LOSES ONE ROUND—An Army hospital corpsman in Italy tensely administers blood plasma to a wounded Yank at Agata, Sicily.

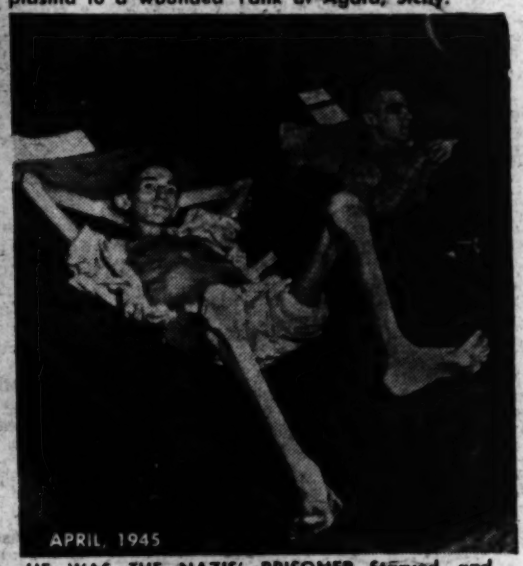


NOVEMBER, 1943

QUITTING TIME—A scantily-clad Japanese prisoner marches ahead of Marines on Tarawa.

JUNE, 1940

HAPPY DAYS—France's collapse evoked a jig from Adolf Hitler, then atop the world.



APRIL, 1945

HE WAS THE NAZIS' PRISONER—Starved and emaciated, this Yank soldier was held only three months before the U. S. advance released him.

imony to the effectiveness of Allied city which was almost wholly dedral is almost untouched, however.

FEBRUARY, 1944

REST FOR THE WAR WEARY—Begrimed and tired, Marines who conquered Eniwetok atoll in a two day-two night battle hungrily down cups of coffee aboard a transport.

JULY, 1943

HOME COMING—This Pulitzer Prize photo, showing an Army officer greeted by his wife and children, was made by Earle L. Bunker of the Omaha, Neb., World Herald.

TUNISIA WAS SPRINGBOARD FOR EUROPE'S SOUTHERN COAST

conditional surrender from Germany, Italy and Japan. They predicted sensational offensives for the new year. They produced agreement between the French forces of Giraud and de Gaulle and they let it be known that far from splitting with their Allies they would send more supplies to the Russians and Chinese.

The Axis—and the world—would learn the meaning of these broad phrases only when events unfolded. Meanwhile the Axis could wonder about them more—and worry.

UP TO THE UNDER-BELLY

THE Russians announced the end of the "historic battle near Stalingrad" on the second day of February, and as a result of that engagement alone they counted 330,000 Nazi casualties, the utter destruction of Germany's Sixth Army, and the capture of von Paulus and 23 other generals. By then their second winter offensive was rolling all along a front from Lake Ilmen to the Caucasus.

The Americans completely occupied Guadalcanal on February 9, and in New Guinea MacArthur moved up to defeat the Japanese near Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua.

The main spotlight focused on the battle for Tunisia. "Ike" Eisenhower held his troops in the west while Monty chased the "Desert Fox" up the Libyan coast.

The Nazis had two main ground forces—Rommel's Afrika Korps and the German-Italian reinforcements under General Jurgen von Arnim. The Allies had Montgomery's "desert rats," the British 1st Army under General K. A. N. Anderson, the U. S. 2nd American Corps under General Lloyd Fredendall and Fighting French forces which had come up from Lake Chad.

By mid-February Rommel had retired to the Mareth Line, a strongly fortified position near the southeastern Tunisian border.

But the Nazis still had plenty of sting. Panzers crashed through Faid Pass to surprise an American tank battalion and sent the raw Yanks racing into the Kasserine Pass, leading to the Algerian border. The panzers might have smashed the Americans. Instead they brashly turned to move against Thala on the north.

The Yanks counter-attacked. Their planes blasted the Germans still holding the pass, and when American tanks whipped through they discovered the abashed Nazis in full flight.

Into the campaign now went America's blood and guts, hell and thunder tank ace, General George S. Patton Jr., to replace Fredendall. Patton had often expressed a desire to meet Rommel in a private tank duel. The chance never came: in March the "very ill" Nazi general was recalled to Berlin.

A new weapon also was introduced in Tunisia: the bazooka. Using the rocket principle, this long straight pipe which looked as though it had been disconnected from a water line and turned into a gun, ideally answered the huge German tanks.

Now the Allies put on the squeeze. Monty opened another artillery barrage like El Alamein's and drove a hole in the south. The Yanks and French hit from the southwest. Anderson's British struck at the center.

Once the nutcracker broke the shell, the end followed quickly. Early in April the British coming up from Gabes met the Americans coming over from Gaefsa. Together they raced up the coast.

The Nazis knew their Dunkerque was at hand. They sent hundreds of transport planes to Tunisia to evacuate the best troops. Their planes were shot into the Mediterranean by the scores. They tried to send fishing craft to pick survivors off the Bon peninsula. Few got past ferocious Allied patrols.

On May 8 Tunis and Bizerte collapsed together. On May 12 von Arnim bitterly repeated the phrase of Casablanca: Unconditional Surrender.

ONE DOWN, TWO TO GO

EVEN while 300,000 Axis prisoners were being tagged in Tunisia, Eisenhower looked across the Mediterranean to what Churchill had termed the "soft under-belly of the Axis."

There were a few barriers to be hurdled first. The little island of Pantelleria stood midway in the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily. General Carl Spaatz, commander of the northwest African air forces under Britain's Air Marshal Tedder, gave Pantelleria a mere taste of the pounding that Malta had taken for two years. Less than a month after Tunisia fell, Allied fliers suddenly saw a large white cross laid on Pantelleria's airport. It was the first time a position that strong ever surrendered to an air force.

On July 10 some 3,200 ships—some from north Africa, some from Britain, some all the way from America—sailed up to Sicily. Allied planes crowded the skies and warships pounded the shore defenses. It was a perilous undertaking, with the wind howling overhead and the choppy seas buffeting the transports and landing barges.

The landings were made between Licata and historic Syracuse. In ten days the Allies held almost half the island and were quickly moving north.

It was obvious the Italians had little taste for the scrap. Many Sicilians welcomed the invaders as liberators. Many thought the appearance of the Americans automatically made them citizens of the United States.

In Rome, the rail yards of which were bombed for the first time on July 19, the Italians' butterlike defense of Sicily had serious repercussions. Mussolini went hat in hand to plead for reinforcements from Hitler, but der Fuehrer had troubles of his own. The Russians in their winter offensive ending in March had driven the Nazis out of 185,000 square miles of territory; they claimed to have killed 850,000 and imprisoned 350,000 more; they had cleared out the Caucasus and had lifted the seige of Leningrad; they had come back to Rostov and Rzhev. An attempted Nazi offensive begun July 5 had been hurled back; and now the Reds were plunging toward Orel over the charred ruins caused by their own artillery barrage.

Il Duce went back with empty hands to face a hostile Fascist Grand Council. In a bitter session it demanded his resignation. Little King Victor Emmanuel named Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Italy's new prime minister—and Mussolini was taken into "protective custody" only to be rescued by Nazi paratroops who carried him north to serve Hitler's purposes as a Fascist puppet.

The Sicily drive sped on, with Germans offering almost the only resistance. Patton slapped a soldier in a hospital, and before the "Patton incident" was over the impulsive general was rebuked by Eisenhower and apologized publicly to his troops. His command dangled precariously while some home-front Americans demanded his recall. However, he soon proved his ability so well that Congress later awarded him a full generalship.

On August 17 conquest of the island was completed. War-weary Italy lay ahead.

THE REICH TASTES TERROR

MARSHAL BADOGLIO announced that the Italian people were at war and would remain at war. But the Nazis now were rushing down into Italy and Allied airplanes were plastering the country from the Alps to the boot in an obvious prelude to invasion. Badoglio sent envoys to try for a soft peace; but Eisenhower firmly repeated the Big Two's two words of Casablanca. It would be unconditional surrender or nothing.

Badoglio capitulated September 3, as British troops began stepping across the Messina Strait to Italy's toe. The surrender, however, was kept secret, for Eisenhower wished to spring it in his own good time. Badoglio was to continue token resistance and hold the airfields near Rome. Allied paratroops would drop in and take the fields and the Nazi force in Italy would be cut neatly in two.

Meanwhile, the British under Montgomery swarmed up the toe and made a second landing to capture the naval base at Taranto.

The Nazis by this time were acutely suspicious. Reinforcements by the thousands shot through the Alpine passes to strengthen Axis garrisons and seize control of the airfields around Rome. Badoglio messaged Eisenhower he was unable to fulfill his bargain and the paratrooping expedition was hastily called off.

The surrender was announced September 8, just as units of General Mark Clark's U. S. Fifth Army and some British detachments were establishing a beachhead at Salerno, south of Naples. The landing was intended as a surprise, but wasn't. Marshal Albert Kesselring, Nazi commander in south Italy, had defenses ready in the hills beyond the beaches and at least five crack divisions to man them.

Salerno became tough and bloody. The Yanks dug into the sand while warships offshore sought to knock out the hill positions. One German counter-attack almost reached the sea. But the warships and planes continued a seemingly endless pounding, the beachhead widened, and the invaders inched inland. Kesselring mounted new counter-attacks, and the issue was in doubt until September 15 when, after 150 hours of steady fighting, the Germans started to withdraw. Salerno opened the way to Naples, the big port Eisenhower needed to supply his offensive. It also hastened the capture on September 28 of the valued airfields at Foggia.

Foggia's fall was bad news for a Reich that now cringed as air raid sirens wailed and blockbusters crashed. Almost daily, from Britain, came the mighty four-motored Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the American air fleet, pin-pointing their targets, and the Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings of the R.A.F. laying waste to huge sections with devastating area bombardments. No city was immune. Berlin, with huge electrical and plane works, was taking assaults greater than anything London had seen; Hamburg was reported 77 per cent destroyed in an almost hour-long, 50-ton-a-minute R.A.F. raid; every key city in the Ruhr industrial hub had been bombed at least once, and repeated blows had paralyzed the monstrous Krupp munitions works at Essen. With planes based at Foggia, the Italian industrial belt in the Po valley and factories in the Balkans feeding Hitler's war-machine could be more easily reached, and the industries the Nazis had moved into southern Germany to escape the R.A.F. would come under Allied bombsights.

Naples was occupied on October 1, and the slogging foot soldiers began to dream of Rome by Christmas. But autumn rains bogged the roads and mired the airfields, and Kesselring set up astute machine gun and mortar defenses along the Apennine mountain passes. Badoglio by now had brought Italy back into the war, against Germany. U. S. infantrymen starting the new year in muddy foxholes found it hard to guess the origin of the expression "sunny Italy."

MacARTHUR MOVES UP

THE war in Europe swept along on single, massive fronts; in the Pacific, in 1943, it traveled piecemeal, little island by little island.

Most of America's men and supplies were moving into position against Hitler. And while some Americans decried the strategy that gave the Nazis priority on the knockout list, MacArthur announced his plan to get back to the Philippines fastest at the lowest cost.

It would involve, he said, "the continuous, calculated application of air power . . employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops." The result would be "swift, massive strokes rather than dilatory and costly island-to-island advance." There would be overwhelming attacks against the enemy's key positions while lesser ones were left to wither on the vine.

It was not long before MacArthur's air officer, General George C. Kenney, demonstrated "calculated air power." On March 2, Kenney's airmen sighted a convoy swinging into Huon Gulf in New Guinea. They moved out to meet it. Medium and light bombers raced over the convoy at mast-top level. Their bombs hit the water horizontally and bounced into the targets. This was skip-bombing.

The "Battle of the Bismarck Sea" cost the Japanese 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men. Kenney lost four planes and 13 crewmen. It was one of the war's most decisive victories.

What was meant by "swift, massive strokes" soon also became apparent. By March MacArthur was in complete control of the Mombare River area in New Guinea; in June he moved onto Woodlark Island off New Guinea's east tip and sent forces under Admiral Halsey to Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons. While a Navy task force under Admiral W. L. Ainsworth trapped a convoy riding the "Tokyo Express" sea lane in the Kula Gulf and sank 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers. MacArthur was landing on Munda. In August he went into Vella Lavella and Arundel in the Solomons.

Meanwhile, the last of the Aleutians was back in U.S. hands. A force landed on Kiska to discover the Japs had fled before sea and air pressure that had already knocked out their companion toothold at Attu amid bitter land fighting at Massacre Bay and around hilly Chicagof harbor.

By September, MacArthur was stepping farther along New Guinea as his ground troops captured Salamaua and paratroops leaped down to grasp Lae. A ten-day campaign won Finschhafen; he moved up to the Treasury Islands, Kolombangara, and Bougainville in the Solomons.

The fighting often was bitter, for the Japanese were shrewd and determined. They crept up stealthily behind Allied lines at night and silently killed sleeping troops; they tied themselves to trees and sniped; they spoke phrases in English and then opened fire in the direction of the answering Yank. But the Americans and Anzacs soon learned to protect themselves against such tricks, and as their materiel superiority increased they could strike in force, slash the foe, seize the position, strengthen it, and move on before protracted jungle operations would be involved.

As the Allies climbed up the Solomons and along New Guinea, it became obvious that the aim was to knock out Rabaul on New Britain, the key Japanese naval and air base in the south Pacific. When the menace of Rabaul ceased to exist, the way would be cleared into the central Pacific. Bombers from the newly won bases converged on

the Rabaul target and in December units of the U. S. 6th Army made a surprise landing at Arawe, New Britain, followed by a Marine invasion at Cape Gloucester opposite Arawe.

BLOOD RUNS AT BETIO

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, in his Hawaiian office as Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, also had to clear the central Pacific to acquire bases for a push into the heart of the Japanese-held empire.

He had the strength to do it. Six new battleships had joined the fleet and others repaired since Pearl Harbor now were ready to return to the line. The aircraft carrier fleet which numbered seven in 1941 now totaled 50 of all types, including some converted hastily from light cruisers, some from merchant ship hulls, and some from oilers. There was an ample supply of carrier planes.

Heavy cruisers and other warships were added to the fleet almost daily. Mass production methods were sending a total of 11 destroyers off assembly ways in 17 shipyards every month. Under a billion dollar program for landing craft construction begun in 1942, more than a third of a million tons of these essential little craft came out of former bridge-building or steel-working companies along the coasts or in the Mississippi valley.

Naval personnel, which numbered 325,095 on December 7, 1941, had shot up to 2,000,000 by the middle of 1943. There were almost 400,000 rigidly-trained Marines, and more than 150,000 Coast Guardsmen.

Now, Nimitz reasoned, he could hit the Gilberts in force. They were a group of coral atolls lying south and east of the mandated Japanese bases in the Carolines and Marshalls. Only when they were cracked would it be safe to proceed deeper into the Pacific.

In August, September and October Nimitz sent his carriers to raid Marcus, Tarawa, Abamama and Wake islands. Admiral Raymond A. Spruance was appointed commander of the central Pacific force, and in November he moved a great fleet of battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and destroyer escorts off Tarawa and Makin.

The barrage was deafening. Shells screamed into every acre of the atolls; dive bombers screeched down against expected points of resistance. It was the most tremendous barrage in the history of naval warfare.

But when Marines climbed into landing craft and streaked toward the shore of Betio, Tarawa, on November 20, the Japanese were waiting.

They had built pillboxes deep into the coral and had mounted mighty coastal guns captured from the British at Singapore. From their holes they splashed shells around the transports and sprayed the oncoming landing craft.

The first three Marine waves got across the lagoon reef against the rising clatter of machine guns. The fourth wave's landing craft stalled on the reef. Boats overturned and threw their bleeding, wounded occupants into the sea.

The first waves now were crouched on their beachhead behind a seawall only 20 yards from the water's edge.

Marine General Holland M. ("Howling Mad") Smith peered through his glasses and pointed to the central beach. The next morning a battalion raced onto that beach as the first wave leaped the seawall. Other reinforcements kept coming in from the west and the east ends of narrow Betio, beating back banzai charges at they advanced.

On the morning of the fourth day 4,800 Japanese were dead and the objective was secured. The Army had landed on Makin at the same time and had taken it against considerably lighter opposition.

The bodies of 931 dead Marines lay on Tarawa's coral or in the surrounding, reddened waters. But Nimitz' Navy had taken a giant step forward in the Pacific.

THE UNDERGROUND WAITS

ADOLF HITLER had preceded all his blitzkrieg moves with a war of nerves. Once the democracies quaked when der Fuehrer raised his voice. Now the Allies could call the turn, decide when and how to strike, while the Axis wondered what was going to happen.

In November, 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill and China's Chiang Kai-shek met under the shadow of the pyramids at Cairo to formulate new moves against Japan. From their meetings came the "Cairo Declaration"—a plan to strip the Nipponese of the fruits of their aggressions since 1894.

Then the President and the Prime Minister stepped into a plane and flew to Teheran, Iran, for a four-day conference with Premier Joseph Stalin. It was Roosevelt's first meeting with the Russian leader and it ended on a friendly, intimate note. The "Teheran Declaration" reached a new peak in the psychological war against Hitler:

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. . . . No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and unceasing."

General Eisenhower and many others predicted victory in 1944. Europe was told to hold itself ready to strike the Nazis when full-scale invasion of the continent came.

In France, 200,000 well-trained and trusted guerrilla fighters, welded into the French National Council of Resistance, were waiting for the word. These "soldats sans uniforme" once were shop clerks, waiters, mechanics. Now they were the deadliest fifth-column on the continent. They maintained contact with Britain and were secretly supplied with guns and ammunition by night-flying planes. While they waited they spied and sabotaged—blowing vital bridges, dynamiting railroad cars, terrorizing Nazi sympathizers, protecting downed Allied fliers.

In Norway and Denmark, Belgium and Holland, Poland and Czechoslovakia, resistance forces also were waiting. Their very presence in the mountain caves and farmers' barns of Norway held down 200,000 German troops. Silently they dribbled paraffin into shipments of fish. They added salt to cement intended for Nazi fortifications. They stole blueprints. They smashed a plant where the Nazis experimented with "heavy water"—a material needed in a grandiose Teutonic plan to win the war with devastating atomic bombs.

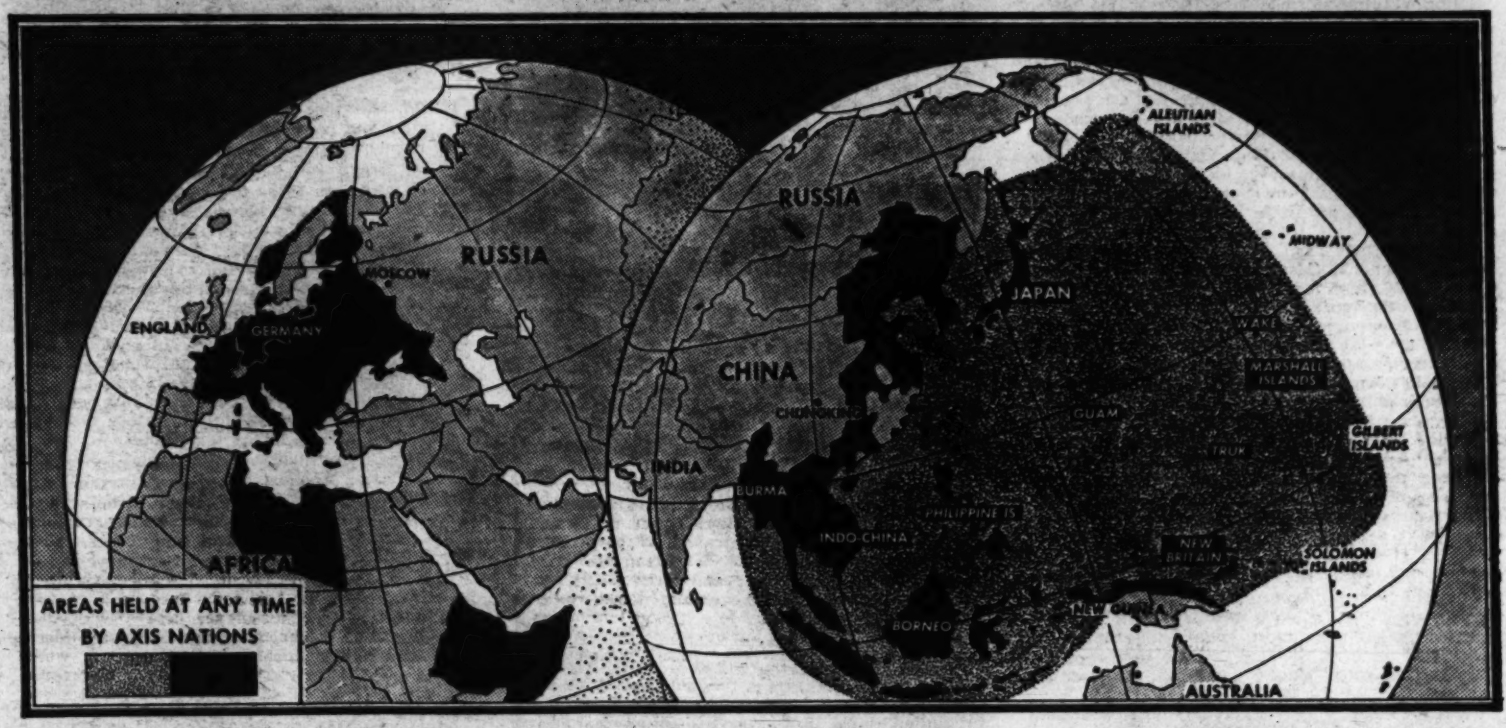
In Yugoslavia, the resistance movement had blossomed into a minor front. Two rival guerrilla movements had risen there after the Axis occupation—one headed by General Draja Mihailovic, another by Marshal Josip Broz, known as Tito. The two forces fought each other as well as the Nazis but in 1943 Tito won the struggle for British support, and now—aided by increased supplies and the withdrawal of Italian occupation forces — he was providing increasing trouble for Hitler.

Inside what the Nazis regarded as Germany— the prewar Reich, western Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia and Moravia—there was another potential fifth column of tremendous size. This consisted of millions of prisoners of war and "slave labor" brought in from all the countries that had felt the thump of the goose-step. Herded in cold and ugly barracks, fed almost starvation diets, they could if aroused and mobilized become a mighty force. But over them stood the death-striking Gestapo.

Around the perimeter of the Allied lines, forces from the occupied countries—the "armies in exile" —also were waiting to fight their way home.

General de Gaulle's French troops had already

The High Tide Of The Axis In Europe And The Pacific



come into the fight in North Africa, a sizeable Polish force was battling up the Italian mountains, and there were French, Polish, Belgian, Czechoslovakian and Dutch representations in the R.A.F.

But still in London, waiting for the word to go, were strong Polish tank, artillery, parachute and infantry units. A large part of the Norwegian merchant marine, once fourth largest in the world; 2,800,000 tons of Dutch and 350,000 tons of Belgian shipping, also were available to the Allies.

HITLER ADVANCES BACKWARDS

AS the world awaited the opening of a "Second Front," the Allies continued pressure in Russia, Italy and the Pacific.

The Nazis could not stop the Soviet tide. The offensive that broke the siege of Stalingrad had moved into a summer offensive and that, in turn, kept rolling—with necessary stops to bring up supplies and reinforcements—into another winter drive. Berlin spoke of "strategic fighting withdrawals" and "successful disengagements from the foe" and "fluid maneuvers" and "shortening lines." But words could not change the map, which now showed the Russians approaching Odessa in the south and the prewar borders of Poland in the north.

It was a people's army that was chasing the invader—a colorful, massive wave of determined peasants rallying to Stalin's cry of "death to the

AIR POWER SET THE STAGE FOR INVASION OF NORMANDY

Fascists!" In their advance they used everything on wheels. Their own and American-made guns, tanks and trucks rolled along the roads between horse-drawn carts, high-backed old carriages, surreys and wagons. Horsedrawn vehicles clattered behind with piles of ammunition and food. Soldiers rode on captured bicycles and motorcycles, battered motor cars obviously seized along the way and new ones fresh from factories. It was a weird and awesome procession. But against Hitler's precise Wehrmacht it got results.

Eight Soviet armies were in the field—from Leningrad to Vitebsk, there were General Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army; General Kiril A. Meretzkov's Volkhov River army; General Markian M. Popov's 2nd Baltic army; General Ivan Bagramian's 1st Baltic army.

Two armies pounded at the central front, from the Pripet marshes to the Ukraine—Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovky's White Russians and General Nikolai F. Vatutin's 1st Ukrainians.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev with his 2nd Ukrainians, and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky with his 3rd Ukrainians provided the Soviet pushing force from the middle Dnieper to the Black Sea.

On January 4, 1944, the Russians rode across the Polish border. In March, as they drew closer and closer to the outskirts of the Reich, Hitler occupied his satellite states of Hungary and Romania. It was something of a futile gesture. The next month Konev leaped the Bug River, then the Dniester, and stormed into Bessarabia. Two German armies fled so fast they left virtually all their equipment behind. The 1st Ukrainians, now headed by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as a replacement for the ailing Vatutin, stormed into Tarnapol on the approaches to Slovakia.

By the end of April the Nazis held only 140,000 square miles of Soviet-claimed territory. They had been driven back 900 miles from Stalingrad, and a graphic story of their "crusade against the Bolshevists" now was told in the black-bordered obituary columns of their newspapers.

In Italy, winter and Kesselring's defenses bogged the Allies. On January 22, in an attempt to break the deadlock, Clark made another landing behind the Nazi lines at Anzio, 30 miles south of Rome. For 48 hours the invasion appeared destined for speedy success. Then Kesselring counter-attacked at Anzio and at Cassino, in the south, to prevent the Allies from moving up to meet the landing force. Anzio approached Salerno in bloodiness and Allied desperation, but warships and planes again helped save the beachhead. Monte Cassino monastery became a key Nazi defense point in the south. The Allies bombed the abbey, but Kesselring simply put more pillboxes in its rubble.

In May British and Polish troops broke the Cassino line, and by the end of the month the Anzio forces also smashed out of their beachhead to join the main American units in the Pontine marshes. On June 4 Clark's weary veterans were under the spires of St Peter's.

THE NAVY EXPLODES TRUK

THE MacArthur-Nimitz drives continued moving irresistibly in the Pacific. The General began the new year with a quick thrust that secured Saidor near Finschhafen, almost without opposition and then sent his First Cavalry Division to grab Manus in the Admiralty Islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

But the Rising Sun still felt safe on New Guinea for the Japanese had built at Wewak one of the most powerful garrisons in their outlying empire.

MacArthur simply by-passed Wewak in a "swift, massive stroke." In April he jumped to Hollandia and nearby Aitape and easily won his beaches against the weakened opposition. And when the outguessed Japanese moved up from Wewak, MacArthur had defenses ready to kill them.

The Yanks now could almost see the Philippines ahead. In May they moved on the Wakde Islands, 115 miles west of Hollandia, and landed on Biak, off western New Guinea's coast. There were only a few more jumps to come—and then vengeance for Bataan.

Nimitz took a different route. From the Gilberts his planes and warships under the command of Admiral Spruance ripped the Marshalls to the north, and on January 31 troops landed on the atoll of Majuro to find the Japanese had fled. This was a magnificent gift, for Majuro had a fine naval anchorage well suited to the Navy's needs, and while Marines moved up to Roi and Namur and Army forces climbed onto Kwajalein, carriers under Admiral Marc Mitscher already were resting in its waters.

The carriers soon moved, along with battleships, cruisers and destroyers, up to the most dreaded enemy base in the whole central Pacific. This was mysterious, rocky Truk, the "Japanese Pearl Harbor." It was believed Truk would cost many thousands of lives if taken by direct assault. Yet something had to be done about it before the inner ridges of the Japanese empire could be cracked. Two days of sea and air bombardment left the enemy's shipping broken and sunk, his planes bullet-ridden on the ground and splattered from crashes in the waters. Army Liberators took up the attack and soon once-terrifying Truk ceased to be a threat. The Japanese Navy decided it was too unsafe for a fleet base. It was "neutralized."

EISENHOWER WINDS UP

GENERAL EISENHOWER went to England in January, the announced Supreme Allied commander for the invasion. The broad-faced, friendly Texas-born general had proved his ability to work with British and French in North Africa and Sicily. Now he was to combine all the forces in the west into a solid front.

Already books full of plans had been approved by Roosevelt and Churchill, by the American Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; the Navy Commander in Chief, Admiral Ernest King, and an array of gold-braided military men in Washington and London.

If Ike were concerned about the risks in this tremendous problem of invasion — perhaps the greatest military problem any commander ever faced in history—he could at least be assured that he would have an incredible amount of strength with which to solve it.

The British were speculating wryly then of the chances of their island sinking under the weight of Allied troops and equipment concentrated on it. The entire countryside became a vast network of invasion supply dumps with mountains of munitions above and beneath the ground. There were millions of bullets, incendiaries by the thousands, ton after ton of bombs. Motor trucks and tanks were stationed on parking grounds that stretched as far as the eye could see.

More and more supplies were coming, too, through waters in which it now was perilous for the U-boats to travel. This in itself was a major triumph. Allied shipbuilders and merchant mariners had fought a ship-by-ship battle with the German subs in 1942, with the United States and Britain straining to put more vessels on the sea than the Nazis could send below it. But in 1943 the Allies began to win. Radar, which had helped in the battle of Britain, was used extensively to search out U-boat positions. More destroyer escorts were added to convoys. Planes patrolled great areas of the convoy routes. By the end of 1943, the Battle of the Atlantic had become primarily the enemy's headache, for more U-boats than Allied ships were being sunk.

Eisenhower named an Anglo-American staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder became his deputy commander; Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay was to head the naval operations, with Admiral A. G. Kirk leading the American task force. Over the air forces was Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory. General Spaatz was to direct American bombers based in England and Italy with General Doolittle heading the Eighth Air Force in Britain.

The beret-wearing "Monty" was assigned to direct the ground forces—and there was a pleasant augury in the fact that he would again meet the Marshal Rommel he had so clearly out-foxed in the desert. General Omar N. Bradley was named America's chief ground officer.

In early 1944, the first specific phase of the invasion began in the air.

BOMBERS BLAZE THE PATH

"NAZI COMMUNIQUE: Terror bombers of the R.A.F. were over Germany today. They destroyed a hospital and a church. The Luftwaffe shot down 867 planes. Only one of our cities is missing."

THAT was the tenor of a story told by Allied pilots and bombardier crews in Britain in 1944 and it pointed up as much as anything the effect the air assault was having on the Reich.

In November, 1943, the R.A.F. had opened a new offensive against Berlin to knock out the ball-bearings plants on which Hitler's wheeled army depended, and the raids continued on an even greater scale in 1944. By February 15, when an estimated 1,000 bombers cascaded almost 3,000 tons in a half-hour attack, more than 28,000 tons were dropped on the capital in this winter campaign. Blockbusters snapped electric cables, broke water mains, tumbled buildings. Then incendiary bombs were dropped, followed by more blockbusters that splashed flames over the city. It was reported that Berlin was dying, her railroad stations destroyed, more than half her homes demolished.

The Nazis put all their defensive hopes in fighter planes. But a "second front" would succeed only if Goering's fighters were held off from the invasion channels and landing beaches. Allied air forces were given orders to destroy those fighters in the factories, on the ground, and in the skies.

On Saturday night, February 19, the R.A.F. struck at a Messerschmitt assembly factory at Leipzig. The next day the Americans returned. At the same time the AAF bombed fighter-plane factories at Brunswick, Oschersleben and Bernberg.

That night the R.A.F. went in again. On Monday Doolittle sent his heavies in and on Tuesday they were joined by bombers from Italy. The two forces struck again on Thursday and on Friday more than 2,000 planes blasted aircraft factories at Regensburg, Augsburg, Furth and Stuttgart.

Official reports said only: "Enemy fighter resistance was on a reduced scale."

But, said General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the U. S. Army Air Forces, "those five days changed the history of the air war."

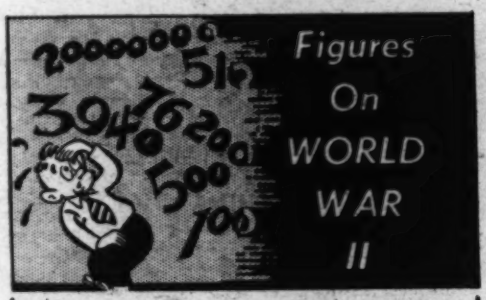
Production was stopped completely at some of the plants and slowed at others. Instead of Nazi plane output being quadrupled as planned, it fell to less than that of August, 1942. Goering lost 692 craft in the air and many more on the ground.

In the five days the AAF lost 244 big bombers and 33 fighter planes. But now the Luftwaffe would have to conserve its dwindled force and rise to battle only when the odds were strongly with it.

Now the bombers went after oil refineries and synthetic plants to cut the flow of fuel to the coming front.

Next were the railroads over which the Wehrmacht would have to move reinforcements. Fighters and bombers roared up and down the continent from the Netherlands to the Pyrenees, shooting up enemy airfields, railroad yards and freight trains.

In May every major bridge over the Seine River from Paris to Le Havre was smashed. Now if Eisenhower struck at Calais, the Nazi garrison



TOTAL U. S. military personnel, men and women, reached a maximum of approximately 12,500,000 with 8,300,000 men. 100,000 WACs and 45,500 nurses and other women in the Army; 3,300,000 men, 82,000 WAVES and 11,000 nurses in the Navy; 161,500 men and 10,000 SPARS in the Coast Guard; 458,000 men and 18,400 women in the Marines.

World War II put more than 75,000,000 persons under arms. Here are estimated figures on the maximum armed forces of the main belligerents: United States 12,500,000; British Empire, 9,500,000; Russia, 20,000,000 to 27,000,000; France, 3,500,000; China, 5,000,000; Germany, 8,500,000; Japan, 4,000,000; Italy, 1,300,000.

Government estimates of war costs, civilian and military, made at the end of the war, included: $87,860,000,000 in France, $4,452,660,375 in Belgium, $3,019,200,000 in Holland, $2,488,034,000 in Norway and $2,000,000,000 in Denmark. Certain costs were still rising and others were so intangible as to be impossible to estimate in cash, government officials stated.

Americans paid $119,346,229,000 in taxes during war time . . . a peak of 10,300,000 workers was reached for the U. S. munitions industry alone—approximately one munitions-maker for every man in the Army or Navy. . . . American soldiers fired more than a billion rounds of small arms ammunition. . . . Office of Price Administration regulations applied to some 8,000,000 articles and services. . . . U. S. blood donors gave a total of 13,300,000 pints for the armed forces. . . . America produced 60,000,00 deadweight tons of merchant ships and lost 7,000,000 tons. . . . The nation's railroads handled some 32,000,000 Army troops in organized movements.

in Normandy would be unable to swing up against him for weeks. If he struck at Normandy, the troops at Calais would be blocked.

IKE SWEATS IT OUT

EISENHOWER was on a spot. His invasion would have to be in late spring or early summer to give the air force long days in which to make its superiority count. The spring tide would expose the Nazi beach obstacles at low water and enable engineers to try to break them.

The commander's weather prophets had picked the date—June 5, 1944. On June 1 troops began loading. More than 4,000 ships assembled in ports along the English coast and at Belfast.

On June 3, the winds began blowing and the clouds dropped low. Early the next morning Eisenhower postponed the invasion. The weather prophets then predicted better weather for the 6th, but they could not tell how long it would last.

Allied leaders watched their barometers and sweated. They had estimated four days of good weather would be needed to insure success. Landings on the 6th under poor conditions could be disastrous. But if they were postponed again the tides and other factors would not be right until June 19. And too many persons now knew invasion was on its way. The secret might reach the Nazis.

Eisenhower grimly decided to risk it on the 6th.

Before dawn black-faced paratroopers, loaded with so much equipment they could hardly walk, seated themselves along the benches of huge transport planes. Airborne infantrymen eased themselves into gliders between jeeps and guns. Fighter pilots stepped into the cockpits of their planes. Battleship crews, holding the rails at their stations as their vessels plowed through the Bay of the Seine, squinted through the mist to catch sight of the coast of France. Thousands of ships, fast and slow, arrived at their assigned places in an almost incredible demonstration of split-second timing.

This was the invasion. This was the biggest thing of its kind in the history of the world.

INVASION

THE plans called for the Americans to land at two beachheads — "Omaha," in the Vierville-Colleville sector of the bay, and "Utah," near St. Martin-de-Varreville. The British and Canadians were to move in near Caen.

Warships shelled the beach areas. Rockets zoomed from converted landing craft. Heavy bombers roared up and down the coast, blasting pillboxes and other defenses through the thick clouds with their radar range-finders. Other bombers sped farther inland, hitting airfields, troop concentrations, railways, truck convoys, communication centers—everything within a radius of 100 miles the Nazis might use against the invaders. Fighter planes sought out the Luftwaffe but found few Nazis in the skies. The airborne troops landed behind the coast, dynamiting rail lines, cutting communications, seizing crossroads.

The huge armada of landing craft moved to shore.

Infantry assault troops went first. Sprayed with machine gun fire, they raced up the beaches to pick out the pillboxes.

Then tanks roared in, followed by engineers who would try to dynamite the criss-crossed poles of wood and concrete strung along the shallow water to halt the landing craft.

As the engineers began their work in the chilly, waist-deep surf, mortar and artillery shells burst all around them. Machine gun bullets whistled into the water. The wounded frantically clutched the poles and the torn bodies of the dead floated onto the beaches.

The landing craft now moving in could not unload in water. They needed the beach desperately. But the obstructions still held them off.

One hope was left. The craft smashed head-on into the obstacles. Some hung helplessly. Others foundered. But most of them got past.

The invasion was less than half an hour old. More engineers came ashore to clear the beach of mines and set up traffic lanes for tanks and heavy guns. New infantry raced in with heavy mortars, anti-tank and machine guns. Trucks and bulldozers began to appear.

In three hours more than 20,000 men were ashore at the three beachheads, and German defenses were weakening. At Omaha beach, the Yanks ran unexpectedly into a Nazi counterattack division on maneuvers and slowed down. Omaha's coast defenses proved powerful, and the low clouds prevented bombing as effectively as had been planned.

But the beachheads were building up fast. Infantry divisions were formed as more and more landing craft banged through. Boxes of ammunition piled up. Tanks rumbled up the slopes and inland.

When darkness closed in on June 6, 1944, three big spots on the Normandy coastline were cluttered with bulldozers, tractors, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, mortar, artillery, jeeps, trucks bullets, shells, and many thousands of men who had breached the Fortress of Europe and set the stage for some of the mightiest battles of the war.

The 'Big Three' As They Met At Teheran

(Left to right) Premier Stalin; President Roosevelt; Prime Minister Churchill.

ENTER THE "MULBERRIES"

AT the end of invasion day, the Allies had 150,000 men ashore. The push across the Normandy peninsula began.

The Germans had expected the invasion at Calais since a landing at Seine Bay would leave Eisenhower far from a big port to handle reinforcements. Even now they thought the Normandy offensive might be a feint, and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, in over-all command, temporarily hesitated in mounting a large counter-attack. But he had large garrisons defending the ports on the peninsula and the Allies, he reasoned, would be unable to bring in enough supplies over the open beaches.

The British had foreseen this problem and long before had laid an astute plan before General Ike. Now the plan began to work

As part of the invasion armada a fleet of tugs chugged out from England, hauling concrete caissons. Off the beaches Seabees sank the caissons to form a breakwater. Inside the breakwater floating pierheads were set up, and pontoon roadways ran from the pierheads to the beach. These artificial harbors were called "Mulberries." There were two of them, capable of handling large ships—one at the Omaha beach, and one in the British sector at Arromanches. Five smaller breakwaters—"Gooseberries"—were set up by sinking old warships and merchant ships just off the beaches to provide a refuge for smaller craft in rough weather.

The ingenious scheme solved the port problem. During the first week the Allies moved over the "Mulberries" and "Gooseberries" 74,000 troops, 10,000 vehicles and 17,000 tons of supplies.

The beachhead widened slowly. Bradley's men took the ancient cathedral center of Bayeux on the 7th, and cautiously edged into the little village of Ste.-Mere-Eglise two days later. Rommel brought up his tanks against Caen and the battle with Montgomery for that vital anchor of the invasion line flowed back and forth while the city itself was hammered brick by brick. By the end of the week the Americans were a third of the way across the peninsula, and their planes were covering the battlefields from landing strips in France.

The blockade by air now paid dividends. Nazis trying to move south found bridges smashed, railroad lines bombed out, highways pitted. Truck convoys critically needed at the front hid in the fields to escape strafing planes that seemed to be everywhere. Whole divisions were immobilized for days.

While Montgomery held Rommel, Bradley shot across the peninsula to close it off and then swung up along the road to Cherbourg.

Off the beachheads the weather gods now had an ironic fling. The wind freshened during the night of June 18 and then really began to blow. The caissons in the Omaha "Mulberry" broke apart. By the time the storm ended on June 22, more than 300 ships had been thrown up onto the beach—many of them wrecked beyond salvage.

June 19, the day the storm reached its greatest fury, was the day Eisenhower would have chosen for invasion had he failed to go through with it on the 6th.

Allied warships now moved over to blast Cherbourg and the Yanks fought through the streets to take the city on June 27. Engineers swarmed in to get the harbors working. The battle for France lay ahead.

NAZIS TRY THE ROBOTS

BRITONS who saw the end of their long ordeal approaching with the invasion of France got a shock only six days later.

On June 12 "the things" started coming into London.

"The things" were eerie. As they shot across the sky their tails of flame lit up the blacked-out London night. There was a hideous roar as they came close, a moment of dead and menacing silence, and then thunder of falling buildings, shattering glass and the cries of the wounded and dying.

The Nazis called them their V-1—their Vergeltungswaffe, their "vengeance weapon." Britons called them "doodlebugs" and "buzz-bombs." They were small, pilotless, jet-propelled aircraft, sent off from launching platforms 100 or more miles away. They skimmed over the roof tops day and night, at speeds of almost 400 miles an hour.

The English who had suffered through the blitz of 1940 went back into their cellars and subway barracks. Barrage balloons were rushed in to form a ring around the city. New anti-aircraft stations sprang up along the coast. Fighter pilots patrolled the skies to shoot "the things" in flight.

In the first week 17 per cent of the robots were shot down. In the second the percentage rose to 24, in the third to 27, in the fourth to 40. But the Vergeltungswaffe was a relatively cheap weapon for the Nazis to make and use. And no matter how successful their defense against it, Britons knew they would not be safe until the launching sites were overrun.

HITLER GETS BLITZED

BUZZ-BOMBS were expected to make it up to Herr Schultz, the German man in the street, for having been bombed out of his own home by the Allies. But Herr Schultz had many other worries on his mind, and the heils he once shouted when the trail of swastikas led to the gates of Stalingrad now were lowered to a whisper.

Everywhere the news was bad. It was obvious to Herr Schultz that another ally soon would be out of the war, for the Russians in a summer offensive beginning June 10 had broken the Mannerheim line and captured Viipuri, Finland's second largest city. It was obvious, too, that East Prussia, the Balkans and western Poland would soon

CARRIERS LED THE WAY INTO THE HEART OF JAPAN'S EMPIRE

be endangered. In July the Soviets were thundering into Lithuania, moving up to Warsaw, and heading for the great oil center of Ploesti in Romania. In Italy, Alexander had driven up to the Gothic line on the approaches to the Po Valley.

But it was at home that Herr Schultz found most to moan about. Most of his beloved city of Berlin lay in ruins. Food was growing dangerously short, and after one of the Allies' big raids he had to stand in line for hours just to get some water. Der Fuehrer's Gestapo frowned on discussions of these hardships, and if Herr Schultz openly expressed fears that Germany might be traveling the path of 1918 he would find himself in a concentration camp.

The number of Germans who, like Schultz, saw disaster written on the wall grew rapidly after the invasion; and notable among the "defeatists" were many generals whose advice Hitler had brushed aside in favor of his intuition. General von Paulus, who was taken by the Russians at Stalingrad, broadcast from Moscow, along with many other captured generals, urging the Germans to overthrow Hitler's mad leadership.

Inside the Reich a plot brewed to eliminate der Fuehrer. On July 20 a "clique of criminal elements" engineered a bombing of a room where Hitler was conferring with his aides, but Hitler suffered only some burns, injuries to a hand and the loss, it was reported, of his trousers. Goebbels called the escape "an act of Providence."

Hitler then announced the clique would be "exterminated quite ruthlessly," and turned the job over to Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler. Colonel-General Ludwig Beck, former chief of the German General Staff, was announced as "no longer among living persons," and many other officers were liquidated.

The Gestapo roamed Berlin, searching for everyone who looked suspicious. Weary Schultz would have to wait for some other way for the war to end.

BATTLE OF FRANCE, II

IT had been slow going for Bradley on the Normandy peninsula, tortuously working his way down through the hedgerows which stalled tank movements and enabled the Nazis to make a stand behind every field. But during early July he had a chance to amass new forces and secretly he put General Patton's 3rd Army into position to await a breakthrough. Marshal Montgomery was poised at Caen to hold off the Nazis while the Americans swung around the end.

The Yanks got rolling on July 26. Bradley's 1st Army with tremendous aerial support tore a hole in the enemy line and Patton's tanks raced through.

It was a mad, wild dash. Tanks with whooping infantrymen astride roared out of St. Lo, one spearhead driving to cut off the Britanny peninsula while another shot down the road to Rennes.

Air force fighter-bombers—called "Jabo" by the fearing foe—chopped Nazi rear lines. Pilots carried maps strapped to their legs and were notified by radio when the advance changed the bomb line. But Patton soon was out-racing the maps.

The 3rd's tanks swung around at the Loire river and headed north. There were 300,000 Germans south of the Loire who might have crushed their rear. But Patton counted on the air force to protect them. Every time the Germans tried to attack they found fighters and light bombers swooping all over them.

Meanwhile, the rest of the Allied forces were squeezing the enemy north of Caen. The Nazis tried to pull back toward the Seine. A strafing plane caught Rommel and gave him injuries that resulted in his death.

Three armies clung to the Nazi heels—the British 2nd under General Miles C. Dempsey, the Canadian 1st of General Henry D. G. Crerar, and the U. S. 1st under General Courtney H. Hodges. The "Red Ball" express, a huge fleet of trucks, raced down the highways in an unending 24-hour a day stream with oil from a pipeline which had been run under the channel from England to France.

The Allies almost bagged the retreating Germans at Falaise-Argentan, but a large part of the enemy pulled out safely. The rest was badly mauled.

Then another invasion hit the south of France. Two armies—one American, one French, under the over-all command of General Jacob Devers—hit five beaches between Marseilles and Nice and soon were sweeping up the Mediterranean coast with strong support from the French underground.

But the main spotlight was on the hectic race in the north. By August 20 the Allies were at the Seine. Inside Paris French patriots began slugging with the Nazi garrison.

In the east the heat was on the Nazis, too. On August 22 the Russians outflanked Warsaw and were swinging on to Bucharest. On August 23 the Romanians jumped out of the war. On August 25 they jumped in again—against Germany.

On this same day a French armored division roared past the Eiffel Tower and liberated Paris. Other Allied forces were far beyond the city, now joyously hysterical, although snipers still swept streets with machine gun fire. Patton's spearheads shot across the Marne and into the World War I battlefields—Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Soissons—and by September 9 were nearing Metz. Meanwhile the British had overrun the robot bomb launching platforms along the coast and were speeding into Holland. Hodges raced over the Luxembourg border September 11 and the next day was in Germany. The U. S. 7th Army, speeding up from the south, joined Patton's forces. The Canadians fought into Le Havre.

By now supply lines were stretched almost to a breaking point. Transports and troop carriers took off from England, filled with five-gallon gasoline cans to feed tanks and jeeps. But the Allied forces were too oil-hungry to be satisfied with dribbles. On September 15, with six armies standing on or near the formidable Siegfried Line, the general offensive slowed to a stop.

Eisenhower decided to try a long-shot plunge over the line. He sent a special airborne army of American, British, Dutch and Polish paratroopers leaping over the Maas, Waal and Rhine rivers behind the enemy in Holland. The paratroops seized a bridge at Nijmegen and Dempsey's British rushed up to hold it. But the English paratroops reaching for vital Arnhem on the enemy side of the Rhine lost out when ferocious counter-attacks closed in around them.

The road to Germany was not yet wide open.

THE FIGHTING LADY MOVES AHEAD

WHILE the Nazis reeled back under pressure from west, east and south, from the air and from the underground, a devastatingly powerful striking force was unleashed against the Japanese.

The force was the aircraft carrier, now enthroned as the queen of the seas, with her escort of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

There were now some 75 carriers in the fleet and they were virtually free to roam as they pleased. They had become the forerunners of invasion, sending off speedy fighters and bombers to soften up enemy installations, to clear the airfields and skies of enemy planes, to pound the ground ahead of invaders scurrying up the beaches, to isolate battlefields and throw up a shield of bombs and torpedos against enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

Capture of the Marshalls gave the top carrier admirals—Marc Mitscher and John S. McCain—great bases from which to mount new attacks. But by 1944 America's naval forces became almost self-sufficient. With a completely new and almost incredible system of supply trains consisting of tankers, storage vessels and floating drydocks, it was possible for the fighting ships to stay at sea for months. Meeting a supply train hundreds of miles from land they could take on oil, ammunition, food, thousands of conveniences like cigarettes, candy bars, shaving cream and tooth paste.

The Japanese now could never know where the carriers would strike, and once a strike started they could never tell when it might end. The resources of America's fleet seemed to be inexhaustible.

On June 11 a tremendous carrier force appeared off the islands of Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas islands, 1,500 miles from Tokyo. It was the first announced appearance of Mitscher's "Task Force 58," a fast and mighty armada with perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships.

For three days torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters roared over the islands, slashing through strong enemy opposition to attack airfields, supply dumps, harbors and the ships in them.

On June 15 the Marianas were ripe for invasion.

INTO THE MARIANAS

MARINES and soldiers went onto Saipan, fortified by the Japanese for over 30 years, the headquarters for all enemy forces in the central Pacific, and the administrative hub of the entire Marianas chain.

While the landing craft sped toward shore, Mitscher sent some carriers toward the Volcano and Bonin islands to pound at the volcanic rocks the Japanese called Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima. The attacks on enemy airfields there prevented the foe from sending land-based air support to the Marianas.

The main body of the carrier-battleship force, under Admiral Spruance, remained to support the landings. Spruance soon learned the Japanese navy was coming down to fight.

Planes from American carriers and planes from Japanese flattops met over Guam. It was a day-long engagement of screeching dives and dog fights, and when the Navy's "turkey shoot" had ended 402 enemy planes out of a total of 545 that had been seen were out of action. American losses in this first battle of the Philippine Sea were 17 planes and four ships damaged.

American pilots went after the enemy's surface ships at extreme range next day, and straggled back through the perils of the night with reports of two carriers, two destroyers and a tanker sunk, and 11 ships including three carriers and a battleship damaged. It was a decisive victory, although 73 U. S. planes with fuel tanks dry fell at sea. Land operations could now proceed without danger of enemy reinforcements.

Nevertheless Saipan was rough and bloody, with scenes of slaughter at places the Yanks appropriately named Hell's Pocket and Death Valley. But the invaders went ahead grimly and the island was announced secured on July 9.

Saipan's fall led to the collapse of Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet. A new Japanese cabinet was formed under General Kuniaki Koisi.

On July 21, after almost a month-long sea and air bombardment of the island, the Americans invaded Guam. Marines and soldiers squeezed both sides of the Orote peninsula and met a hot reception on the beaches. But the Yanks, for the first time in their long comeback drive, now were fighting on an American island and for the first time a native population was waiting to greet them.

While other Marines invaded and cleared nearby Tinian, the Yanks moved into Guam's hills. After a slow, cave-by-cave advance they announced they held complete control on August 10. Truk now was fully exposed and at the mercy of land-based bombers from the north and the south.

Hardly had the smoke cleared before the Seabees, the Navy's corps of construction men who could fight as well as build, were on the Marianas, laying long coral airfields and repairing Guam's harbors.

The clue to the value of those airfields had been given the Japanese only the day after the Saipan landing, when they got their first view of another great American war achievement—the B-29 Superfortress.

Striking from a base in China on which had dropped the sweat of almost three-quarters of a million peasants, the Superfortress fulfilled all the fears the enemy had felt when his homeland first was raided by Doolittle's bombers in 1942.

It was the mightest airplane in the world. It could fly 3,000-mile missions almost casually and drop a tremendous load of bombs along the way. With its four 2,200 horsepower engines, its 55,000 numbered parts, its 129 electric motors, 26 motor-generators, 15,000 feet of electric wiring and electrically operated accessories, pressure cabins to enable it to fly high in the stratosphere, its central fire-control system and computers that increased the accuracy of its gunnery, it could be described only by superlatives.

The first Superfortress raid against Japan hit Yawata, on Kyushu, the enemy's southernmost island. On August 10 the B-29s went over Nagasaki, a Japanese shipping center, in the longest range bombing operation in history.

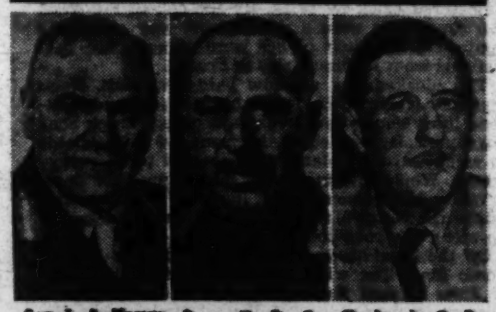
Tokyo was stunned by the new super-bomber, but its radio consoled itself: "We should not think that we have been passively attacked, but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

COMEBACK IN BURMA

BESIDES the woe caused by Saipan and the Superfortresses, the Japanese now also had real troubles on their hands in Burma.

For two years since the dark day in 1942 when

Three Allied Warriors

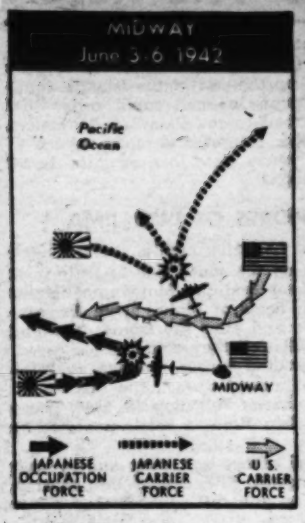


Gen. T. A. Blamey led Australians, was MacArthur's deputy.

Gen. H. D. G. Crerar led the 1st Canadian Army.

Charles de Gaulle was leader of Free French Forces.

Some Sea And Land Campaigns That Helped To Smash Japan



When carrier and land-based planes beat back enemy forces off Midway, they gave the Japanese fleet its first major defeat in 350 years and turned the tide of the war.

The Battle of Guadalcanal was the first in America's comeback campaign. The sea engagement of Nov. 13-15 (shown) prevented new troop landings against the Marines.

MacArthur began his Philippine comeback with a landing on Leyte and then moved up to Samar, Mindoro and Luzon. This campaign gave bases to mount an invasion of Japan.

Three enemy forces were routed when they attempted to halt the Leyte landing operations. The Japanese lost 26 big ships and thereafter ceased to be a major naval threat.

Invasion of Okinawa brought the Yanks only 325 miles from the Japanese mainland. The U. S. already had airbases here from which to blitz Japan when the surrender bid came.

General Joseph T. Stilwell had trudged out of the Burmese jungle into India with the bitter statement, "I claim we took a hell of a beating and it's humiliating as hell," the enemy had been able to keep a grip on Myitkyina in north Burma and block supplies for China over the Burma Road.

Now the tide was turning. After his retreat, Stilwell had trained and equipped a Chinese army and started back from the hamlet of Ledo in the Himalayas. As he pushed through the leech-infested jungle a road was built behind him. The British had moved down the coast, headed toward Rangoon.

There had been sporadic raids on Japanese positions conceived by the British general Orde C. Wingate, and in March, 1944, a winged commando force led by America's colorful, dashing Colonel Philip Cochran and including one-time child movie star Jackie Coogan dropped down on vital enemy supply and message centers southeast of Myitkyina.

The Chinese fought down from Yunnan to meet with Stilwell's forces and complete the new lifeline to China. In May they put Myitkyina under siege and took it on August 3.

MacArthur now was ready to hit again. On September 15, after his bombers had thoroughly pounded the island of Halmahera northwest of New Guinea, his troops stepped beyond it to Morotai, only 300 miles from the Philippines.

At the same time, Marines plunged onto the small coral island of Peleliu in the Palau island group to clear a path for great invasion forces massed at a base MacArthur had built at Hollandia.

Morotai was relatively easy. Peleliu was not.

The Marines had to overcome a counterattack on the beachhead that was one of the war's most violent. The enemy holed up in "Bloody Nose" mountains and came out to strike at night. Marine patrols spent days trying to find one sniper.

Blood ran thick for a month while the caves were blasted, one by one. Meanwhile other Yanks landed on Angaur, Ngesebus and Kongauru islands in the same chain.

When the Palaus were secured American casualties had reached 6,700. There were 13,500 dead and imprisoned Japanese.

"I HAVE RETURNED"

FOR a month the flattops had been busy on the Philippines, and now MacArthur was ready to redeem his pledge

He sent forces under General Walter Krueger to make a surprise landing on little Leyte, midway in the chain between Luzon and Mindanao. The original plans had called for a first invasion at Mindanao in November, but carrier attacks against Leyte brought out such little opposition and guerrillas told of such enemy weakness that Nimitz and MacArthur agreed to hit that island first, and soon.

On October 20, MacArthur proclaimed to the Filipinos: "I have returned. Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on."

But Leyte became more difficult than the Americans had expected.

There was first the question of Hirohito's fleet, which had held itself aloof from battle, awaiting a chance to strike. It saw an opportunity to break up MacArthur's landings.

On October 23 two American submarines observed the foe's southern fleet moving up from Singapore for Surigao and San Bernardino straits, and reported to Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, whose U. S. Seventh Fleet was standing off Leyte to the east. Then the submarines moved into the enemy procession, sank two cruisers and damaged a third.

Fast carrier airmen of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, east of Luzon's northern tip, joined the attack while Kinkaid's battlewagons moved in to battle at Surigao Strait.

Another enemy force now was steaming down from Japan, and Halsey turned north to meet it. Some of his planes sped to support Kinkaid's outnumbered carrier forces attempting to hold the enemy units pushing through San Bernardino strait.

At Surigao the officer in tactical command, Admiral J. B. Oldendorf, put his lighter forces on each side of the approaching column and ran his cruisers and battleships in a line across the strait. In this manner he "crossed the T,"—the naval equivalent of a hole-in-one—and the Japanese were neatly trapped. They lost two battleships and three destroyers almost before they could open fire. A heavy cruiser and a destroyer escaped, but airmen soon caught and sank the cruiser.

At San Bernardino a running fight developed. When contact was broken off the Japanese had lost the pride of their navy, the new battleship Musashi. Three of their cruisers and three destroyers also were sunk, and another battleship was damaged. America's losses were heavy, too—two escort carriers, two destroyers and a destroyer escort sunk, four other warships damaged, 105 planes lost.

At Cape Engano, off northern Luzon, Halsey's planes probably sank two heavy cruisers and a light cruiser, blew the bow off a destroyer, and damaged four battleships and other cruisers and destroyers.

The Navy called this second Battle of the Philippine Sea "one of the decisive victories of the war."

Back on Leyte, the rains came in torrents. Tanks bogged in deep mud and the Japanese across the island's mountains at Ormoc Bay became menacing. MacArthur threw a one-two punch: he sent one division across the island to the south of the enemy concentration, and landed another behind the foe in the bay. The punch worked.

Meanwhile, other forces had moved onto the adjoining island of Samar where a well-knit army of Filipino guerrillas had arisen to harass Hirohito's occupiers.

Prospects for the rest of the Philippine campaign looked bright, and on December 15 the Yanks sped up for another landing at the island of Mindoro. But suddenly, on the other side of the world, the Allied position changed.

THE NAZIS STRIKE BACK

"WE'LL hang our washing on the Siegfried Line" was a popular ditty of British troops sitting out the "phony" war in the fall of 1939, but it took five years to make the song come true.

After the Arnhem attempt failed, the Allies settled down to the long, slow business of whacking at the German's westwall. Patton's 3rd captured Metz and inched toward the Saar with its rich reserves of coal. General Alexander M. Patch's 7th joined with the French 1st under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny to battle the German forces still on the French side of the Rhine. In the north, the British 2nd, the U. S. 9th under General William H. Simpson, and Hodges' 1st, which had made a shambles of Aachen before entering it, plodded up to the Roer River before Cologne.

Concentrating in secret, Von Rundstedt found a weak spot in the Ardennes forest south of Aachen. He struck on December 16. Soon his tanks were shooting into Luxembourg.

The Allied civilian world gulped. As the Nazis plowed into Belgium—while some Belgians hurriedly hid the flags with which they had greeted the Americans—the objective appeared to be the fortress of Liege, and then Antwerp and the sea, to cut off the Yanks and Tommies in the north. A bigger Dunkerque might be in the making.

Eisenhower calmly ordered his forces to keep the Nazis away from the coast by pushing their spearheads west instead of north. Patton sped up to hammer the southern flank. Inside the Nazi waves two U. S. islands held—one at St. Vith, the other at Bastogne, where the 101st airborne division and other units had been sent in as reinforcements.

The Germans drawn in a seige ring around Bastogne sent in a surrender ultimatum. General Anthony C. McAuliffe, the division's acting commander, sent back a classic four letter reply: "Nuts!" The Yanks fought on and held.

Von Rundstedt's drive, hemmed in on north and south, carved out a chunk 60 miles deep. When bad weather hampered Allied air and tank operations, Patton ordered his chaplain to pray for clearing skies. The clouds lifted.

Patton rescued the Yanks at Bastogne on December 27, and by the end of the year the bulge was being hammered on all sides.

Nevertheless the Ardennes break-through was bitter news for Britain.

Hardly had the buzz-bombs been beaten, with their launching platforms lost, when the Nazis introduced another screaming terror weapon. This was V-2—a rocket bomb that flew into the stratosphere at a speed greater than sound, had greater ranges than V-1 and caused even greater havoc when it landed.

About 50 a week now came to London. Britons had no immediate defense. A "flying telephone pole" (that was its appearance) came streaking through the clouds. There was a great explosion. And only then could civilians hear the sound of itf coming

The Nazis shot many at Liege and at Antwerp, too, to try to destroy Allied use of the port. There were heavy casualties, with many pitiful scenes of mangled women and children. But London and Antwerp grimly continued in business. Planes searched and bombed the new launching sites—and weary Britons prayed they too would soon be overrun.

THE SATELLITES FALL

THE Nazis scarcely had time to gloat over their Ardennes counteroffensive and their V-2 weapon before the Russians were hammering them again. Since August, the Reds had driven the Nazis out

BIG ALLIED SQUEEZE FROM ALL SIDES COLLAPSED THE REICH

of Romania, had knocked Bulgaria out of the Axis and into the war against Hitler, and had won a second surrender from the Finns.

They had been held on the banks of the Vistula before Warsaw, however, where the Polish underground had risen up and held a large section of the city awaiting the Soviet arrival. The Poles had fought savagely, but without the assistance they had counted on, and growing desperately short of food and ammunition, they had finally given up.

By the end of the year, the Soviets were a few miles into East Prussia, traditional home grounds of Germany's war-minded Junkers. They still stood across from Warsaw but held one-fifth of Czechoslovakia and were beyond Budapest although they still were fighting the Nazis block by block in the Hungarian capital.

Now, on January 12, 1945, they were ready for a big drive again. Eight Red armies, numbering 4,000,000 men, lined up along the 600-mile front from the Baltic to Budapest. Within a week they were battling deep into east Prussia and overwhelming Warsaw. Two armies of Marshals Konev and Zhuvok raced across the Polish plains, less than 100 miles from Berlin. Farther south, other Russians cut into Silesia, a vital mining and industrial area to which Nazi industries had been removed to escape the bombers from England. Hungary—the last of the satellites—dropped out of the war. Germany, for all practical purposes, was alone.

Quickly the clock was moving to midnight for the Reich. Early in February the Russians pulled up to the Oder River, only 40 miles from Berlin, and waited to draw up strength for the final plunge. Then Eisenhower hit again from the west.

UP TO THE RHINE

IN February the original "Big Two" met at Malta and the "Big Three" met at Yalta. Hitler's "flying telephone poles" already had failed to turn the tide of war and now the bottom also fell out of his long-used propaganda weapon: Suspicion and mistrust among the Allies. He had clung to a dim hope that somehow traditional capitalist distrust of communism, and vice versa, would split the Anglo-Americans from the Russians and give him the wedge to make a separate peace.

The now fourth-term President, the Prime Minister and the Premier dispelled that hope. They announced flatly that Germany was doomed. They laid plans to cement their relationships in a world organization to preserve postwar peace. Secretly, they made arrangements for Russian entry into the Japanese war once Hitler was disposed of.

Eisenhower planned to do his part of the disposing quickly. After the Ardenne break-through and the "Battle of the Bulge," Eisenhower's armies had moved cautiously through the winter snows. In the north, Crerar's Canadians started pressing down the west bank of the Rhine at Kleve. The British 2nd and U. S. 9th and 1st armies stood facing the Cologne plain. The heavily armored 3rd was deployed against the Saar. The American 7th and French 1st armies lined up in Alsace, ready to push up the historic river from the south.

On February 23 the offensive started rolling, accompanied by the now inevitable fierce artillery and aerial bombardment. Two armies hopped the Roer River and headed down the Cologne plains.

The whole front broke open. Simpson's 9th sliced through the citadel of Muenchen Gladbach and reached the Rhine March 3. Hodges' 1st bulled across the Erft River and stormed Cologne to find a city almost dead from Allied bombings.

The fleeing Nazis had blown the big Rhine bridge at Cologne as well as other spans across the river. But the U. S. 1st army, rolling along the east bank, suddenly discovered a span intact.

It was the Remagen bridge. A platoon charged across the river, feverishly cutting demolition charges the Nazis had neglected to explode. More troops poured over the picturesque span to establish a bridgehead.

Patton's 3rd now was on the loose, cutting zigzag across the Saar, crushing the last resistance in a 32-mile stretch of the westwall east of Luxembourg, cutting across the Moselle and pushing huge pockets of befuddled prisoners into the 7th Army's dustpan.

While Alsace and the Saar were being thoroughly mopped, the forces in the north stood all along the river and prepared to spring.

BATAAN IS AVENGED

THE Japanese were taking a beating everywhere. Superfortresses now were bombing from the Marianas. Warships off the shores of Iwo Jima hurled tons of shells on that rocky little island which stood along the line of flight from Saipan to Japan's home islands and had a radar station to warn Tokyo of the bombers' coming. Flattops prowled the Pacific. The Allies were advancing in Burma, and bulldozers snorted along the last stretches of the Ledo-Burma Road.

Without fanfare or publicity, the Navy's "silent service"—the submarine fleet—was ranging the ocean, hitting at supply lines, searching enemy harbors, standing off breakwaters and sinking ships as they came out. Under Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, the underwater ships lurked in the China Seas, in wait for Japanese vessels coming up with their rich treasures from the East Indies. For months at a time their crews worked in cramped quarters, without the conveniences of sailors on the bigger surface ships or the applause that greeted the Navy's other sea and air successes. Yet they were cutting the very lifeline of Japan's maritime empire.

MacArthur had landed on Mindoro December 15, 1944, and he now prepared to make his most momentous jump—to the island of Luzon, to Manila, Bataan and Corregidor.

General Krueger's 6th Army hit the Luzon beaches at Lingayen Gulf on January 9. The Japanese had landed at that gulf, and it was a logical

A TALE OF TWO NAVIES

UNITED STATES 1942	UNITED STATES 1945		JAPAN 1942	JAPAN 1945
16	23	BATTLESHIPS	12	1 (Damaged)
7	98	CARRIERS	16	4 (2 Damaged)
37	71	CRUISERS	43	4 (2 Damaged)
172	373	DESTROYERS	165	26
—	365	DES. ESCORTS	—	—
113	240	SUBMARINES	140	22 (6 German)
346	1,110	TOTALS	376	57

place to expect another invasion. Yet they were outsmarted.

They had concentrated artillery on the northerly shore, where the beaches led to firm land. Krueger's forces went in on the southern side, where rice paddies and marshes lay beyond the beach. Before the Japanese could recover the Yanks were past the marshland with low losses and were heading down the plains to Manila.

The Nipponese commander, General Yamashita, tried a series of delaying actions. But most of his tanks and other mechanized equipment were knocked out in a battle at San Manuel.

Filipino guerrillas and American fugitives from Corregidor who had hidden in the hills during the occupation arose to hit the enemy's rear and pass on information they had gathered about Japanese concentrations.

As the Yanks rolled down from Lingayen, two other landings were made—one near Subic Bay, designed to close off Bataan and prevent a last enemy stand, and the other to the south of Manila.

MacArthur, in his long drive back, had often emphasized that his mind was on the fate of the survivors of Corregidor. Now a series of daring raids on prison camps began to free the Bataan death marchers. On January 23 the Yanks overran Camp O'Donnell with its grass-covered graves of thousands of prisoners who had died of starvation and disease. On January 30, a hand-picked Ranger battalion sneaked 25 miles behind the enemy and raced into Cabantuan prison to free 513 Americans. Four days later, a motorized flying column stormed into Manila and streaked for Santo Tomas concentration camp to release 3,700 deliriously happy prisoners. The next day the Yanks overran notorious Bilibid penitentiary to free 1,350 more. Later Los Banos was freed.

The Japanese, however, were determined to hold Manila. They laid the torch to the once-glittering "jewel of the Orient" and set up snipers' nests atop buildings. They even made a fortress of Manila's baseball park. For three weeks the battle raged as many of the city's landmarks burned or tumbled from artillery blasts but finally the Yanks pushed into the Intramuros—the old walled city—to end virtually all resistance on February 25. More than 2,000 square blocks were destroyed—along with bridges, the waterfront, power systems, part of the street railways.

Meanwhile Manila Bay had been opened after another landing on the tip of Bataan and a paratrooper jump onto Corregidor. General Krueger now moved up from Lingayen and Manila to flush out the Japanese fighting in the mountainous caves and tunnels of central and north Luzon.

MacArthur sent General Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army to clean up the rest of the islands. Invasion followed invasion in such rapid order that observers lost count of them—Palawan, Mindanao, Panay, Basilan, Cebu, Negros and many others.

MacArthur had made good his promise faster than anyone had hoped.

TO THE SHORES OF IWO JIMA

NAVAL warships had thoroughly shelled Suribachi mountain on the south side of little pork chop-shaped Iwo Jima and the Motoyama heights in the north. Great fleets of planes from the carriers had gone over and over the island, bombing every military installation they could see.

The Marines in landing barges, manned as usual, by the Coast Guard moved toward the black sand beaches on the morning of February 19, 1945. There began the battle of Iwo Jima—a battle never to be forgotten.

The Marines raced ashore and their ankles sank into loose volcanic sand. They raced into mortar, artillery and machine gun fire such as they never had experienced before.

The Japanese were in caves and pillboxes on Suribachi and Motoyama. They were on the beaches. They were in ravines on every side. From hundreds of expertly camouflaged positions they concentrated fire on the beach.

When Leathernecks stepped onto Iwo's ash they met the fire. Many fell, but many—somehow—got through. And they kept coming.

Two divisions made the first landing. Within three days General Holland M. Smith sent in another. The beachhead soon was dotted with dead—Japanese and American. But slowly it widened. The Marines reached the crest of the beach, and one regiment swung along the island's narrow neck to turn north while another moved onto cave-studded Suribachi.

Every inch up Suribachi was paid in blood. For four days Marines crawled over the narrow upward path to the sharp cliffs on the summit. They heated their K-rations in the mountain's sulphurus fumes.

Finally they captured the prize — Suribachi Bomber Field No. 1, a three-strip airfield in the island's center. And then, with flame throwers and artillery, they struck at the enemy nests, one by one. Almost every cave produced its casualties.

It took 26 days and 19,938 U. S. losses, including 4,189 dead, before Iwo was cleared of Japanese. The enemy lost 23,244 dead and 1,038 prisoners.

Iwo soon was turned into a base for fighter planes to accompany the Saipan Superfortresses to Japan, and even while the fighting continued, its landing fields became places of refuge for big bombers making forced landings.

THE LAST SQUEEZE BEGINS

ON the other side of the world, Eisenhower broadened his territory across the Rhine at Remagen while Nazi dive bombers tried to knock the bridge down. Allied artillery brought up to the Rhine now pounded at the bomb-battered Ruhr industrial valley across the river. Smudge pots burned along the western bank to hide Allied maneuvers and the Nazis waited fitfully for the final blow.

The Berlin radio spoke candidly of the approaching last great battles. There was talk inside the Reich, however, of bands of werewolves who would lash out at the invaders from the underground. But Allied airplanes bombing Germany's key cities noted the virtual absence of opposition, and a pall of death seemed to be descending on the country.

Patton's forces, still racing along the Rhine, nimbly ferried across the river on the evening of March 22 and kept rolling on the other side.

In two days they were followed by four armies in the north and four days later by the 7th Army in the south. Navy men in Army clothing ferried the troops in barges trucked over from Belgium and France. Commandos and sky troops dropped behind the river, north of the Ruhr.

The race that began with the Rhine crossings was as wild and thrilling as the great breakthrough in France.

Kesselring now was reported in Nazi top command, but it no longer really mattered. The Canadians shot up to trap the foe in the Netherlands. The British thundered toward Bremen and Hamburg. Simpson's 9th Army, which had hurled itself across the Rhine north of Essen, cut around at Dortmund to meet units of the U. S. 1st Army, while other units were racing up and meeting again at Lippstadt. The Ruhr was caught in a double envelopment, one of the great feats in military history.

Steel fingers clutched at the heart of Germany. Spearheads of the 9th swung onto the great superhighway to Hannover and Brunswick. The

3rd's tanks swung up to Frankfort, to Folda, Kassel and Gotha. The 7th, to the south, dashed to Wuerzberg along the road to the Nazis' sacred Nuernberg. The 1st French, now also across the Rhine, curved still farther south to Stuttgart.

The Remagen bridge by now had collapsed, but endless streams of six-wheeled trucks and 46-ton trailers, laden with shells, gasoline and food, sped across speedily erected pontoon bridges.

The huge offensive rolled on almost unimpeded, past cities reduced to rubble by the Allied bombings. In some places Nazis still tried to resist. In most, the once arrogant disciples of Hitler pulled the sheets from their beds and waved them from windows in a frantic gesture of surrender.

Enemy soldiers rushed from hiding places in the fields to throw up their hands as the Allies approached. By April 11, the prisoners in the west Rhine offensive totaled more than 500,000 and were piling up at a rate of more than 30,000 a day.

By April 15, the Yanks were at the Elbe; the Canadians had sliced the Netherlands in two; Patton was lunging into Czechoslovakia; hundreds of thousands of Nazis were overflowing the prison cages in the Ruhr.

Germany was dying fast. Die-hard Nazis gulped poison or shot themselves. Civilians looted shops, railroad cars, even homes. Scores of generals were being captured. Freed slave laborers cluttered the roads, waving tiny flags, and setting upon their oppressors.

The Russians, meanwhile, had driven through Hungary, had captured Koenigsberg in east Prussia and had liberated Vienna. Marshal Zhukov ordered his massed artillery and tanks to start pounding across the Oder in the north.

In Italy, the British 5th and U. S. 8th Armies broke out of their mountain shackles and smashed into the Po valley. A force of Brazilians now was fighting with them.

Tito's Partisans clung to the heels of the fleeing foe in Yugoslavia.

The final, furious squeeze was on.

THE END OF THE NAZIS

THE Anglo-Americans raced in from the west and the south, and the Russians from the east.

Zhukov, with 99 generals under his command, blasted his way across the Oder with screaming artillery, from guns placed hub to hub, and with rockets and dive bombers. The 1st White Russians jumped across north of Berlin; the 1st Ukrainians moved on the city from the south.

Eisenhower's tanks rolled along, with supply trucks in pursuit, to northern Germany and southern Germany, to Czechoslovakia, to the once-feared mountains of Austria. The Allies found dead cities. They found high Nazis sniveling.

They also came upon the atrocity camps—death holes such as Buchenwald, Dachau and Belsen, where bodies were lying in stacks like cordwood and the emaciated prisoners still alive bore scars of torture, fire, poison, starvation and disease. At Dachau, Americans liberated 32,000 inmates and found 39 freight cars filled with hundreds of Polish prisoners starved to death on a railroad siding outside the camp. They discovered incinerators at Buchenwald with a capacity of 400 bodies a day. They found strangling chambers and the hooks on which the strangled bodies were hung.

The Soviets swung around the suburbs of Berlin and pushed into the city from the east, northeast and southeast. Goebbels at his microphone ordered a "fight to the death." The heart of the city flamed with shell fire.

On April 25 two Russian forces met within the city. Their rocket-firing trucks rumbled down the streets as Berlin's housewives looted food, and boys of 13 and men of 70 had guns shoved in their hands. The Germans went to their rooftops, into their cellars and into their subways with tommy guns and rifles.

The war in Europe was spinning to a tumultuous climax. Germany was being repaid for the Poland of 1939, the France of 1940, the Stalingrad of 1942.

On April 27 Americans and Russians met at Torgau on the Elbe River. Patton's 3rd Army raced into Austria while other Russians moved in from the east; Clark's forces in Italy entered Genoa.

On April 28th Reds pounded into Potsdam. Berlin's defenses cracked wide open and the Russians closed the city in an armored ring.

On April 29 Italian partisans captured and killed Benito Mussolini and his mistress as they tried to flee north Italy for Switzerland. Then the partisans took the bodies to the public square of Milan and exposed them to a spitting, kicking mob.

By the 1st of May there was little left of the Nazi Reich that was to last a thousand years. The Russian flag of victory was flying on the Reichstag and the prisoners in Allied pens were beyond count.

On Tuesday, May 1, the German radio at Hamburg broadcast three rolls on a drum and a solemn voice announcing that Adolf Hitler, "fighting to the last breath against bolshevism," had died that day in the Reich chancellory. Admiral Karl Doenitz took over as his successor.

Then the mass surrenders began. A million in Italy and part of Austria put down their arms; 70,000 in Berlin surrendered to the Russians; 500,000 in northern Germany, Holland and Denmark surrendered to Montgomery; another 300,000 quit in western Austria and Bavaria.

On Monday morning, May 7, 1945, Colonel General Gustav Jodl, new chief of staff of the now non-existent German army, sat down at a long table in a room at a little red schoolhouse at Reims, France, and signed a typewritten sheet of paper.

Germany had unconditionally surrendered. The war in Europe which had cost somewhere between 20 and 50 million lives was over.

All that remained was another war in the Pacific.

New Weapons Helped The Allies Win

SUPERFORTRESS

ATOMIC BOMB

RADAR

AIRCRAFT CARRIER

ROCKETS

OKINAWA

ONE of the war's strangest surprises came to the Yanks on the island of Okinawa, only 325 miles from the Japanese mainland.

The enemy let the invaders in without opposition.

Okinawa had been thoroughly pounded by warships and carrier planes before the invasion. The Japanese knew a landing was coming. They knew, too, that from bases on Okinawa the Americans could send Superfortresses, Liberators, Flying Fortresses and even lower-range bombers and fighters over their home islands on the tremendous scale that had paralyzed Germany.

On April 1, 1945, while Eisenhower was still in the early stages of his east-of-the-Rhine sweep, the veteran amphibious admiral, Richmond Kelly Turner, put the troops of General Simon Bolivar Buckner's new 10th Army ashore on the west coast of Okinawa. They were prepared for a beachhead fight on the Iwo Jima scale. None came.

The force made up of soldiers and Marines, jumped ashore standing up. In one day they had split the island; in five days they had one-fifth of it. Then came another surprise. The most mountainous part was the north where the enemy could set a price for every foot. But Marines sped north with incredibly little opposition. They reached the northern tip on April 19. The Yanks now had four-fifths of the island as a virtual gift.

Then opposition stiffened. The free ride was over. By May 1 two Army and two Marine divisions were pushing down against the major enemy's major defense line along the hills from the cities of Naha and Shuri on the west to Yonabaru on the east.

In that month the Yanks gained only five miles, against a system of defenses studded with tunnels, caves and artillery and mortar positions that they called the "Pacific Siegfried Line." They slogged on, with hand grenades and flame and oil throwers, over terrain littered with the bodies of the enemy dead. One objective—Sugar Loaf Hill—changed ownership ten times in the bitterest kind of hand-to-hand fighting.

General Buckner issued an ultimatum to surrender on June 11, and most of the Japanese ignored it. But surrender leaflets, dropped behind the lines, began to have an effect. The prisoner curve shot up to 10,000—the greatest number taken up to that time in any Pacific campaign of similar size in this war.

But the bulk of the enemy troops fought on—or committed suicide. General Buckner was killed by a shell fragment at a forward observation post.

On June 21 organized resistance on Okinawa was announced as over. There were more than 46,000 U. S. casualties, including some 1,200 killed or missing. The Japanese had lost more than 110,000 men. What had started out as an easy invasion had become one of the bloodiest in the whole Pacific.

THE KAMIKAZE REACHES ITS PEAK

OKINAWA'S land battles were grim enough. The sea ones were even worse.

In the naval battle off the Philippines in October, 1944, American sailors had seen Japanese aircraft diving down on ships with the apparent intention of crash-landing on top of them. At first the Navy thought these suicide crashes were merely on-the-moment ideas of Japanese pilots. But with the landing at Lingayen Gulf on Luzon the attacks became too frequent to be anything but the studied policy of the enemy air force.

Already a long list of Allied warships had been damaged in this offensive—the Australian cruiser Shropshire had taken one dive bomber crash off Leyte that left its bridge hidden in a mass of flames and smoke and its forward mast leaning drunkenly over the stacks. The U. S. cruiser Nashville had taken it at Mindoro. The cruiser Australia had been struck at Lingayen.

The Japanese called their suicide pilots the Kamikaze corps, in memory of the Kamikaze or "divine wind" that had swamped a Chinese invasion fleet in August, 1280. Off Okinawa the Kamikazers reached their peak.

The Yanks threw up hundreds of fighter planes and tons of ack-ack to beat off the air attacks. They knocked out 98 of every 100 planes in the suicide fleet—but the two of every 100 that got through

ATOM BOMBS AND RUSSIA MADE JAPAN SURRENDER QUICKLY

were causing tremendous damage.

Nearly 100 Allied ships were lost or damaged off Okinawa. The carriers Franklin and Bunker Hill, among others, were left with gaping holes, battered superstructures and heavy casualties.

Navy officials announced a defense had been worked out against the Kamikaze. But west coast shipyards issued frantic pleas for workers to repair the wounded ships that were steadily coming in.

STALIN GETS READY

STALIN had promised his allies he would get into the war against Japan three months after the Reich had crumbled, and in preparation for the conflict he had denounced, on April 5, a "non-aggression" pact signed with Nippon in 1939. On that same April day the world had been given a glimpse of the jitters enveloping Tokyo: the cabinet of General Koiso collapsed, and a new one headed by the "moderate" Admiral Kantaro Suzuki took its place.

Some observers envisaged an early end of the war, but others—remembering vividly the tremendous toll at Iwo and Okinawa—foresaw a long and bitter struggle that would be finished only when every cave on the Japanese home islands had been fired and sealed. But none doubted that the enemy already had been whipped.

An Allied Victory ...

President Harry S. Truman, at the White House August 14, 1945, announces that Japan will accept the Potsdam surrender terms.

The first carrier plane raids against Japan were made in February, exactly one year after the first carrier strike on Truk. For two days dive bombers and fighters swooped over Tokyo in an operation Nimitz said, that "fulfilled the deeply cherished desire of every officer and man in the Pacific fleet." Airmen shot up airfields, damaged plane and engine factories and bombed an escort carrier.

Mitscher took his fast task force back to hammer Tokyo on February 25, and from then on Japanese waters became the carriers' favorite roosting ground. Their planes ranged from the Kuriles to Kyushu and went over the Inland Sea to search out and batter the remnants of the Japanese fleet.

Devastating as were the carrier strikes, they were exceeded by the destruction now tumbling down from the Superfortresses. This destruction resulted primarily from incendiary bombs containing a jelly that spread flames over vast areas.

On June 15 the head of Superfortress operations, General Curtis Le May announced that 50 square miles of Tokyo were devastated, with only 10 square miles left in which the bombers had any interest. The once-great naval seaport of Yokohama was completely gone. The industrial centers of Kobe, Osaka and Nagoya virtually were erased.

Enemy air opposition was weakening. The number of Superforts on single missions rose to 500, then to 600 Thousand-plane raids, with destructive capabilities far greater than any that hit Germany, were only a few months away.

CHINA COMES BACK

FOR years the poverty-ridden Chinese had waited for enough supplies to run the Japanese invaders out. But for years the Japanese had held most of the Chinese coast so that shipments across the Pacific were imposible, and had closed the Burma Road—China's lifeline to India.

During the lean and hungry years American transports had flown supplies—amounting to as much as 30,000 tons a month—over the Hump to India. Key American officers had helped train the Chinese army into a rugged fighting force. General Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th Air Force, and before that his "Fying Tiger" volunteer airmen, had helped to harass the enemy and keep him from making too great inroads into China.

In January, 1945, Stilwell's victories in Burma opened the Ledo-Burma Road. Supplies to China doubled. With the road came an oil pipeline to feed gasoline and oil to a growing force of U. S. planes based in China.

Chiang Kai-shek was ready to come back. His troops repulsed an enemy attempt to take the American air base at Kweiyang, and began an offensive against the long Japanese overland supply line from Manchuria to Indo-China. The Chinese hit the line at its weakest spot—Yungning—and kept on going until the enemy's Asiatic forces were thoroughly split. By now the British had cleaned up almost all of Burma — storied Mandalay had fallen in March, and Rangoon in May—and hundreds of thousands of enemy troops in Thailand, Malaya and Indo-China faced annihilation.

Meanwhile, the enemy's stolen possessions in the Netherlands East Indies were imperilled. The Australians had gone onto the little island of Tarakan, north of Borneo, on May 1 and had cleared it in five days. They had moved down to Brunei Bay, in British north Borneo, and from there had poured into the British protectorate of Sarawak. On July 1 the big shell-battered refining port of Balikpapan on the east coast was invaded.

In the Philippines, MacArthur continued his mop-up. Mindanao, the southernmost of the islands, had been first invaded March 10. On May 6 he announced liberation of Davao, the main city. On Luzon, the summer capital, Baguio, had been taken April 29 after a drive through the mountains, and the Yanks had continued north until they joined other forces moving down the island after a landing at Aparri. On June 28, MacArthur announced the liberation of the whole of Luzon. On July 5 he announced the entire Philippines had been freed.

PRELUDE TO INVASION

THE plans were being drawn for the invasion of Japan's home islands. General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz had been designated as joint commanders for the operation and it was possible now, with Germany defeated, to throw the full weight of America's war production and manpower into the Pacific struggle.

Airfields were prepared on Okinawa, and erection of invasion supply centers began in the Philippines. But the experience gained in more than 60 amphibious leaps across the Pacific and the great landing at Normandy taught that the region to be invaded must first be thoroughly blasted by air and, if possible, by sea.

The pre-invasion blitz of Japan reached great and devastating peaks in July. In the first ten days 5,000 bombers and fighters roared against the homeland of the Rising Sun. Everything of military value was hit—big industrial plants, oil refineries, shipyards, railroads, even the thousands of small backyard workshops and homes where the Japanese turned out parts for their war machine.

On July 10, more than 1,000 fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes from Halsey's 3rd Fleet went up to blast 80 airfields near Tokyo.

Four days later Halsey sent his battleships, cruisers and destroyers to pound iron and steel works only 275 miles north of Tokyo. The Japanese took it—and kept their planes grounded and coastal guns silent.

The next day Halsey moved off Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four home islands, to shell Muroran, the second ranking steel-producing city in the empire. Then, with British warships, the fleet moved down the Honshu coast again and a cruiser-destroyer force hammered the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

It was an amazing demonstration of boldness—and a sensational sign of Japan's weakness.

By now it was obvious that Nippon would soon be thoroughly ripe for invasion. The Tokyo Radio spoke of "secret weapons" being forged to repel the invaders, and said that Japanese troops were entrenched in fortifications all along the coast. It reported that civilians of all ages were being formed into suicide corps to defend the "sacred" homeland, and predicted that a vast network of caves and tunnels built into Honshu's hills would make Japan a super-Iwo for the Americans.

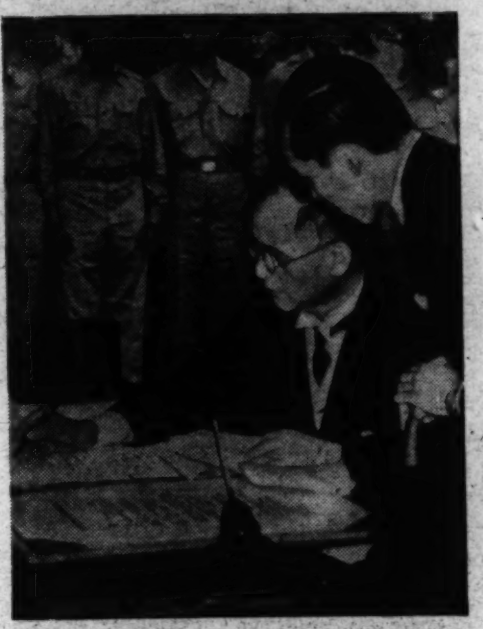
But the Superforts continued to pour their fire bombs onto enemy cities at will, and began to warn the Japanese of the cities to be battered next. With submarines, they mined the enemy's coastal waters. Halsey's fleet continued to prowl. In America, great lines of troop- and supply-laden trains headed for west coast embarkation ports.

ULTIMATUM FROM POTSDAM

A NEW member of the "Big Three" appeared at Potsdam in July, when the heads of the United States, Great Britain and Russia met again to make additional plans for the government of Germany, the settlement of European postwar problems and the war against Japan. He was Harry S. Truman, elected Vice President of the United States in 1944, who succeeded to the Presidency when Franklin D. Roosevelt died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage in April.

Chiang Kai-shek conferred at long distance with Churchill—and Truman and on July 26—even as Churchill was bowing out as Prime Minister as a result of his election defeat to Labor Leader Clement R. Attlee—the three issued a proclamation calling

... An Axis Defeat



Mamoru Shigemitsu, aboard the U.S.S. Missouri September 2, 1945, signs Japan's surrender on behalf of Emperor Hirohito.

upon Japan to cease resistance or be destroyed.

The proclamation warned that the Allies were "poised to strike the final blow at Japan." It called for unconditional surrender—and re-emphasized the terms of the earlier Cairo declaration to strip the Japanese of all their aggressions and limit them to their four main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku and some minor ones to be named.

A few days later Premier Suzuki announced that Japan would ignore the ultimatum. Tokyo broadcasters, in an obvious plea for a softer peace, told the fable of the man who pulled his overcoat tightly about him as the wind blew cold but removed it quickly when the sun shone gently.

But Roosevelt—and Truman—had committed themselves to unconditional surrender. It remained to be seen what the "final blow at Japan" would be.

THE ATOM FALLS

ALONE Superfortress appeared over the coast of Honshu Monday, August 6, 1945, and headed for the skies above the industrial city of Hiroshima.

As it roared over the heart of the city, it dropped a small bomb which gently parachuted to the earth.

There was a flash of light many times brighter than the sun. Slowly a thick, dark cloud containing the pulverized bodies of human beings rose into the sky. Nothing else was visible below. Hiroshima had become in one minute virtually a dead city.

That bomb had harnessed the energy of the atom—and had unlocked the secret of the universe. It

was a bomb three million times more powerful than the deadly explosive TNT. It carried a force equal to the usual peak bomb load of 2,000 Superforts.

In Washington, President Truman told the story of the bomb—how, in 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had begun to pool the resources of the two nations and Canada in a quest for a weapon that even then German scientists were feverishly seeking. Two billion dollars were spent in the greatest scientific gamble in history; 125,000 workers at one time were employed in two great factories in Tennessee and Washington; through four years barely a dozen persons knew the secret.

A test had been made of the bomb in the New Mexico desert on July 16. The steel tower from which it had been dropped had been vaporized, and beneath what was once the tower was a crater so deep that special tanks were used to explore it. A light of a kind never before seen on earth, many times more powerful than the midday sun, had lit up the desert and mountains for miles around. More than five miles away men were knocked off their feet from the blast; its heat was felt 100 miles away, and shaking of earth was felt 250 miles away.

This was the kind of bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima. America warned that others were coming

JAPAN GIVES UP

THE Japanese at first minimized the bomb's effect —but stopped all traffic to Hiroshima. Later they denounced the Americans as "barbarians." Then they announced the damage as "considerable."

The war went on. A carrier task force hit Shanghai. Other carrier planes hit Wake Island. More than 300 Liberators, Mitchells and Invaders firebombed the city of Kagoshima on Kyushu. Superfortresses struck Yawata.

On the evening of August 8, two days after the first atom bomb fell, the Soviet Union declared war against Japan, effective the next day.

Hardly had the Japanese received the news when another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, on Kyushu. The Third Fleet went back to shelling Honshu. Soviet troops began slicing into Manchuria.

Japan still had perhaps two million troops on the home islands; another million in Manchuria and Korea; almost a million in China, perhaps 700,000 more in Formosa, Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya the Netherlands East Indies and by-passed points.

But she no longer had a navy. All she could put to sea were two light carriers, two cruisers, 26 destroyers and 22 submarines. She had no air force that could put up a good fight.

Japan had had enough.

On Friday, August 10, the Japanese announced "the august wish of His Majesty to restore the general peace" and a willingness to accept the terms of Potsdam if they would not prejudice "the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler."

The Allies conferred. The next day the Japanese had their answer: Unconditional Surrender. Emperor Hirohito would be retained to make the surrender effective, but he would be subject to the Allied command, and he would remain only so long as the Allies permitted him to, or until the Japanese had expressed their choice in a free election.

For three days the world waited. Finally on Tuesday, August 14, at 7 P. M., President Truman called newsmen to announce that Japan had agreed to surrender unconditionally.

The kamikaze kept pecking at Halsey's fleet. Planes attacked U.S. reconnaissance aircraft over Tokyo Resistance continued in Manchuria, China and in Borneo. Then, as remote enemy commanders got word of the surrender, war slowed down to a stop

But there was still much waiting. At first the Japanese said they could not understand the orders of General MacArthur, named Allied occupation chief Typhoons around Tokyo delayed the final signing

Halsey's fleet moved up to Sagami Bay, and then after airborne troops landed at Atsugi airport near Tokyo, steamed into Tokyo Bay. More troops came in to take harbor forts near Tokyo. With his "beachhead" in hand, MacArthur stepped on enemy soil

Hirohito's representative—Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu—boarded the U.S.S. Missouri on Sunday, September 2, 1945, and there signed away Japan's army, navy and air force and all her ill-gotten gains in 50 years of aggression.

In that way World War II ended. It had cost the world perhaps 50,000,000 casualties and millions of dollars in destruction. America alone had lost more than a quarter of a million killed—more than a million in total war casualties.

But perhaps the most terrifying bloodshed in mankind's history had taught the world something. Never before in mankind's history, it seemed, were the nations of the world so determined to prevent such a holocaust from happening again. The great powers had united to wipe out the aggressors. On September 2, 1945, they were united to wipe out war.

In the annals of the organization they had erected to preserve this unity—the United Nations—the story of the future would be written.

(This may serve as a permanent war record for service men and women)

WORLD WAR II SERVICE RECORD

NAME _____ SERIAL NUMBER _____

BRANCH OF SERVICE _____ RANK AT ENTRY _____

WHEN AND WHERE ENTERED SERVICE _____

WHEN AND WHERE DISCHARGED _____ RANK AT DISCHARGE _____

TRAINING CAMPS	TYPE OF TRAINING	OFFICERS	DATES ENTERED, LEFT

U. S. SERVICE—INSTALLATIONS	UNIT	OFFICERS	DATES ENTERED, LEFT

OVERSEAS TRANSPORT—SHIP	SAILED FROM	ARRIVED AT

OVERSEAS SERVICE—THEATERS	UNIT	OFFICERS	DATES ENTERED, LEFT

ACTIONS SEEN (DATES AND OTHER DETAILS) _____

CITATIONS, DECORATIONS, PROMOTIONS, ETC. (DATES AND OTHER DETAILS) _____

OUTSTANDING PLACES VISITED (DATES AND OTHER DETAILS) _____

GENERAL REMARKS _____

(Paste A Favorite Service Photo Here)